THE TIMES

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England through to cup finals

England qualified for the World Cup finals for the first time in 20 years when a goal by Paul Mariner brought them a 1–0 win over Hungary at Wembley. Northern Ireland also qualified by beating Israel 1–0 but Wales, who lost 3–0 to Russia in Tbilisi, will only qualify if the Russians beat Czechoslovakia later this month. Page 21

Foot support plummets

Support for Mr Michael Foot is the lowest for any party leader since the war, according to the latest Gallup poll. The figures, published in today's *Daily Telegraph*, show that only one voter in six thinks he is doing a good job. Curb on Trotskyists, page 2

'I govern a penal dustbin'

Mr J. S. McCarthy, the governor of Wormwood Scrubs prison, writes to *The Times* as "the manager of a large penal dustbin" to say he cannot for much longer tolerate "the inhumanity of the system in which I work" Letters, page 13

Rail closures 'by stealth'

Britain is being condemned to a much smaller railway network, the rail consumer watchdog group said. Financial pressure from the Government leaves British Rail with only one option, closure of lines by stealth Page 4

Haddad besieges UN peaceforce

Major Saad Haddad's Israeli-backed Christian militias have laid siege to the headquarters of the United Nations peace force in southern Lebanon. About 1,150 civilians and troops are running out of water after the militiamen bombed their pipeline Page 8

Social change by decree in Paris

The French Cabinet is to implement its new social policy by decree, a measure allowed under the 1958 Constitution. This will avoid legislative delays and ensure that workers will benefit from the change to socialism Page 10

Fishermen fined over beach sales

Life for British fishermen who sell their catches from piers, jetties or from the beach, was made more difficult at Chichester magistrates' court when three fishermen were fined for contravening the Food Hygiene (Market, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966 Page 7

No to 8pc

In developments in the pay round, leaders of water and sewerage workers rejected 8 per cent, Shell tanker drivers agreed to go to Acas, and the biggest Civil Service union asked for union support for a £12 a week claim Page 2

Prisoners flee

A prison officer and a civilian car driver were stabbed last night in Kennington, south London, when three men escaped from a prison van taking them from the Central Criminal Court to Brixton Prison.

Reagan offers Moscow cut in nuclear missiles

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Nov 18

President Reagan in his first major foreign affairs pronouncement today reaffirmed America's commitment to a strong Atlantic Alliance but offered to negotiate sweeping arms cuts in Europe with the Soviet Union.

He said America would cancel plans to deploy 572 Pershing 2 and ground-based cruise missiles in Europe if the Soviet Union dismantled all of its SS20 and other medium-range missiles targeted against Western Europe.

In what he described as a "simple, straightforward yet historic message" to the Soviet Union, President Reagan announced a four-point programme to achieve the mutual reduction of conventional, intermediate-range nuclear and strategic forces.

The plan also called for a reduction in conventional forces and agreement on Western proposals designed to reduce the risk of surprise attack.

Details of the American plan were sent to Mr Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, shortly before the President made his speech this morning.

The 25-minute speech, given to the National Press Club in Washington, was designed to have "maximum" impact in Europe and was broadcast live by satellite to America's Nato allies.

Speaking in slow, measured tones the President said that his proposal to eliminate all new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe would be an historic step.

He went on: "With Soviet agreement, we could together substantially reduce the dread threat of nuclear war which hangs over the people of Europe. This, like the first footstep on the moon, would be a giant step for mankind."

The American proposal for eliminating intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe will be the opening negotiating position of the United States when missile-reduction talks open in Geneva on November 30.

A senior Administration official who briefed journalists shortly before the President spoke, emphasized that the American proposal—which has become known in Nato circles as the zero option—was "bold, serious and submitted in good faith".

However, American officials have cautioned that the chances of gaining Soviet acceptance of the zero option were very slim. What the United States is really hoping to achieve is a substantial reduction in the number of Soviet missiles targeted against Western Europe in exchange for a cut in the number of Pershing 2s and land-based cruises which the United States will deploy.

The President's speech, which he described as a programme for peace, was clearly designed to offset rising European concern about America's nuclear intentions and to reinforce the hand of its Nato partners against the growing anti-nuclear movement in Europe.

It was also designed to play a vital role in the all-important propaganda contest taking place between the United States and the Soviet Union in Europe.

The offer to cancel the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe was the first, most important, of the President's four proposals.

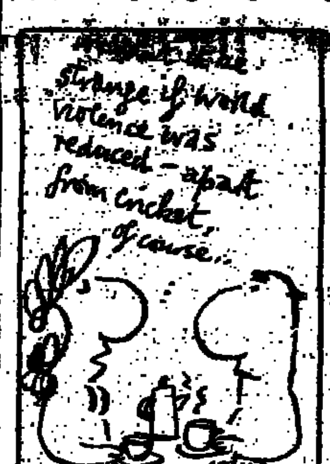
He said the United States intended to negotiate in good faith at Geneva and to consider carefully the proposals of the Soviet Union. However, the President, using coloured graphs to make his point, indirectly rejected Mr Brezhnev's freeze offer by pointing out that the Soviet Union had 1,100 warheads on its medium-range missiles while the United States had no comparable missiles.

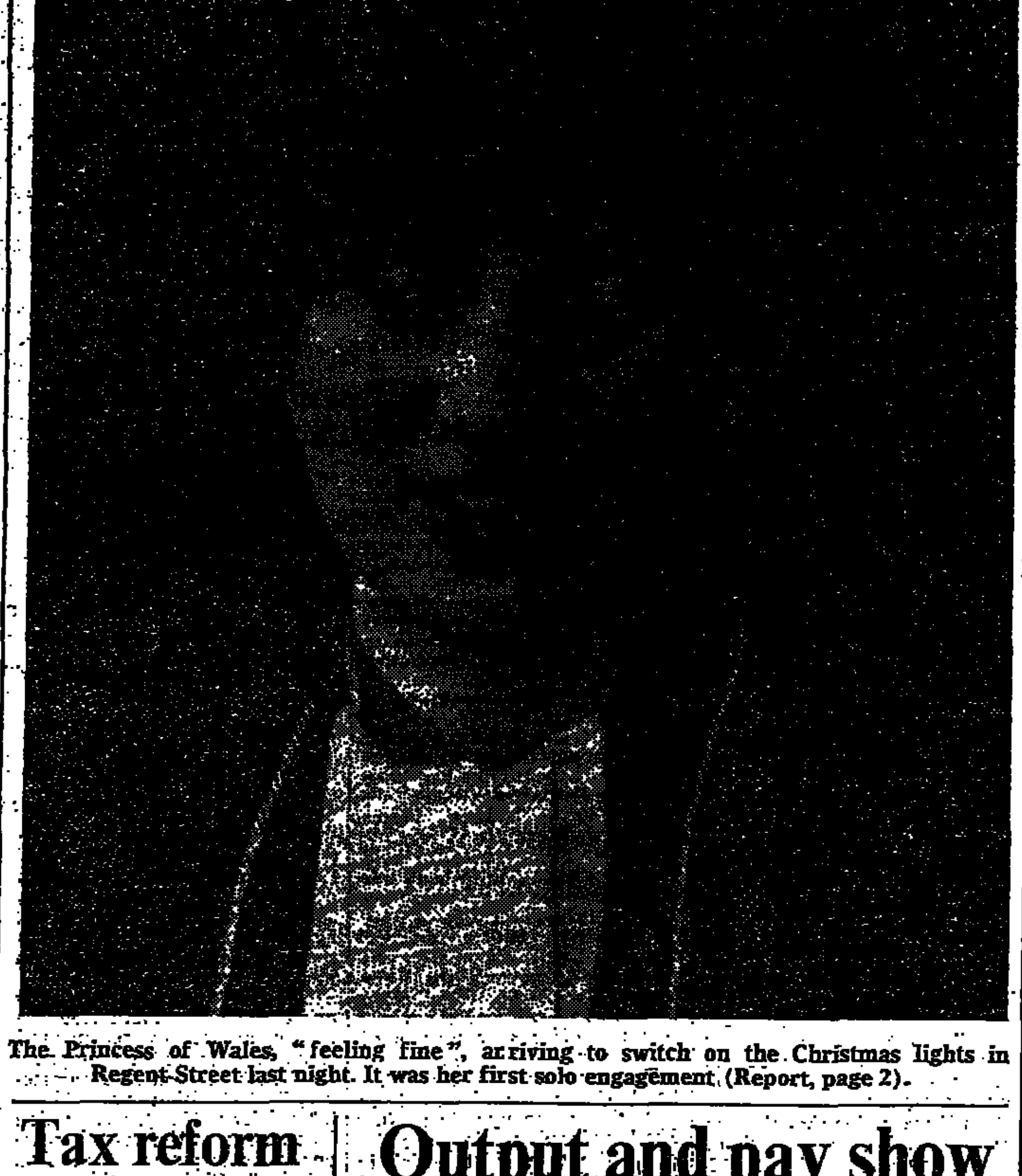
Emphasizing that the scope of strategic arms talks should be broadened to embrace an overall reduction and not just the limitation in the number of nucear weapons in the hands of the two superpowers, the President said that the Salt (Strategic Arms Limition Talks) would be renamed "Start" (Strategic Arms Reduction Talks) by the United States. This was the second point in his progfamme.

The President's third proposal called for the attainment of "equality at lower levels of conventional forces in Europe". He noted that the Soviet Union had more combat divisions in East Germany today than were in the whole allied invasion force that landed in Normandy on D-day.

Finally, the President called on the Soviet Union to accept Western proposals aimed at reducing the risks of surprise

Continued on back page, col 1





The Princess of Wales, "feeling fine", arriving to switch on the Christmas lights in Regent Street last night. It was her first solo engagement. (Report, page 2).

Man dies in IRA ambush

Loyalists defiant over vigilantes

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast

The Provisional IRA's relentless campaign of murder continued yesterday as Protestant extremists prepared to launch a "third force" to mount vigilante patrols, seal off towns and hunt terrorists.

The "third force" threat came as a former Ulster Defence Regiment corporal was murdered and three other men wounded in separate gun attacks yesterday.

But Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, again said that there was no place for private armies.

"Government respects the right of citizens to disagree with it, but will use the full force of its authority against those who do not respect the rights of others."

But the Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionists, remained defiant, saying it was "do or die" time.

He announced that his day of action would go ahead on Monday, despite the deployment in border areas of 600 more soldiers from the 1st Battalion, the Parachute Regiment—the standby spearhead battalion—and the cancellation of all police leave.

He was, he said, mere window dressing and he is urging a province-wide strike from noon to midnight on Monday and wants tractors and cars to converge on main towns.

The paramilitary Ulster Defence Association, whose support for the day of action could decide its success or failure, remained undecided last night whether to mobilize members behind the protest.

Mr James Molyneaux, leader of the rival Official Unionists, suggested yesterday morning that Mr Paisley should delay his day of action for a fortnight until the Government's handling of the security situation could be assessed.

But he said later that not all protest action should be postponed. He insisted that plans were continuing within his party for the creation of an "auxiliary force", which most people are also calling a "third force", which would "act responsibly to assist the security forces".

His remarks clearly upset many within his party, including Mr Harold McCusker, MP for Armagh, who urged the continuation of Monday's protest. Mr John Taylor, an Official Unionist European MP, said he regretted the tone of Mr Molyneaux's remarks. "No self-respecting Official Unionist could accept these short-term measures as a real change in security policy."

Mr Molyneaux met Mr Prior last night, but emerged "unhappy and unsatisfied".

He said Mr Prior had reiterated the Government's position of the key issues of security, the constitution and the economy.

"We are not happy, neither are we reassured by the meeting."

The situation is becoming extremely complex as the main rival unionist parties clamour to be seen to do the most in the present atmosphere of tension and bitterness in the loyalist community.

Mr Paisley, however, is clearly stealing the show with his "do or die" approach.

Yesterday he called a press conference to state three principal demands:

The security forces should be freed of restraint and allowed to move into republican areas to search out the killers;

The Irish Government must be forced to extradite terrorists;

The London-Dublin talks must be abandoned.

Mr Prior's statement seemed to have had little immediate effect in stemming the tide of Protestant anger. He said: "Private armies have no place in society. Nor does the law recognize the distinction between one private army and another. The weapons of such armies are intimidation and violence against the community".

Tensions among loyalists increased yet further yesterday after new attacks by Republican terrorists.

A former Ulster Defence Regiment corporal was murdered in Londonderry last night by two men who ambushed him as he drove home along a quiet country road.

Shots were also fired at a farmer driving a tractor towards Newbuildings Village, but he escaped with slight injuries.

Earlier, a soldier and a civilian were seriously injured in Crossmaglen, South Armagh, in a gun attack on an army foot patrol.

The IRA claimed responsibility for both shootings.

Meanwhile, the first batch of 150 soldiers from the spearhead battalion arrived in the province.

Tighter security in Dublin

□ Security for government ministers and their families has been increased considerably in the Irish Republic (our Dublin Correspondent writes).

It is understood that children of ministers are being ferried to and from schools in State cars and property belonging to leading British figures is being guarded more closely.

□ Nothing could be achieved in Northern Ireland without an end to violence, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, told the Parliamentary press gallery in London (a staff reporter writes).

Echoing a word used by Mr Paisley, he said: "An ungovernable country is an undefended and unhealthy country, delivered into the hands of the unscrupulous."

He welcomed the decision to strengthen security forces there, but said that no one could claim that Britain had been negligent in fulfilling its security responsibilities.

□ Anglican bishops in Ulster tonight called on the Government to take urgent, realistic and effective steps to protect the law-abiding community (PA writes).

The Northern Bishops of the Church of Ireland said the events of the past few weeks had so heightened community tension that urgent Government action was essential.

This year's toll, page 7
Leading article, page 13

Tax reform limited says Brittan

By Drew Johnston

A warning that further reform of the tax system is severely constrained by the Government's economic policy was sounded yesterday by Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury.

In a speech to accountants and businessmen at Grosvenor House, London, Mr Brittan blamed the budgetary restraints of the recession for the Government's failure to carry through radical change in tax policy.

One of the Government's main objectives was to simplify the tax system, he said. An effective way of doing this was to take large numbers out of the income tax net, but this was an expensive process.

"Increasing the main personal income tax allowance to £2,000 for single people and £3,000 for a married man, for example, would cost over £5,000m. The present levels of personal allowances are £1,375 for a single person and £2,145 for a married man.

Mr Brittan appeared to indicate that a further change in personal taxation, the transferability of a married man's allowance to his wife, was also unlikely to be introduced because of its cost, estimated by a recent Green Paper at around £3,750m.

The Chief Secretary repeated the Government's objective that the tax system should actively encourage wealth creation and should move away from penalizing earnings to more indirect forms of taxation.

With these aims in mind, the Government was looking for reforms in several areas, he said. Computerization of pay-as-you-earn would reduce staffing in the Inland Revenue and would streamline the system sufficiently to allow consideration of American-style self-assessment.

A report on further reform of Schedule D, the main tax schedule for the self-employed, had recently been completed by Sir Derek Rayner, the Government's "efficiency expert".

Other reforms under consideration were company taxation and the local rating system. This suggests the Government has decided to issue a discussion document on the abolition of rates and introduction of some form of local income tax.

Mr Brittan said real progress had already been made to reduce the tax burden since the Government had come into office.

Leading article, page 13

Output and pay show recovery has begun

By David Blake, Economics Editor

The Government was given a double boost for its economic hopes by new figures on output and earnings published yesterday.

The long-awaited recovery in output started in late summer, with national output rising 0.3 per cent after 18 months of steady decline. And average earnings over the year to September rose by only 9.4 per cent, the first time since January 1978 that the increase has been in single figures.

The pay estimates give too optimistic a view on the Government's success in bringing down wage increases, however, because they have been distorted by special factors. Officials say that the underlying increase in the year to September was probably about 11 per cent, the same as the previous month. But the figure will be a psychological boost to Government and employers at the start of the new wage round.

The long debate about just when the economy would bottom out seems to have ended with yesterday's figures giving a small rise in activity in the third quarter of the year. Industry did a lot better than in the spring, but trade in the high streets slipped back to make the rise a small one for the economy overall.

The latest figures still leave the country producing 2½ per cent less than it was in the third quarter of last year and 7 per cent less than its output in the spring of 1979. Most economists would say that the recession is not over until total output has grown back to levels prevailing before the recession started. So far, it shows no sign of doing that in the near future.

Most experts predict growth of between 1 per cent and 2 per cent next year, and most economic forecasts say that output will be less at the time of the next election than it was at the last one.

The Government will, however, take comfort that its claim that there are at least some signs of recovery has at last come true. They are likely to stress that prospects now depend on pay moderation making it possible for industry to become competitive again.

Treasury officials are so far encouraged by the start of the new pay round.

Ronald Butt, page 12
Tables, page 20

Solidarity drive to save Labour

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Labour's Solidarity Campaign, led by Mr Roy Hattersley and Mr Peter Shore, has agreed to launch a concerted and nationwide counterattack against the undemocratic left as part of a determined drive "to save the party".

A six-page document, to be formally released next week, says: "The crisis facing the party is clearly deepening.

"We have now to counterattack and expose the whole political philosophy that lies behind the attempts to distort and undermine the traditions of democratic socialism within the Labour Party."

The campaign lays down "a number of immediate objectives which must be achieved if we are to save the party". An initial deadline of 12 months has been set.

The objectives include a review of mandatory reselection, leadership elections, the composition of the party's national executive, and the procedures of annual party conference in an attempt to update and modernize the party.

But the first objective is to fight for an improvement in the balance of the present national executive. In spite of the right-wing victories in the NEC elections at Brighton last month, the campaign says: "The difficulties and the weakness of the hung NEC are already apparent in the first few weeks of its existence" and the right must do better next year.

It also takes the counterattack right to the heart of Labour's undemocratic left. "We must now turn our attention to the organized infiltration that is undoubtedly taking place in a number of constituency Labour parties.

"The minimum requirement is for the NEC to institute a thorough inquiry into the various antidemocratic and destabilizing groups that are damaging the party."

The activities of *Solidarity* will not stop at Westminster; they will be extended into constituency Labour parties and the unions.

Foot to act, page 2

Solitary prisoner held three years in 'cage'

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Robert J. Mawdsley has been in solitary confinement for three and a half years. A photograph [on page 2] shows his cell at Wakefield Prison with a wire door, which has caused new criticism of the way the Prison Department holds dangerous prisoners.

Mr Mawdsley says in a letter that caged in his zoo-like cell he is mentally and physically being turned into an animal. Wakefield Prison was at the centre of earlier controversy over the use of a "control unit", later discontinued, to hold difficult and disruptive inmates.

The Prison Department cannot recall any reference being made to the introduction of wire doors in answer to a Parliamentary question or made public in an document. "But it is no state secret" an official said.

The photograph was obtained secretly by the National Prisoners Organization (Prop), which says the cell is degrading and inhuman because it lacks privacy. The Prison Department however, says that the wire door allows the prisoner to see what is going on outside. "In normal circumstances, if he wishes the door to be closed, it will be."

Mr Mawdsley has told Lord Avebury, who has taken up his case: "It is deplorable that a person can be kept in a cell measuring 6ft 6in by 12ft 6in for 23 hours each day, each week, month and year and does not know how long he is going to be kept in solitary."

The difficulties the Prison Department has in containing violent people are recognized; but critics condemn the use of methods which they say increase frustration for apparently indefinite periods. Mr Mawdsley is one of three prisoners who have been in solitary confinement, or segregation, as it is officially called, for a total of two and a half years or more.

Mr Mawdsley killed a man in Wood Green in March, 1974, with no motive or reason. He was found guilty of manslaughter and found to be of diminished responsibility and sent to Broadmoor. In 1977 he and another inmate killed a third one there. He was recommended for Broadmoor again but was sent to Wakefield. There he killed two fellow prisoners with a home-made dagger.

Lord Avebury has helped another prisoner in solitary confinement, Mr Douglas Wakefield, at Albany Prison, Isle of Wight, to prepare a submission this week to the European Commission of Human Rights. He has been in solitary confinement for more than 1,800 days, some of them separated by periods of normal association.

Mr Wakefield claims that his containment in a sell measuring 8ft by 8ft is inhuman and degrading. "There is no bed; I have to use a concrete form that is set into and raised some six inches or so out of the ground."

The Prison Department says that it does not have the accommodation to provide suites for segregated prisoners. Since the beginning of 1980 Mr Wakefield has been charged with four disciplinary offences. He killed an uncle in 1974 by garroting him, stabbing him repeatedly with a garden fork and then smashing his head with a hammer. In August 1975 he made a knife from a piece of steel plate and took a prison officer hostage at Long Lartin Prison and demanded a cat and record player. In 1978 he killed a prisoner in the psychiatric wing at Parkhurst, strangling him with a bootlace, stabbing and battering him.

Prop recognizes that violent and difficult people are held in prison. It does not "necessarily condemn the use of some forms of special cell for short-term confinement".

Photograph, page 2
Letters, page 13

Heseltine stalls again on rates Bill

By Our Political Correspondent

The Cabinet has again decided to stall the second reading of its controversial Local Governmet Finance Bill, in the face of outright parliiamentary opposition to the referendum clauses.

Senir ministerial souces said last night that revision of the Bill was still "on the boil" and the Secretary of State for the Environment, Mr Michael Heseltine, has been holding a marathon relay of meetings with the Bill's critics.

The legislation, which received its first reading on November 6, will now pass into its third week without a second reading. Pressure is building up on Mr Heseltine to rescue the Government from the embarrassment of further delay.

But it was learned last night that the referendum provision has still not been ruled out. One of the options now being mooted wuld allow councils which propse excessive rates burdens to volunteer referendum on the issue.

This, it was said, would get around one fundamental criticism levelled against the use of mandatory referendums.

A significant number of Conservative HPs are against mandatory referendums because they fear that a precedent might be set for quite different political issues, such as capital punishment.

Under Mr Heseltine's modification, if high-spjending councils reused to accept the judgment of a voluntary referendum, they would be forced into a fall-back position which would ensure that they were not allowed free reign on rates demands.

Favoured options for a fall-back include the election of one-third of councillors every year, a straight block on all supplementary rates, or the requirement for a resolution of both Houses of Parliament before a supplementary rate could be levied.

It is still possible that Mr Heseltine may be forced to drop the referendum altogether, in which case one of the fall-backs would have to replace it.

But there is increasing speculation among Conservative backbenchers that Mr Heseltine may be forced into the humiliation of dropping the Bill in its present form.

'Sick-and-tired' Foot may act against Trotskyists

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr Michael Foot, describing himself as a fully paid up member of the "sick and tired brigade", yesterday begged the Labour Party to desist from self-destructive speeches and stop examining its entrails.

He vigorously defended the rights of the Shadow Cabinet, and denied the claim of Mr Wedgwood Benn that its members sought to change policies approved by the party conference.

At the end of a two-and-a-half hour special meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party at Westminster, in which speaker after speaker insisted that something be done to curb the Trotskyist militant tendency and other "entryist" groups, Mr Foot left several of his colleagues with the impression that he is ready to support limited action to prevent infiltraation.

But it appeared last night thaat he would countenance no more than a political education campaign, perhaps led by the national executive committee, to alert constituency parties to Trotskyist tacics and encourage them to resist.

He told yesterday's meeting that he would not support expulsions from the party or proscriptions.

The meeting, called to discuss the party's strategy in the light of its repeated electoral setbacks, was held in a good spirit, according to Mr John Dormand (Easington), the chairman.

Others, however, said it was tense and dominated by the recent breach between Mr Benn and the rest of the Shadow Cabinet, led by Mr Foot.

There was criticism of Mr Benn for continuing the public argument with his article in *The Guardian* yesterday entitled "Setting the record straight".

Mr Benn wrote the article to defend himself against Mr Foot's charge that he breached the normal rules of collective responsibility by exceeding an agreed Shadow Cabinet brief in his Common's speech on North Sea oil last week.

But Mr Foot denied the accusation implicit in Mr Benn's article that the Shadow Cabinet claimed the right "to change conference policy and then to bind all its members to its own interpretation of that policy under the guise of upholding collective responsibility".

Mr Benn also wrote that there was "no discussion whatsoever" in the Shadow Cabinet, when a draft statement of Labour policy on renationalizing North Sea oil was agreed, or whether it was compatible with conference policy. Mr Foot said the point was discussed.

Mr John Morris, shadow Attorney General and former Secretary of State for Wales, in a speech much quoted afterwards, said grimly that "short of a miracle Michael Foot and Denis Healey cannot win the next election". If anyone thought that with Mr Benn as leader Labour could win the next election, he added, they were living in cloud-cuckoo land.

If in a year's time the party found itself in a worse position than now, Mr Morris said, both Mr Foot and Mr Healey would have to consider their positions.

But there was loud applause from the meeting when Mr Joe Ashton (Bassetlaw) asserted that Mr oFot would be there at the next election.

Both Mr Morris and Mr Ashton strongly supported action against the tendency. Mr Morris said the NEC and the Shadow Cabinet could not ignore entryism.

Mr Ashton did not think the Tendency could be proscribed, but said facts about their activities should be collected. He added that the Labour Party Young Socialists, Labour's youth wing, was so thoroughly infiltrated that they ought to be disbanded.

Mr Benjamin Ford (Bradford, North) who has been dropped by his local party in favour of a prominent member of the Tendency, said that unless the NEC, to whom he is appealing, took action "a non-Trotskyist Labour Party" would be formed in his constituency, a hint, his colleagues assumed, that he would be ready to stand against the official Labour candidate.

Toshiba's 'no-strikes' deal

A quiet revolution gives hope of industrial peace

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

The quiet revolution being enacted at Toshiba's television sets factory at Plymouth might not be happening if the company were not Japanese and the union involved one as prepared as the electricians to fly in the face of industrial orthodoxy.

The deal struck for the plant's 300 employees in the spring does not in fact contain a written union commitment "never to strike". It remains, nevertheless, a remarkable agreement designed to eliminate industrial disputes and has not as yet a parallel in any other large sector of industry.

The fact that there is no distinction between staff and manual workers in canteen provision, clothing, working conditions, pensions, sick pay and car parking is common in Japanese factories.

The agreement nevertheless embodies two other features which help to make it unusual even for a Japanese factory in Britain. These are:

Provision for an 11-man advisory board, including the senior shop steward and managing director ex officio, but otherwise made up of elected delegates, to discuss wages and conditions; and

Provision for a so-called "pendulum" or "flip-flop" arbitration in disputes, under which an independent arbitrator would not seek to find a compromise between the two sides, but make a binding decision in favour of one side or the other.

The clause which comes strikes says: "...this approach provides for the resolution of conflicts of interests between the company and its employees through consultation, negotiation and arbitration rather than through the traditional processes of industrial action".

If the two sides do move outside the advisory board and put a claim and counter-offer, then the pendulum system is a powerful incentive to frame the most reasonable or what one of the Electrical Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union described yesterday as the most "attractive" claim instead of the most extreme.

Mr Roy Sanderson, the union national officer who helped to draw up the deal, said yesterday that approaches to British firms on similar lines had been rejected.

"A lot of British management is still locked in the last century," Mr Sanderson said. "I would say that 95 per cent of all manufacturing companies in Britain have got separate lavatories, canteens and car parks."

The CBI and some union leaders yesterday welcomed moves towards single status, but were somewhat more circumspect about "no strike" provisions.

Mr Richard Worsley, head of the Confederation of British Industries' social affairs directorate, said last night any move that put resort to a strike "right at the end of the line" should be welcomed.

It remains to be seen whether "flip flop" arbitration will catch on. The real test at Toshiba will come next year when the advisory board start discussing pay and conditions for a settlement in March.

BL strikers to hear offer today

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

Two days of talks between the BL management and unions about the 11-day-old "tea break" strike at the company's Longbridge car plant ended last night with a small concession by the company.

It still maintains that the one hour reduction to a 39-hour week must be funded by a 12-minute cut in daily relaxation time, but it is prepared to phase the cut in over a month.

Shop steward members of the works committee agreed to put the company's new offer to a mass meeting of the 2,200 strikers today. They will not recommend it as the basis for a return to work, although the company has agreed that for the first week after a return the present 52-minute allowance will continue.

There would then be a reduction of 1 per cent a week to achieve the full cut of 3 per cent from the present 12 per cent of working time to 9 per cent. That would bring BL into line with Ford.

Last night neither side was optimistic about today's meeting.

☐ The Japanese Nissan motor company, which is studying the possibility of producing cars in the United Kingdom, allows its workers to take a one-hour lunch break and two 10-minute tea breaks every day and "would certainly not tolerate a 51-minute break" in its plants, a senior executive said yesterday (Peter Hazelhurst reports from Tokyo).

Toyota, Japan's largest car producer, also provides its workers with two 10-minute tea breaks a day.

8% offer rejected by water workers

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Leaders of 32,000 water and sewerage workers yesterday rejected an improved 8 per cent pay offer, apparently to await the outcome of the miners' negotiations, and 2,000 Shell tanker drivers agreed to take their dispute over a similar pay offer to the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

As the new pay round gathers momentum, the executive of the biggest Civil Service union, the Civil and Public Services Association (CPSA), called on other unions in the service to join them in submitting a £12-a-week pay claim.

The National Water Council raised its initial 6.7 per cent offer to just over 8 per cent in four hours of negotiations yesterday; but there was a feeling on both sides that the outcome of next week's pay talks with the miners would help to clarify what is likely to be the going rate for powerful public sector unions.

The new water offer would add between £5.80 and £6.40 a week to the basic rate and would also improve shift rates and give extra holidays. Unions unanimously rejected the offer.

Mr Edmund Newall, national industrial officer of the General and Municipal Workers' Union and the chief union negotiator, said the unions had to consider what was happening in other public sector negotiations. "We have to take account of what is happening in mining and presumably if their talks had been concluded before today we might have had a better improved offer."

Further talks are to be held on December 8, when Mr Newall said he hoped an agreement could be reached.

☐ In the tanker drivers' dispute, Shell shop stewards yesterday reported that the company's 2,000 distribution workers had rejected the 8 per cent pay offer by a margin of more than two to one.

Transport and General Workers' Union negotiators later met the company; but after Shell refused to improve its offer the two sides officially registered a failure to agree and decided to go to Acas on Saturday.

Esso and Texaco shop stewards, where the workers have already rejected similar 8 per cent offers, are due to meet today and tomorrow and it is possible that they may follow a similar course and refer the matter to Acas, though discussions would have to be conducted separately. BP workers have accepted by a two to one majority the 8 per cent offer.

☐ In the Civil Service pay arena union leaders are to meet on Tuesday to see if they can agree on a common claim to submit to the Government for next year's pay settlement; but the CPSA decision yesterday is unlikely to find favour with some of the eight other unions, who may want to press for a percentage claim.

The Institution of Professional Civil Servants earlier this week agreed to the principle of a common claim for the nine unions but apparently did not discuss the size of the claim. The Society of Civil and Public Servants meets today to consider its position.

☐ Leaders of Britain's 30,000 Merchant Navy officers and masters are to recommend acceptance of a 7.7 per cent

The wire-doored cell at Wakefield Prison of Robert J Mawdsley, who has complained that it is turning him into an animal.

TUC backs appeal on TV blacking case

By Our Labour Correspondent

The TUC is expected to support an appeal to the House of Lords against an injunction under the Employment Act, 1980, which halted the blacking by technicians of a television series which was made by an independent campaign.

The TUC's employment policy and organization committee yesterday agreed to recommend financial support for the appeal by the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians in what union leaders see as the most important test case yet under the Act.

I the TUC's inner cabinet, the finance and general purposes committee, approves the move, it will be the first case in which the TUC has supported a union under the 1980 Act. The TUC's rule 8 permits it to give financial support only in cases which go to the House of Lords.

The move came as the committee endorsed planse for a campaign directed at both employers and the public to oppose proposals, now immediately expected, from Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, for fresh legislation on industrial relations.

The committee approved a paper proposing a national conference of union leaders early in the new year and saying that union leaders would meet at a

Granada film crew fears a surfeit of curry

By Kenneth Gosling

A dietary dispute is cooking over curry for a Granada Television film crew now going on location to India for several months.

The technicians are reluctant to go without taking their own chef, but alternatively, they want the local caterers to be made temporary members of their union, the National Association of Theatrical, Television and Kine Employees.

Filming of a new drama series, *The Jewel in the Crown*, based on Paul Scott's "Raj Quartet", starts in January.

Granada was anxious last night to play down the problem, which centres on a certain anxiety by the technicians that all they will have to eat is curry. "That's not so", the company said. "The caterers we employ are well used to providing an international cuisine all over the world.

"It is all pretty low key, a request rather than a demand by the union, and we have after all been to India before, to film our first Paul Scott play, *Staying On*, and there was no trouble."

Granada's policy has been to subcontract location catering, using hotels or "buttie wagons", vehicles that join the production team. In this instance it wants to use a catering company that worked on the feature film, *Ghandi*; the company knows India, where to buy food and what health precautions to take in hot countries.

The union members are not convinced. They want one of their Manchester members to go along and cook for them. Talks are to be held in Manchester next week.

Princess sets off into the limelight

By Alan Hamilton

The Princess of Wales was eased gently into her public career last night when she performed her first solo official engagement, switching on the Regent Street Christmas lights in London.

The Princess, who has had to cancel a number of engagements because of her pregnancy, looked well, told well-wishers she felt fine, and sailed through her task with evident assurance and ease.

Dressed in a midnight blue velvet suit with peach trimmings and her favoured Cinderella silver shoes, and sheltered by an umbrella against driving rain, the Princess appeared briefly on a second floor balcony above a thousand-strong crowd thronging the pavement below.

He speech was brief. She was, she said, "delighted to have this opportunity of making a small contribution to the Christmas spirit in London".

She then retired to a crowded reception to meet traders and celebrities. The heat and press of bodies was so intense that she left well before her allotted hour.

Regent Street has new lights this year, erected at a cost of £70,000 and comprising 77 real Christmas trees and 7,000 bulbs. Last year's decorations, which served for two seasons, have been sold to Bournemouth Corporation.

GRAFFITI SQUADS PROPOSED

By Lucy Hodges

Anti-graffiti squads, whose sole purpose would be to remove racialist slogans, were proposed yesterday by the Commission for Racial Equality, which said that such squads should be established by British Rail, the Greater London Council, London Transport and the London boroughs.

That recommendation is one of a number in the commission's evidence to the GLC inquiry into racial harassment published yesterday.

Others are that the police should seriously consider setting up special "anti-racist" units, an idea rejected by the Home Secretary this week, and that thought should be given to the creation of a new criminal offence of racial harassment.

Science report

Pesticides still cause loss of animals

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

In spite of voluntary controls introduced 10 years ago to restrict the use of persistent pesticides that are a hazard to wildlife and to the human food chain, these substances are still affecting animal populations.

The damage done to various species is reported in papers published by the Institute of Terrestrial Ecology. One extensive investigation concerns the cause of death among sparrowhawks between 1963 and 1979. The sparrowhawk is under full legal protection.

The carcasses of 341 birds were examined at the Monk's Wood experimental station, near Huntingdon, to monitor the levels of the longest lasting of the hazardous agricultural chemicals.

Those substances include DDE, a derivative of the insecticide DDT, the PCBs from the industrial polychlorinated biphenyls, and HEOD, which comes from the insecticides aldrin and dieldrin.

There were very large variations in the amounts of pesticides found in the birds. The number of carcasses sent for tests increased steadily from 1963; but that rise is attributed to the overall increase in the sparrowhawk population and the recolonization of areas from which birds had been eliminated by poisoning in previous years.

The sample contained more hens than cocks, and that is explained as showing the difference in behaviour of females, which spend less time in woodlands, and more time around farmland and villages, than the males do. Thus they are more likely to die in places where they are found by bird-watchers.

The study forms part of a much wider programme of research on pesticide levels in birds of prey. The results are not fully representative of the sparrowhawk population as a whole for several reasons.

The birds brought for analysis were more likely to come from deaths associated with human activities, or occurring near human habitation. Even though the species is protected, at least 37 of the birds had been shot. *Institute of Terrestrial Ecology: Annual Report for 1980* (£5).

Reith lecturer attacks idea of 'limited' nuclear war

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

The idea that a limited nuclear war could be fought was "dreadfully dangerous", Professor Laurence Martin, Vice-Chancellor of Newcastle University, said last night. It was a two-edged sword which, if ever used, would indicate that the world was in a desperate plight.

Unless a single demonstrative weapon was fired, as was envisaged two weeks ago by Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, it would be unforgivable to pretend that such a war could be truly limited.

Professor Martin, who was delivering the second Reith Lecture on BBC Radio 4, said that an attack on the Russian Baku oilfields in the Caucasus would risk killing an estimated 200,000 people and injuring 750,000 more. A Soviet "limited" attack on the American land-based missile force might produce between 300,000 and 800,000 deaths.

Such figures were optimistic. The effects of nuclear weapons could vary wildly according to their performance, the weather, the season and the degree of protection enjoyed.

The worst estimate for an attack on the United States missiles involved about 20 million dead. The electro-magnetic pulse could damage the very communications by which the enemy could otherwise exercise restraint.

Professor Martin said: "We do not have the luxury of choosing a policy wholly untained by the nuclear danger. We can only choose between policies that entail different degrees of risk." The knowledge of how to make nuclear weapons would not be erased.

Some solid fuel users at risk

By Robin Young, Consumer Affairs Correspondent

More than half the users of solid fuel room heaters ignore safety precautions and could be at risk from poisonous fumes, according to research commissioned by the Domestic Coal Consumers' Council.

In a report published yesterday it is claimed that one tenth of the people with room heaters did not realize they had a flue. Even more told the researchers that their flue pipes were never cleaned.

Although the law requires fireguards to protect young children in rooms with open fires, one fifth of the open fires used by families with young children had no fireguard available.

The consumers' council recommends that chimneys should be swept at least once a year, and flue pipes on solid fuel appliances once a month. *Safety and Solid Fuel* (Social and Community Planning Research, 35 Northampton Square, London, EC1 0AX, £4.50).

Pickets banned by judge

From Our Correspondent, Manchester

A High Court judge ruled yesterday that six men must stay away from the Doncaster works where they were part of a 70-strong picket on Monday.

The men, former employees of Laurence Scott and Electromotors Ltd, of Openshaw, Manchester, were among flying pickets outside the premises of the firm's parent company in Balby, Doncaster.

The company, Mining Supplies Ltd, was granted an injunction restraining the six defendants from picketing their registered offices.

DRIVE FOR MORE GLASS BANKS

By Tony Samstag

A campaign aimed at doubling the number of bottle banks in us in Britain opened yesterday when Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, launched Glass Recycling Year '82.

The Glass Manufacturers' Federation hopes to have nearly 1,500 bottle banks in use by 1984, so that 250,000 tonnes of glass can be recycled a year.

A £750,000 recycling plant is due to open in Harlow, Essex, next year.

Speaking at the Hilton International Hotel, London, Mr Heseltine described the 1984 target as tough but realistic.

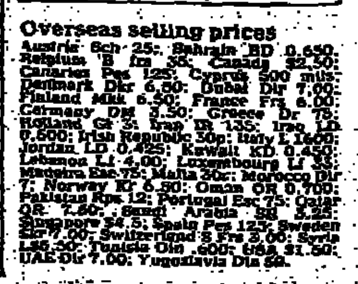
He was particularly encouraged by the Greater London Council decision to alter the basis of its payments to borough councils so that subsidies to bottle banks which made a loss were to be replaced by a flat payment per tonne for glass diverted from GLC disposal routes.

"This is psychologically, as well as financially, good," Mr Heseltine said. "To be told you can have a subsidy only if you make a loss has the same effect on a borough council as on any other body."

He thought financing for recycling ought to be possible in most cases without using public money.

Today a Bill that would ban most non-returnable drinks containers is scheduled for second reading in the House of Lords.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 500 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 6.50; France Frs 6.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 75; Holland Gl 3; Iran Rl 135; Iraq ID 0.600; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1600; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon Ll 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 6.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 75; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 125; [illegible]



Students scramble for places at university

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

Applications from home students for university entry next autumn are up by 7 per cent, a much larger increase than expected. Yet most universities will cut intake sharply next year, in line with University Grants Committee guidance.

Overseas applications for undergraduate courses were down by 17 per cent by November 1 compared with the same time last year, and about 60 per cent less than in 1979, the last year before the introduction of the so-called "full-cost" fees for overseas students.

About a third of applications are normally in by now, but some home students may be applying earlier than usual in the unfounded hope that that may improve their chance of getting a place.

Figures released yesterday by the Universities Central Council on Admissions show a substantial increase in applications for biology, one of the subjects singled out by the UGC for above-average cuts.

Other subjects in which there has been a substantial increase in applications include medicine, dentistry, mathematics, physics, geology, geography, accountancy, psychology, combined social studies, English and History.

No subject has so far experienced a substantial decrease in applications.

Half of this year's entrants to Cambridge University got three A grade A levels, compared with 36 per cent of Oxford entrants and less than 10 per cent of all university entrants last year.

Figures released yesterday by Cambridge show that 83 per cent of its entrants obtained at least two grade Bs and an A, compared with 75 per cent of Oxford entrants and 26 per cent of all university entrants with three or more A levels last year.

Nearly half of the Cambridge entrants came from former direct-grant or independent schools, which account for only about 7 per cent of all pupils. Such pupils made up a similar proportion of the successful Oxford applicants.

Like Oxford, Cambridge has tried to increase the number of maintained school applicants by introducing special entrance schemes such as the conditional offer scheme, under which candidates are accepted on the basis of A level frades alone, without having to sit the entrance examination; 15 per cent of this year's Cambridge entrants came through that scheme.

The proportion of places offered by Cambridge to applicants before they sit their A levels has also increased. This year nearly 43 per cent of successful applicants were of that kind, compared with about 28 per cent 10 years ago.

That method of entry is again particularly intended to help maintained schools, most of which are unable to provide special Oxbridge entry tuition in the third year of the sixth form.

Women now account for 31 per cent of successful Cambridge applicants, compared with 13 per cent 10 years ago. Four of the men's colleges are still single-sex. At Oxford, where all but one of the men's colleges now accept women, 39 per cent of this year's intake were women.

Two in five of the 7,567 applicants to Cambridge this year were accepted, 10 per cent winning scholarships and a further 16 per cent being awarded exhibitions.

Motorists may feel Bulldog's bite

By Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

Illegal parking in London has become so widespread that the Government may bow to police demands to be allowed to use wheel clamps to immodilize offending vehicles.

Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, announced yesterday that he was seeking the views of the public and interested organizations before deciding whether to introduce legislation. If he does, clamps will be used experimentally in the most congested areas of central London. The police argue that they would be a strong deterrent to illegal parking and make enforcement of the law more effective.

Mr Howell said: "There are people who are prepared to park anywhere and who accumulate parking tickets by the score without paying them. The case for clamps has to be considered very seriously. Mr Robert Barker, Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Traffic) of the Metropolitan Police, said the wheel clamp would be more effective than a parking ticket

A type of clamp favoured by the police was demonstrated to Mr Howell yesterday. It is a French design, called the "Bulldog", and is applied to the rim of the wheel, has a hub cover and a locking device and can be fitted in less than two minutes.

A motorist returning to his car would find a large notice on the windscreen telling him that a clamp had been fitted. He would have to go to a police station or car pound and pay a fee, probably about £25, to have the clamp unlocked. The clamps cost £200 and the police would at first have 350. Vehicles causing serious obstruction would still have to be towed away or removed to a place where they could be immobilized.

The Greater London Council has estimated that 350,000 vehicles are parked illegally in London every day and according to a recent survey the chances of being caught can be as low as one in twenty. The main reason for that is the shortage of traffic wardens. There are only 1,300 wardens in the Metropolitan Police area, compared with an establishment of 1,800, and despite high unemployment very few recruits are coming forward. The police have said they would need 4,000 wardens to do the job properly.

Clamps are used in Paris and several American cities. So far in Britain they have been used only off the public roads; users have included the British Airports Authority at Heathrow, the new Covent Garden Market and some hospitals. This week clamps were introduced by the development corporation at Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, to dissuade motorists using the main shopping precinct from blocking access roads or taking spaces reserved for disabled drivers.

The Automobile Association yesterday came out firmly against clamps. It said they would do nothing to tackle the root causes of illegal parking and it called for better enforcement of the law and more parking facilities. The AA also claimed that the clamps could damage cars, but the design favoured by the police is said to make that very unlikely.

George Crane



Mr David Howell seeing the Bulldog breed of wheel clamp in action yesterday.

Names of Allied spies 'were given to Russia'

By Peter Hennessy

British and United States intelligence traded secret information, including the names and location of western agents in eastern Europe with the Soviet Union on a substantial scale for a largeg part of the second World War, according to Mr Bradley Smith, an American historian, whose articles, *Official Treason* is published today by the magazine *Time Out*.

Mr Smith claims that secret documents he has uncovered by using the United States Freedom of Information Act throw into a new perspective the wartime activities of Mr Leo Long, who admitted publicly last month to spying for Russia while working for British military intelligence, and Mr Ormond Uren, a former member of the British sabotage and subversion agency, the Special Operations Executive, who was convicted under the Official Secrets Act.

The passing of highly classified information to the Russian NKVD (the precursor of the KGB) on a reciprocal basis by the United States Office of Strategic Services (forebearer of the Central Intelligence Agency) and SOE received the official approval of the British and American governments, Mr Smith says.

He believes the extent of that cooperation has been suppressed for fear of undermining the credibility of cold war propaganda directed against their former ally by the United States and Britain since 1945.

Among important material supplied to the NKVD by OSS and SOE Mr Smith lists highly secret estimates of conditions in Germany prepared for President Roosevelt and the chiefs of staff in Washington.

The OSS also furnished the Russians with the name and rank of every American agent, and some British operating in areas of central and south-eastern Europe that were occupied by the Red Army from late 1944 onwards.

As early as 1941 an NKVD liaison office was opened in London, headed by Colonel I. Chichayev. A similar SOE establishment was set up in Moscow. Only the impassioned intervention of Mr J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, expressed in a letter to Mr Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's aide, prevented an NKVD centre being set up in Washington.

Mr Hoover wrote on February 10, 1943: "I wanted to bring this situation to your attention at once because I think it is highly dangerous and most undesirable procedure to establish in the United States a unit of the Russian Secret Service which has admittedly for its purpose the penetration into the official secrets of various government agencies".

Despite Mr Hoover's success in keeping the NKVD team out of Washington, the OSS used Colonel Chichayev's office in London for the purpose of swopping intelligence. High level exchanges, Mr Smith says, began in the spring of 1944 and continued until the end of hostilities.

Mr Smith's researches are to be published in a book entitled *OSS and American Shadow Warfare*.

Paternity order for dog

Mr. Roger Carus was shamed before his friends when a Torquay solicitor served a paternity suit on him at a dinner dance. But the culprit was his black poodle, Ossie, who had made the solicitor's pedigree terrier pregnant.

The solicitor said: "My wife had set her heart on Puff having pedigree offspring, so I was determined that if there were going to be a lot of mongrel pups Ossie was not going to get away with it.

"I made out an affiliation order and presented it to an unsuspecting Roger at a social function we both attended. It was worth losing Puff's pedigree to see his face."

Mr Carus, of Woodend Road, Torquay, said: "I have admited liability on Ossie's behalf and have promised to pay maintenance of tins of dog food

Magazine boycott over Begin article urged

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

An association of Jewish doctors is organizing a nationwide boycott of a fortnightly medical magazine because of an article in it attacking Mr Menachem Begin and his part in destroying an Arab village in 1948 in the fight to establish Israel.

The article, published in *World Medicine* in October, was addressed to all doctors going to the Medical Olympics in Israel and suggested that when they were taken round the county they should remember how it was set up.

It said that Mr Begin, now the Israeli Prime Minister, led an attack on a peaceful Arab village called Deir Yassin, killing 254 men, women and children in one morning. The attack played a main part in establishing Israel because it persuaded many Arabs to leave their villages before the British mandate ended, it said.

Mr Karl Sabbagh, the writer, a regular columnist in the magazine and whose family lived in Palestine until 1948, said it was still relevant because it meant no one could believe Mr Begin's declared commitment to a peaceful solution in the Middle East.

The article was written in strong terms. Mr Sabbagh described Mr Begin's attitude on his arrival in what was then Palestine thus: "Young (well, late thirties, really) and impetuous (well, a cold-blooded killer, actually) Begin and the other terrorists (sorry, 'freedom-fighters') saw no alternative to violence against the Arabs whose land they coveted".

The Israel Medical Association, based in London, has written to its members suggesting that all future copies of the magazine, which is distributed free to nearly all GPs and many hospital doctors, should be returned unopened. It suggests that protest letters should be sent until assurances are given that the magazine will never again publish "blatant Palestine Liberation Organization propaganda".

The association has also written to drug companies and other advertisers in the magazine suggesting that they withdraw their advertising until such an assurance is given.

Dr Lionel Balfour-Lynn, association secretary, said yesterday: "People are very angry about it. We have been inundated with complaints. It is not an article you would expect to find in a medical magazine. One would expect to see it in a PLO magazine in Beirut".

Police quiz two over explosives

By Lucy Hodges

Two men were being questioned by polic in North Wales yesterday in connexion with the theft of 200 sticks of gelignite from a slate quarry in the village of Corris last Saturday.

The polic said that the men, from London, who were arrested on Tuesday after a routine check at the M6 service area at Corley, Warwickshire, might also be associated with explosives found yesterday in a green Austin Morris van in Claribel Road, Brixton, London.

Explosives were allegedly found in the van they were driving.

Yesterday the police evacuated Claribel Road and towed away the green van.

The police spokesman in Colwyn Bay said he had no idea whether there was an Irish connexion to the theft, but it was clear that the van discovery was not connected with the Metropolitan police search for gelignite in garages.

Mr Royston Edwards, aged 17, who was told to leave his house in Brixton while police searched the van, said he had spotted the vehicle yesterday morning. "I do not know who it belongs to and I saw no one get in or out of it", he said.

Man cut up while alive, jury is told

A man was still alive when his killers began dismembering his body, a jury was told yesterday.

Mr Donald Ryan, aged 49, was lured to a maisonette in Camberwell, south London, and his body cut up with a handsaw, an electric carving-knife and a machete, Mr Evan Stone, QC, for the prescution, said at the Central Criminal Court.

Opening the trial of four people who deny murdering Mr Ryan, on November 8 last year, Mr Stone warned the jury of six men and six women that they must steel themselves to see photographs in a horrifying case.

"You will hear evidence that, having cut up the body into a large number of pieces, the head was placed in a freezer until later that night, when parts of the body were secreted in the streets and in dustbins."

The maisonette, in Colby Park, Camberwell, was occupied by the defendants, Shirley Brindle, aged 35, and Michael Ward, ager 28, a gravediggegr, who were living together.

Much of their time was spent drinking with the other two defendants, David Begley, aged 41, a porter, of Winchmore Court, Walforth, and John Bowden, aged 27, a labourer, of Talfourd Place, Peckham.

From time to time, he said, they used violence on others similarly addicted to drink in order to rob them.

An earlier incident involved a man named Robert Egan, but he survived after treatment for deep cuts.

The trial continues today.

£10m hostels scheme to aid the single homeless

By Frances Gibb

A £10m package to provide nearly 1,000 hostel beds over the next five years for single homeless people in London has been drawn up by the departments of the Environment and Health and Sociay Security.

The package was put forward by Mr John Stanley, Minister for Housing, and Mrs Lynda Chalker, Under-Secretary at the Department of Health and Social Security, at a private meeting yesterday with representatives from the London Boroughs Association and tre Greater London Council housing committee.

It is expected to be announced officially tomorrow in answer to a parliamentary question.

The package, to be implemented by the housing associations and funded by the Housing Corporation, provides for 785 bed spaces with OoE cash and 200 with DHSS cash over the next five years.

The scheme is aimed at solving two key problems in the capital: the closure in 1985 of the Resettlement Unit at Camberwell, south London, where some 550 people still await rehousing in a hostel, and the running down of some of London's major hostels. These could mean the lss of 3,000 bed spaces.

DHSS money is being made available to the Housing Corporation for the first time because the department finances the Camberwell unit and the Housing Corporation's DoE funds cannot be allocated specifically to resettling the homeless from that unit.

The 785 places will be for the most needy and it is likely that some people at Camberwell will fall into that category.

☐ A new scheme for improving older private houses has been developed by the GLC within the housing action area of Tower Hamlets.

Mrs Gladys Dimson, chairman of the council's housing committee, will open today a showhouse which is the first result of the scheme.

Three points put to jury

The judge in the murder trial of Paul Vickers, the surgeon, and Pamela Collison, his former mistress, said yesterday that the main issue was whether the surgeon intended to kill or cure his wife with the anticancer drug CCNU.

Mr Justice Boreham was continuing his summing-up at Teesside Crown Court, where Mr Vickers and Miss Collison have denied murdering Mrs Margaret Vickers.

He told the jury: "It is the law of this land that if two people do embark on a joint criminal exercise, each of these parties is liable for the acts done by the other in carrying out that agreement."

The Crown had to prove three things. The first was that Vickers had caused his wife to take CCNU. "There is no doubt about that", he said.

The second was that in giving the CCNU the surgeon had intended to kill his wife, and there, motive would be a very important consideration.

The third was that the CCNU was a cause of her death. "You may think it was the cause", the judge said.

The trial continues today.

Welfare groups urged to back councils

From Pat Healy, Birmingham

Voluntary organizations were urged yesterday to join the fight against the local government Bill in order to defend the rights of the most vulnerable people in Britain.

Mr David Blunkett, leader of Sheffield City Council, made the point during a session on voluntary organizations and council services when the annual local authority social services conference began in Birmingham.

Mr Blunkett told the conference that the most vulnerable, frail and dependent people would be the victims of any substantial cut in expenditure or threat to existing local authority resources. That was because social services took a large slice of councils' budgets.

"To call on a London borough like Tower Hamlets, with its almost insuperable problems, toslash its expenditure by upwards of 40 per cent can only be described as the most outrageous and irresponsible political action to have been inflicted on the most needy and dependent in our community in modern times", he said.

The new legislation was intended to perpetrate similar proposals in inner city areas throughout England and Wales, Mr Blunkett told the conference. Every individual and organization working with people in need of social service support must fight to defend their rights.

"Every voluntary organization in the country should therefore be taking up the cudgel to defend the rights, not of local government but of the people they exist to serve.

Professor Roger Hadley, of Lancaster University, told the conference that governments had been eroding council powers for more than 100 years. But short of nuclear war there would be increasing demand for social services because of the rising numbers of elderly people, growing unemployment and the instability of family life.

That, he said, made it worthwhile to consider introducing more locally based social services on the lines of experimental schemes being tried with some success in many areas. But he gave a warning that the opportunity might be lost if councils did not act now, because if the economy did not grow there would be insufficient funds to meet rising demands, and services would have to be cut back or withdrawn.

Rail closures 'by stealth' are forecast

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

Britain is being condemned to a much smaller railway system because of government policy towards British Rail, the rail consumer watchdog body said yesterday.

Financial pressure on British Rail is so great that its only option is closure by stealth, and the possible loss of 3,000 route miles is worrying people in Scotland and Wales, Mrs Alison Munro, chairman of the Central Transport Consultative Committee, said.

She added that London commuters were condemned to deteriorating, cattle-truck conditions with trains becoming more crowded, less frequent and dirtier, and stations crumbling.

Mrs Munro is to seek a meeting with Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport. After meeting his officials she said the Government's attitude to the railways had changed markedly in recent months. Early this year the electrification programme was rejected and then Mr Howell took a harder line on finance than his predecessor, Mr Norman Fowler, had done.

Mr Howell had not endorsed Mr Fowler's pledge on closures, and had refused to save the Kilmacolm line in Scotland after the Strathclyde passenger transport authority withdrew support.

The department's view seemed to be that British Rail could be kept going satisfactorily on savings from improved productivity, Mrs. Munro said at a press briefing in London. But it had grossly overestimated the potential of those savings and the policy would fail. Denied more government money and pressed to keep down real fares, British Rail had no choice but a polciy of "rather rapid shrinkage" of the network over the whole country.

It was a policy of closure by stealth and British Rail was also being forced to convert routes into single-track operation, with devastating effects on passengers. That policy would condemn Britain to a railway playing a much smaller part in the transport system at a time when energy forecasts suggested that it should play a larger part. It was encouraging competition from the private car because fewer people would find the railway accessible.

British Rail was itself partly to blame for keeping so satisfactorily within its cash limits up till last year. "The railways' tragedy is that their crisis has never gone deep enough. They have never sunk to the British Steel level." Undet a policy of gradual closure Inter City and South-east commuter services would survive but many other services would not. It was a crisis of mediocrity.

Fight for Filipinos facing expulsion

By David Walker

A group of MPs is asking the Home Office to postpone the forcible removal from Britain tomorrow of Filipino hotel workers accused of entering the country under false pretences.

The MPs, of all parties, want the cases of some 20 Filipinos who face removal within the next fortnight to be reconsidered and amnesties granted.

An appeal on their behalf to the Prime Minister is being made by Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers Union.

Mr Basnett yesterday told MPs sponsored by his union that the Filipinos were "a hard-working and satisfactory group".

"There is sufficient confusion (surrounding their entry to Britain) for the Government not to persist with the action it is taking".

The Filipinos are among some 400 hospital and catering workers admitted to Britain in the middle and later 1970s. They have since been declared illegal entrants under the Immigration Act, 1971.

About a hundred Filipinos have been deported since last March for failing to declare that they had children before they entered Britain.

Mr Basnett said some documents might have been falsified but a union analysis of the cases blamed employment agencies in the Phillipines.



Cleaning up a mystery: An employee of Christie's with the seventeenth-century suit of armour they sold anonymously to an unknown collector for £418,000.

Mystery armour fetches £418,000

The most magnificent suit of armour to come up at public auction in Europe or the United States for more than half a century was sold at Christie's in London yesterday for the record price of £418,000. (Christopher Warman writes.)

It was bought by Mr Howard Ricketts, a London dealer, on behalf of "a syndicate from abroad". He declined to give further details of its destination, but it is understood that it is destined for a private collector in the United States.

The armour was made in the Royal Armoury of Greenwich about 1610 by William Pickering. It was ordered by Henry, Prince of Wales, for Frederick Ulric, Duke of Brunswick, a kinsman, and dispatched to Brunswick in 1613.

Christie's were instructed to sell the piece anonymously and it is therefore described as the property of a noble family. Befitting the mystery, the suit arrived in two suitcases in London from "somewhere in Europe" a few weeks ago.

Mr Ricketts was not surprised at the high price and said he had been prepared to go higher.

Sale Room report, page 14

Poll rivals united on Ulster

From John Chartres, Liverpool

The shadow of the latest events in Northern Ireland fell across the Crosby by-election campaign yesterday, with unanimous condemnation of IRA terrorism from the three main candidates.

The Ulster issue will probably not win or lose many votes on November 26, but nevertheless there are especially close links between Merseyside and the unhappy country from which so many of its residents originated.

Mrs Shirley Williams, the SDP/Liberal Alliance candidate, spoke on the subject first, with warm and generous tribute to the personal dignity of Mr James Prior in going to the Rev Robert Bradford's funeral in an extremely difficult situation.

Clearly wanting to leave party policies aside, she paid tribute both to Mrs Margaret Thatcher and to Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister for attempting to find a way out of the "dreadful impasse". She thought the Government's policy was right in attempting to discuss the main issues between Belfast, London and Dublin.

Mr John Backhouse, the Labour candidate, did not feel quite ready to add a personal tribute to a Conservative minister.

But he had earlier said that while he was in favour of a united Ireland as the only permanent final solution, he was not in favour of withdrawal of British troops and thought the Protestant population of Northern Ireland remained entitled to the right to veto unification.

Mr Backhouse, who has shown that he thinks issues out for himself and does not just tag on to party lines, agreed yesterday that the IRA were terrorists and that members of the organization who committed murders were criminals and should be treated as murderers.

It was another point for Mr Backhouse, who may well win rather more votes than was predicted during the early stages of the campaign.

Mr John Butcher, the Conservative, had little difficulty in answering questions about Northern Ireland.

He expanded on an earlier declaration that he saw nothing wrong in the media being used or even manipulated to put propaganda into Northern Ireland in the cause of peace.

He said he could see nothing wrong in the two live television channels being used to demonstrate to all the people of the province that there was no future in backing terrorism.

For the rest it was a relatively quiet day in Crosby.

Mrs Williams was questioned closely on the leadership of both the SDP and the alliance, but as usual deflected the questions, saying that the present collective leadership was working well, and that no decisions could be taken until after the SDP's constitutional conference.

Mrs Williams under fire

□ Youngsters at a fee-paying school had a showdown with Mrs Williams on Tuesday night over her view on private education.

Appearing in a debate at Crosby's £1,300-a-year Merchant Taylors' girls' school, Mrs Williams was questioned by a sixth former over her record as Labour's Education Secretary.

"You really ought to get back to your homework", Mrs Williams snapped. "I am sorry, but I know my record better than you do."

Voters in the constituency, where 11 per cent of children go to nine fee-paying schools, see private education as one of the key issues in next week's poll.

Mrs Williams, who stood alongside representatives of the two other main parties, was jeered and heckled throughout the hour-long meeting of the school's debating society.

Louise Drake, aged 17, of Park Avenue, Crosby, asked her: "Why do the gang of four all disagree on important issues?" Mrs Williams beckoned her back to explain."

Although she has said in the past that she wants to abolish private schools, Mrs Williams now backs the SDP policy on allowing parents some freedom of choice, but she told the girls that such schools were socially divisive.

Mr Butcher was unable to attend, but the Garston MP, Mr Malcolm Thornton, who is masterminding his campaign, stood in and won rousing approval for the Tory line.

Mr Backhouse, however, was booed into silence. "The only thing to do with schools like this is to wipe them out of existence", he said.

Boy bruised 60 times over three months

From Our Correspondent
Norwich

Jason Caesar, aged 19 months, suffered 60 bruises on his head and body, arm fractures and internal injuries in the three months before his death, a jury at Norwich Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr Anthony Wilcken, for the prosecution, said in his closing speech that there was no direct evidence that the boy's mother or her lover, who are accused of the child's manslaughter, had ever deliberately struck him with the intention of hurting him. But there was an abundance of circumstantial evidence against both.

"Those of us who have children know they sometimes get into impossible scrapes and come back with quite remarkable bruises. That may happen once or twice but in this case it is not only the severity of the bruises but their widespread distribution over the head and body over a long period of time", he said.

In this case there was example after example of explanations given to medically qualified people which in their opinion were inconsistent with the injuries. "Let us be blunt about it, it is baby battering. There is no credible explanation given to you by either of the two defendants as to how that child suffered those injuries."

Mrs. Christine Caesar, aged 25, and Andrew Clark, aged 24, of Darwin Drive, Cambridge, have denied manslaughter and wilfull neglect of the child. The court has heard that he died on Guy Fawkes night last year after being left alone in his very cold bedroom for 16 hours.

Mr Richard Davis, the chief social worker, was in an unenviable position, Mr Wilcken said. "Other people who came into contact with the family had medical expertise; he did not.

"He was a social worker and it may well be he feels a degree of responsibility on his shoulders, for that family was under his surveillance and supervision for a long time."

It was the job of the social worker to establish a close relationship with the family and to look for signs of rejection, he said. Mr. Davis had told Mrs Caesar he did not think she was "overtly" harming her child.

But, Mr Wilcken said: "This sort of offence is not committed overtly but away from the eyes of neighbours and prying social workers.

The case continues today.

IN BRIEF

'Dead' woman in a coma again

Mrs Jackie Rosser, aged 32, of Chapel Street, Stroud, Gloucestershire, who was certified dead last March, regained consciousness in a mortuary, and made a full recovery, was in a coma in hospital yesterday.

She was found unconscious at home by the police who had been called by neighbours. She suffers from the slimmer's disease, anorexia nervosa.

Rate levy appeal

Mr Jack Lockwood, aged 44, is lodging an appeal at Huddersfield Crown Court under the general Rate Act, 1967, against West Yorkshire County Council's levy off 9.5p in the pound supplementary rate, mainly to pay for its bus service.

Bomb hoaxers held

Jacqueline Stockdale, a convicted killer, and Patricia Franklyn, both of Oxford Gardens, North Kensington, London, were yesterday committed in custody for crown court sentence after admitting to Marylebone magistrates that they made a hoax bomb call to Capitol Radio.

Woman dead on beach

Police toured boarding houses at Eastbourne yesterday with a photograph of a young woman who was found dead on the beach. A post-mortem examination showed that she had head injuries while still alive. She had a small wort under her lower lip.

Charity home charge

Brian Rowlandson, aged 37, superintendent at Angers House, Church Road, Wavertree, Liverpool, a charity home for spastics, charged with stealing £1,200 from Ann Richard, one of the residents, was remanded on bail by Liverpool magistrates yesterday.



Scargill's TV appearance 'may have been mistake'

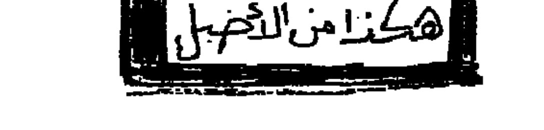
By Kenneth Gosling

An MP who accused BBC Television of "mind-boggling ineptitude" in allowing Mr Arthur Scargill to appear on the Michael Parkinson show during the run-up to the National Union of Mineworkers' presidential election has been told: "It may have been a mistake".

But in a letter to Mr John Grant, MP for Islington, Central, Sir Ian Trethowan, Director-General, of the BBC, says: "I rather doubt whether it will have had a big effect".

Sir Ian says that any impression the Yorkshire miners' leader may have made in the show on November 7 would surely have faded by the time polling took place between December 2 and 4.

Mr Grant, who recently announced that he was leaving Labour for the Social Democrats, said the BBC had tactfully acknowledged their mistake.



"I've been rich and I've been poor."

Bailey.

"Rich is better."

Richard Usmar on building up a business from nothing.

True, some people find me hard to take. I put that in part down to jealousy and part down to the fact that I'm hard to take. People with clear and definite ideas usually are. But funnily enough for someone who likes to talk so much my most important talent is listening.

In 1975 I was selling savings plans reasonably successfully, but I hadn't exactly reached the Promised Land.

I could not quite figure out what it was, but I knew that there was something that I could do as well, if not better, than anyone else.

In an effort to pin point the opportunities I started listening to the inspectors of Life Assurance companies.

After all they meet all the big boys, who better to learn from?

One man in particular, a Mr. Rod Roberts who runs Albany Life in Birmingham was the key to my future. It was just one sentence he used that I think started me on the right road. He said to me, "The company cheque book is so much bigger than the private cheque book".

Simple isn't it?

So I started in the company market. And slowly over six years it grew and grew until I was specialising in pensions for directors of small companies.

Now the boss of a profitable small company in my neck of the woods is a no nonsense sort of fellow. He's hardly going to take advice from a guy driving a second hand Ford Escort, so I bought a Rolls.

I invested in myself, I have a beautiful office, a beautiful house. I have to, a financial adviser who's poor is a poor financial adviser.

But it's not just the money. It's the excitement of dealing with self-made men. They're aggressive and difficult to deal with, just like me.

It's like catching a powerful salmon on a light line. But once caught you have to look after them.

You have to give them the best possible return on their investment. Which is the reason I favour Albany Life. And how I keep my salmon from going off.

Albany Life

Richard Usmar is Managing Director of Francis & Co. (Investment Brokers) Ltd., Tricorn House, Hagley Road, Birmingham 16.

Joseph wants more coherent funding

UNIVERSITIES

By its cuts in higher education, the Government was eroding the civil rights of the people and tearing up the roots of economic recovery, Mr Neil Kinnock, Opposition spokesman on education, said when he opened a debate on higher education.

Mr Kinnock (Bedwellty, Lab) moved an Opposition motion condemning the cuts made by the Government which denied places to qualified young people, jeopardized the existence of universities and public sector institutions, and condemned teaching and non-teaching staff to costly redundancy.

The motion called for provision of access to higher education to those qualified and able to benefit from it, for strengthening of teaching and research facilities, especially in applied sciences and technology and for the abandonment of policies which destroyed opportunity, and contradicted the economic, technological, scholastic and aesthetic needs of the nation.

He said those few who welcomed cuts in higher education were like the crew of the Titanic giving a standing ovation to the iceberg. In their foolishness, they were inviting the disaster which would engulf them.

The cuts were coming at a time when the number of youngsters was at its historic highest and the education needs of adults was at its historic greatest. The cuts were the biggest ever, certainly in post-war years.

The Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, a highly responsible body, considered Government policy to be fundamentally wrong and likely to do irreparable damage in some parts of education. They said the cuts were coming at a time when the contribution of universities had never been more needed or more highly valued by British industry.

For whom did this cuts strategy in its size and speed make sense? It did not make sense in terms of national needs and interests. It was more obvious than to any previous generation that economic development, technologies, social stability and democratic values depended not just on the brilliance of the few, but upon the competence of the many.

Any strategy which denied the many from advancing their competence through further and higher education was conspiring against the general national interest.

The cuts did not save money because the lowest estimate of university lecturers' redundancy costs was £120m. Together with the costs of teachers without tenure, the figure could be £220m.

They were only weeks away from important meetings of senates and councils at universities throughout the country. As occupations were jeopardized, they should be told what kind of assistance would be available from the Government.

Public provision (he went on) might be the enemy of freedom to Sir Keith Joseph; public provision is freedom to me. Public provision has been the means of my personal emancipation, the emancipation of thousands of my contemporaries and those who have come from similar backgrounds in the generations following me. It has given liberty to those generations: liberty that was absent in the case of their fathers, grandfathers and forefathers.

He had been the first Kinnock to have ever received university education. That was not because he was the first who had had the capacity to take advantage of university education or because he was the first to have native intelligence, whatever that was.

He happened to be the first whose loving and highly motivated parents could rely upon the anonymous benefaction of millions of taxpayers who were prepared to make a subscription for the general good, and so emancipate one Neil Kinnock and hundreds of thousands like him.

That was how they got their freedom and how they kept their freedom.

When we fight against these cuts in higher education in universities and in schools (he said) we, who depend and will depend, upon public provision to give us mastery of the knowledge of ages, the mastery of technology, the development of our society, are fighting for our liberty and the liberty of those we seek to represent.

They would fight the cuts and the reasons behind them and when they had the opportunity they would develop, expand and change higher education so that it met the social, economic, technological, scholastic and aesthetic needs of the country in a way it had never done before.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, moved as an amendment: "this House regretfully accepts that all sectors of higher education, after a long period of sustained expansion, should contribute to the restraint in the rate of increase in public spending and welcomes the Government's commitment to ensure the effective control of the resources devoted to higher education as a whole, to maintain the highest possible standards and to adjustments of the university system in favour of science and engineering."

He said Mr Kinnock had never once conceded the expenditure side of the universities with the revenue side. There must be some balance between revenue and pay.

The cost of public services were paid for to a large extent by those who worked in and formed the trading base.

If they were to allow too big a public sector to crush, by the burden of paying for it, the trading base, as they had done under successive government for over 20 years, then the steps which the Government was reluctantly having to take over the universities would become inevitable time and again.

Universities were having to cope for the first time with a serious and painful adjustment. They would be far less vulnerable if they were less dependent on the taxpayer. Although privatization was not being advocated, it would be more help if universities did not have so much dependence on the Government and taxpayers.

There had to be a limit to expansion in higher education. Universities did not have an unlimited demand for their products in every sphere, even before the recession.

There had been many criticisms from businessmen that universities were not producing exactly the trained people they wanted. They wanted better rather than more trained people. Even in social subjects, the demand for some of the graduates from universities was proving, and had been before the recession, to be less than limitless.

Against the background of a need to restrain public expenditure, very few people were arguing for total immunity for the universities from any restraint upon public expenditure.

I have been uncomfortable in the past (he said) about the pace of expansion in universities. We have on the whole a first class set of universities but some research is needed upon money made available to them.

The Government would listen to MPs' arguments about the scale and speed.

Surely it was not for ministers to make allocations. It was the essence of academic autonomy that decisions should be made by peer review. The UGC, with its network of subject committees, was peer review across universities as a whole.

The UGC's allocations had tried to take account of the effect on individual institutions, so far as could be predicted, of the loss of subsidy connected with overseas students. It was too early to tell the effect in the coming year on these students. The numbers in the universities were still above the labour quota.

The Government did not doubt that the impact on universities, on the teaching and non-teaching staff, of the proposed adjustment over two or three years, was painful. There would be much distress during the adjustment period.

He had to accept that there was a likelihood of some limited damage. But if the country for decades had been overspending in the public sector far beyond the capacity of the trading base to support it, there was bound to be some damage when adjustment came. This was unavoidable.

The UGC was trying to protect rarer subjects which might otherwise vanish from the universities, and was trying to protect research. The dual funding of research which depended partly on universities and partly on science councils, would be protected as much as possible.

It was said that they could go more slowly with educational savings and he was eager to be convinced but that case rested on assumptions which were not necessarily valid. There was an urgent need for savings in public spending to reduce the rate of growth.—

—Without pressure, he did not believe that the universities would make the changes needed to provide the savings. The UGC restructuring to shift resources from art towards science, medicine and engineering would necessarily mean some redundancies.

It would be wrong if universities alone in higher education were being squeezed. Reduction in funding would not be limited to them.

The Government aim was to encourage more coherent—it would never be totally coherent—disposition of finances between the local authority section of higher education and the universities.

The Under Secretary of State, Mr William Waldegrave, was discussing with the local authority associations a move towards that aim. A structure for discussioswas being set up.

Because the economy had not grown as they had hoped when the Robbins Committee was at work, they could not afford the same scale of places for students as might have been anticipated. Moreover, there were fewer jobs requiring graduates than might have been expected in the days of optimism. No one could know at the present stage what the redundancy costs would be.

The universities were grappling with how to achieve the adjustment in funding of which they had been told. How it came out would depend on how it was handled in the universities. They had to decide how to cope with the reduced funding available.

There will be increased competition (he said) for places, so probably, therefore, higher standards: certainly a shift of emphasis towards science and technology, but most of all, certainly, a painful and distressing period of adjustment, out of which much which is betterand welcome will emerge.

Mr Alan Beith (Berwick-upon-Tweed, L) said they were moving away from the Robbins principles at a time when ther ewas a greater demand for extra places in higher education. Cuts in the teaching and ancillary staff would damage not only the universities, but also the often small communities in which they existed.

The UGC as at present constituted was unable to carry out the burden that was being put on it. In the past the committee had dealt with selective expansion and had had little to do with wholesale cuts. Now its weaknesses were beginning to show.

Because of the lack of opportunities children were being encouraged to stay on in the sixth forms, but the time would come when many of these would qualify for a university place only to be told it was to be denied them.

It was a ludicrous policy to charge the highest fees in the world to students from the poorest countries in the world. He found it disturbing that cuts of almost a half were already being seen in the number of students from some of the Caribbean countries and Sri Lanka.

Whatever the success of universities that went into the marketplace for wealthy students there must be concern at the fall in the contribution to the developing world which all this represented and its long-term implications.

Sir William van Straubenzee (Wokingham, C) said that if only universities had listened to the warnings of their friends, in part at least the present difficulties would not have arisen. It was plainly not fair to blame the Government in 1981 for a situation which should have been thought about and planned for long ago.

He was profoundly anxious when he read that there were proposals to raise the threshold by which parental contributions were paid. That would inevitably affect the worse off. He was also rather sad and worried to hear again talk about loans.

Mr Martin O'Neil (East Stirlingshire and Clackmannan, Lab) said it was likely that in a short time Stirling University would be placed in a terminal situation. He hoped the Minister would come out into the open and explain whether he was prepared to see institutions being closed.

Mr Robert Rhodes James, (Cambridge, C) said the key problem at the moment related not only to the

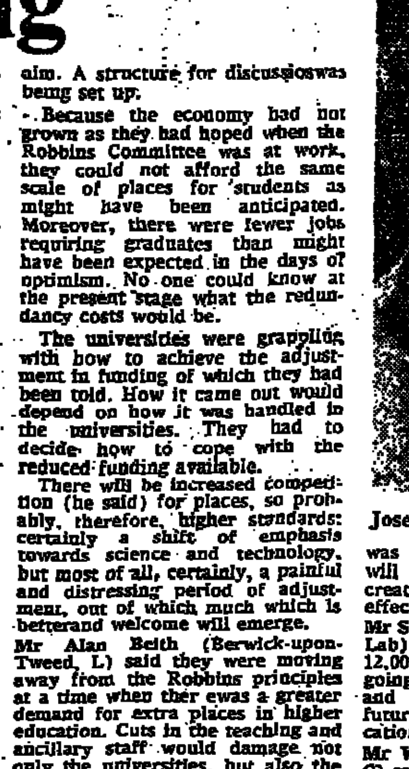
Rhodes-James: Time scale should be reviewed

number of university teachers whose jobs were in peril, but also to the number of young people who might not—and in many cases would not—have the opportunity of a university education, if the proposals were carried through in their present form.

The expansion of the 1960s had been too quick, but there were serious dangers in contracting too quickly.

I am sorry, (he said), Sir Keith Joseph did not convince me it was impossible slightly to extend the period in which the contraction process should be done. The thing that worries me is not so much the total amount of money involved; it is that we are dealing with something which is fragile. It is difficult in education to build up the reputation of an institution; it is easy to lose it quickly.

The Secretary of State should review the time scale in which he wished to achieve his objectives. It



Joseph: limit to expansion



Kinnock: crew of Titanic

was perfectly possible, with good will and a proper dialogue, to create within five years s smaller, effective higher education system.

Mr Stanley Thorne (Preston South, Lab) said the drop of between 12,000 and 20,000 students was not going to help Britain's economic and industrial planning for the future. The Conservatives saw education in class terms.

Mr William Benyon (Buckingham, C) said if the grant reduction were to be phased over a longer period, andif it did not coincide with the reduction of overseas student numbers, it would be manageable for many universities, including Reading where he was a member of the council. As it was, the reduction could come only in the academic salaried sector.

The Government had a stark choice. Either the cuts must be phased over three to five years or there must be a bigger redundancy fund.

Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham, West, Lab) said Sir Keith Joseph was heading for a shambles. Some of the most precious departments in universities would disappear overnight because of random bankruptcies.

The Secretary of State should not be allowed to get away with the concept that higher education was a burden on the public, a sort of albatross. That was irresponsible.

Mr Barry Henderson (East Fife, Cc said that he was more than somewhat anxious about the timescale in which the changes were to take place.

It was for the Government to show MPs the facts put before it by people like the Vice-Chancellors and Principals and by individual universities. It was for the Government to show whether that information was right or wrong and to say whether there would be a cash flow disadvantage to the Treasury over the period concerned.

The minister must give the universities his view withi nweeks. The key decisions would be taken from mid-December to mid-January. It would unfortunate if what some would regard as draconian steps were taken on false assumptions.

Mr Martin Flannery (Sheffield, Hillsborough, Lab) said the cuts were making some universities into even more elitist groups than in the past using public money to provide education for people who already had plenty of money.

Mr Robert Hughes (Aberdeen, North, Lab) said the Government, having realized the dislocation, chaos and severe damage that was being done to many universities, could without any loss of face appreciate that the situation must be looked at again.

Mr John Hannam (Exeter, C) said some kind of contraction and restructuring of university finances was inevitable. But he did not agree, and opposed, the method and timescale of the cutbacks being applied by the Government.

The universities were being brusquely forced to accept and effect major reductions at a time when the number of 18 year-olds was still dramatically increasing, within a timescale which had been narrowed down to two years.

The results of that would be a massive disruption, lasting damage and a counter productive redundancy bill running into hundreds of millions of pounds. If the Government was unable to allow more time for the dramatic restructuring of university finances, he could not give it his support.

Mr John Golding (Newcastle-under-Lyme, Lab) said there was no justification for a 34 per cent cut at Leele University against the national average of 17 per cent. The Keele experiment had been good and radical.

It would be a great pity if it was threatened at every turn by a Government that was mean-minded in education, and by a UGC which was too conservative with its educational philosophy.

Dr Brian Mawhinne (Peterborough, C) said there was a need for education rationalization, and universities and higher education could not be exempt from public spending reductions, but where he parted company from his front bench was that he questioned the time scale in which the Government was seeking to implement these changes.

Miss Oonagh McDonald (hurrock, Lab) said it was absurd to carry out cuts of this sort when it meant further redundancies and courses distorted beyond all recognition. The Government's policies could only do further damage to the economy in the future.

Mr Peter Griffiths (Portsmouth, North, C) said he had taught in America and found the facilities there put to far better usethan in this country. Classrooms and laboratories were used by three different groups during the day and here they ought to be thinking along those lines.

Mr Dafydd Thomas (Merioneth, Pl Cymru said the UGC should be criticised and the results of its work analysed. Wider membership would improve liaison and he suggested adding representatives from both sides of industry. This would also make the committee less open to charges of academic bias.

Mr Robin Maxwell-Hyslop (Tiverton, C). said it was also not possible to carry through the proposals in two years, it would need at least four years.

Mr Phillip Whitehead, an Opposition spokesman on education (Derby, North, Lab), said he was reminded in this debate of yesterday's memorial service for Edward Boyle. He wondered what that humane and civilized man with his luminous intelligence would have thought of the proposals put forward by this Government for the effective destruction of a great deal of higher education.

The Opposition believed that the public at large was more prepared to pay for this kind of service than the Government had yet realized. They also believed that the process of destruction which had been continuing since the beginning of the diminution of the unit of resource for universities had now been greatly accelerated.

The House was talking not about setting limits to expansion but whether limits could be set to the process of contraction undertaken by tha Government.

Mr William Waldegrave, Under Secretary of State for Education and Science said the shock of the impact was great on universities; they were not used to this kind of resource pressure. But universities were not helped when the case they put forward was exaggerated.

Universities could not be exempt from the impact of world recession on the economy. The CGC had tried to switch the emphasis to technology, engineering and sciences, and this would of course damage arts courses.

Only in the last few weeks, and in the next few weeks, would the real scale of the problem, in hard detail, become clear. The sums would be done with the greatest strictness and clarity.

There would be a fall in the participation rate in the late 1980s. It would be restored in the 1990s, and would improve by 1991-92. There was no way out of this.

He welcomed the suggestions that more time was needed and would give anf arguments put forward great attention. But they would have to be made in specific terms, not general. There seemed to be an assumption that it must be true that more time was needed but that had not yet been proved. The autonomy of the UGC was an essential part of the strength of the university system.

Despite the arguments put forward by the Opposition to the proposed cuts, no one had come out openly and said that the cuts would be restored if there were to be a change of Government.

The Opposition motion was rejected by 284 votes to 240—Government majority, 44, and the Government amendment carried by 273 votes to 21—Government majority, 252.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): *Questions*: Treasury and Prime Minister. Debate on Opposition motion on Scottish economy and industry. Lords (3): Beverage Containers Bill, second reading. Debate on outward processing of textiles and clothing.

Meeting in London next week must revitalize Community

EEC SUMMIT

Mr Humphrey Atkins, Lord Privy Seal and principal Foreign Office spokesman in the Commons, said he hoped that next week's meeting in London of the European Council—the political heads of the member states of the EEC—would be able to take decisions that would revitalize the Community.

Dismissing the contention of Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, that the British Presidency of the EEC had been a fiasco, Mr Atkins said that the United Kingdom, during its presidency, had been seeking to convince people—and he hoped they had succeeded—that unless alterations were made to the way in which the EEC worked, the future of the Community could not be as vigorous and exciting as it should be, and that they would not be able to make the progress they ought.

Mr Atkins, reporting on the Foreign Affairs Council meeting in Brussels which considered all aspects of the May 30 Mandate in preparation for the European Council in London on November 26 and 27, said there was general agreement that they should aim for progress on the development of Community policies, the CAP and the budgets, and that the European Council should be asked to decide operational guidelines on all three.

Considerable differences of views remained and there would be a further meeting of the Council of Ministers tomorrow.

The Foreign Ministers of the Ten, meeting in political cooperation, had agreed that the German/Italian proposals on European union would be presented to the European Council which would decide on the follow up procedure.

On the Middle East, they discussed the question of participation in the Sinai Force. Governments of the Ten (he went on) have been engaged for some weeks in consultations on participation in the multinational force and observers to be established in Sinai under the terms of the agreement between Israel and Egypt.

We are seeking a basis which will be in accordance with the requirements of those Governments and of the United States, and which is in conformity with the wellknown and fundamental position which the Ten have taken on the Middle East question, notably in the Venice declaration. Consultations are still continuing.

Mr Healey (Leeds, East, Lab) said: The British Presidency so far of the EEC has been a total fiasco. No progress whatever has been made on the central issues defined by the Government as central—the budget and the CAP.

Even on the German-Italian initiative, he says his Presidency welcomes the efforts made. Can we have an assurance that the British Government will resist the proposals?

Mr Atkins: He is wrong to say no progress has been made under the British Presidency. The fact that we have not yet arrived at a signed and sealed agreement on how to proceed does not entitle him to say the thing has been a complete failure. Discussions are still going on. There is no disguising that there are differences of view.

I believe decisions will be made at the European Council on November 26 and 27.

On Mr Healey's point about the initiative, I did not say we necessarily agreed with the proposals. They are being studied and we will give our detailed reaction to them as soon as is appropriate.

Mr Julian Amery (Brighton, Pavilion C): There would be widespread regret in Cairo as much as in Jerusalem if conditions were attached to the idea that we should contribute to the multinational force in Sinai, which led the Israelis to veto our contribution.

Mr Atkins: We are not trying to attach conditions.

Mr David Stoddart (Swindon, Lab): I am appalled at his statement welcoming the Bonn-Rome axis proposals for further integration in Europe. This will lead only to federalism. Mr Atkins does not have the consent of this House or the country for such treachery in selling ... (Loud interruptions).

The Speaker (Mr George Thomas): The word "treachery" must not be used. I know he will withdraw it.

Mr Stoddart: I will withdraw, but I feel strongly about his. Such a proposal would be inimical to the best long-term interests of Britain.

Mr Atkins: I said we welcomed the efforts of Germany and Italy in our capacity as Presidency. I did not say we welcomed them in our capacity as the UK.

Mr Douglas Jay (Wandsworth, Battersea, North, Lab): Will he give a clearer assurance that the British Government will not accept any proposals to extend the powers of the EEC institutions beyond those in the Rome Treaty until they have been fully debated in this House?

Mr Atkins: I can reassure him on that.

Mr Edward Taylor (Southend East, C): As the minister has accepted that progress on fundamental reforms has been disappointing, what, in the view of the Government, will be the position over net contributions and on fishing if no agreement is possible within the Community?

Mr Atkins: If no agreement is possible, then the arrangements negotiated in 1980 will apply in 1982. I am not prepared to say at this time no agreement will be possible; I hope it will.

The ten members of the EEC did not discuss the defence aspects of security because they were the business of Nato, Mr Atkins said earlier during question time. He added that the Ten had agreed to maintain the flexible and pragmatic approach which had made it possible to discuss in political cooperation certain important foreign policy questions bearing on the political aspects of security.

The clearest example of this (he said) is the close cooperation between the Ten at the CSCE in Madrid over the question of the proposal for a conference of disarmament in Europe.

Mr Nigel Spearing (Newham, South, Lab): He wants it both ways. If there is no specific mandate to discuss security and defence measures under the Treaty of Rome, it is much more appropriate they be discussed entirely within the ambit of Nato which has such a treaty commitment.



Healey: UK presidency of EEC a fiasco

Mr Atkins I think that is wrong. It has been found over a period of years that Nato, which is concerned with defence questions, sometimes feels inhibited talking about other matters.

Mr John Farr (Harborough, C): As the EEC never was and never is likely to be a defence unit, is it not far better if these discussions were left to the members of Nato?

Mr Atkins: Nato is exclusively concerned with the defence aspects of security. There are other aspects of a political nature which it is desirable for the Ten member states to talk about.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, Off UU), during later questions on foreign policy cooperation within the EEC, said: The closer the cooperation in matters of foreign policy inside the EEC, the less must be the influence of this House upon foreign policy in this country.

Mr Atkins: The contrary is true—(Labour interruptions)—and for this reason. Foreign ministers of any country, and particularly this one, are subject to the scrutiny, criticism and control of Parliament and therefore anything that they do will be answerable to Parliament.

Mr Denzil Davies, an Opposition spokesman: Would he cive an assurance that any document setting our proposals for a common defence policy or common security policy or common foreign policy which we have read about, will he presented to this House, debated and voted upon before it is agreed by the Council of Ministers?

Mr Atkins: Yes. The actions of the Government are always subject to be debated in Parliament. Proposals for action in matters of great moment always will be.

Government backing for zero option

DISARMAMENT

The Government is in favour of the maximum possible reduction in the level of nuclear weapons in Europe by mutual agreement, Mr Humphrey Atkins, Lord Privy Seal, said at question time. He added that he hoped that the reduction could result in the zero option; that would be the ideal.

Mr Stanley Thorne (Preston, South, Lab) had asked if Mr Atkins would hald talks with his Soviet counterpart regarding ways of strengthening British-Soviet friendship.

Mr Atkins: The Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs had two meetings earlier *this* year with Mr Gromyko when they discussed a number of international and bilateral questions of mutual interest.

The Government would certainly like to achieve a more constructive relationship with the Soviet Union, but bilateral relations cannot be divorced from the international situation as a whole.

It would improve the atmosphere for future discussions if for example, the Soviet Union were to take early steps leading to an acceptable and peaceful settlement to the problem of Afghanistan.

Mr Dennis Healey, Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Leeds, East, Lab): While we are as anxious as the Government appears to be to have an improvement in Soviet behaviour on Afghanistan and to see a peaceful and happy resolution of the problems in Poland, can we have an assurance that these will in no sense be treated by the Government as conditions for negotiations with the Soviet Union on the over-riding question of arms control?

Will Mr Atkins, now that President Reagan is committing himself to the zero option, which has been the unanimous policy of socialist parties in Europe for many months, cease the timid, sullen and reluctant acceptance of this which he betrayed in the last debate and give it his full support?

Mr Atkins: While we believe that steps by the Soviet Union to bring about an acceptable settlement in Afghanistan would be helpful to our relations it does not mean that we break off relations unless and until they do. It does mean that if they did do this our relations would improve dramatically.

It has been the Government's position about the nuclear position in Europe that we want to have a level of forces at the lowest possible level. If that lowest possible level is zero, so much the better. If the zero option can be achieved nobody will be more pleased than the Government and, I believe, the whole House.

Mr Healey: He has not gone far enough to satisfy the House on this essentially important question of the zero option under which the Soviet Union would dismantle its SS20s in return for a decision by the western governments not to proceed with the cruise and Pershing deployment.

Will this be the Government's prime objective in the forthcoming negotiations? Nothing less will satisfy the Opposition.

Mr Atkins: We are for the maximum possible reduction in the level of nuclear weapons in Europe by mutual agreement. I hope that reduction can result in the zero option. That would be the ideal.

Stronger political ties wanted

STRASBOURG

The targets originally set for the EEC could only be achieved by restructuring the Community budget and reforming the common agricultural policy, Herr Willy Brandt, former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, said in a debate in the European Parliament at Strasbourg on political cooperation anr relations with the developing countries.

The debate was a prelude to the appearance tomorrow (Thursday) of Herr Hans Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, who will explain in detail the European act which he and Sgr Emilio Colombo, the Italian Foreign Minister, have put forward as the basis for a new drive for political union.

Herr Brandt (Germany, Soc) said in some areas the Community's effort had become so modest that it was deemed to be a success if the Community actually managed simply to avoid collapsing. No reasonable European could possibly object to political cooperation between the governments of the member states and to the improvement of Community institutions. Nor could anybody object to better interlocking between intergovernmental activity and Community activity.

There had to be a shift of balance towards the production of agricultural products in the developing countries. The Commission should prepare a cohesive food strategy which would increase agricultural production, although it might mean that food aid would still be required for some time.

There would have to be a financial mechanism along the lines of the World Bank to enable the poorest countries to have adequate energy supplies.

Europe (he said) will have to pull its weight and he felt as a reliable partner in any international partnership which will be designed to bring an end to the dangers to peace and end the state of hunger that exists throughout the world.

Sgr Mariano Rumor (Italy, EPP), a former Prime Minister of Italy, said that the European Parliament should be brought more closely into the mechanism for political cooperation and intergovernment discussions.

What was important was Europe as a whole. The Community could, and had, to see that it had goals in many directions, and they could not be linked to the prestige of one country. The Ten must play it a role in the world through its joint weight.

Sgr Guido Fanti (Italy, Comm) said that there was a new possibility of a limited nuclear war in which Europe would be the first experimental ground. People had to be mobilized to fight for peace and disarmament, against the neutron bomb and nuclear bases in Europe.

Lady Elles (Thames Valley, ED) said the logical and essential outcome of the development of the ten was a foreign policy which reflected the Community's economic strength, with the highest gross domestic product in the world, and its interdependency with third countries in trading matters.

Mr Michael O'Kennedy, an EEC Commissioner, said that there was a common position among the ten member states on the north-south question. The Community had a significant role to play in building bridges with the developing countries. When the Community acted, it acted effectively, but perhaps not always with the same degree of political visibility and the consequence of political reaction one found when other nations acted.

Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the Commission, said that the Commission intended to maintain the closest cooperation with Parliament.

Now that people are talking on all sides about new developments in political cooperation, we ought (he said) to spell out more clearly the part which is proper for each of the parties.

It was becoming increasingly difficult to draw the line clearly between foreign policies which were, properly, part of Community business under the terms of the treaties and those coming under political cooperation.

It was time for the Commission to strengthen its links with Parliament. He hoped a new phase was commencing, with meetings now involving members of the Council of Ministers and members of the Parliament.

Mr Adam Ferguson (Strathclyde West, ED) said political cooperation had been a success story in the past few years and was at last a reality.

Countries were becoming increasingly dependent for energy supplies on the Soviet Union while their sources of supply were coming under threat. Why did the West go on and on exporting not just food but high technology to those who threatened its existence?

Mr Cornelius Berkhouwer (Netherlands, LD) said that European political cooperation had to be seen against the background of the danger of nuclear destruction. European political cooperation was literally of life and death interest. The crisis was not exclusively economic.

Mr Patrick Lalor (Ireland, Dep) said that the Ten exercised influence because it was not a super power or a military block. He regretted that some governments were anxious to change that to make the European Community into a defence Community within the Atlantic alliance.

He was opposed to the Ten sending a peacekeeping force to the Sinai desert.

Lord Trefgarne, United Kingdom Under Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said, for the Council of Ministers that Europe should continue with the aim of establishing a basis for participation in the Sinai multinational force.

There had been consultations among the Ten and with the United States to agree on arrangements to meet the practical requirements for the force. Those consultations were continuing and the objective had been agreed so that it was as helpful as was possible and would cause as little provocation as possible. Given the complexities of the Middle East, that was not a simple task.

Every speaker in the debate had called for Europe to use its influence in favour of a more peaceful and stable world with greater efforts for development and disarmament. Europe's ability to have such an influence depended on its ability to use it's own resources and to strengthen its internal organization. It also depended on Europe's ability to speak to the outside world with one voice.

That is what we are trying to do in political cooperation (he said). We have made considerable progress. There is much to be done. The pace and intensity of political cooperation in recent months bears witness to our willingness to do more.

Peers see dangers facing local government

HOUSE OF LORDS

Local government, local democracy and local autonomy were in grave danger and would be in a state of terminal decline if the Local Government Finance Bill, now before the Commons, became law, Lord Evans of Claughton (L) said when opening a debate on local government reform.

He called attention to the urgent need to reform local government, in particular by the introduction of a fairer and more representative method of election.

He said the danger was brought about by a continuous process of emasculation and erosion by central government which began with the Local Government Act, 1972, and continued with four changes in the rate support grant system, which made it difficult for local authorities to come to any assessment about their financial arrangements.

Its own fund raising system, the rates, was an unpopular, regressive and inefficient system. The public paid taxes in sorrow and rates in anger. If recent evidence was any guide, they paid supplementary rates in great anger.

A healthy and responsible system of local government was a corner stone of democracy. The belief that centralization was an evil and that there was an innate virtue in creating and maintaining local democracy in towns, villages and communities had been a deeply held Liberal conviction for many generations.

The present first-past-the-post system of election was a direct cause of many of the evils of local government representation and encouraged the artificial polarization between central and local government. He did not suggest that the single transferable vote system was a panacea, but the case for its introduction at local government level was stronger if possible, than for parliamentary elections.

A narrow majority of votes was often translated into an overwhelming majority on the council. The result of the imbalance was an ineffective opposition. Government benefited from strong and healthy opposition and local government was no exception.

Lord Underhill, for the Opposition, said there was a dangerous trend towards centralization which must be halted if there was to be further development of lively local government. Some reform of local government structure was needed. Any change would bring dislocation and upheavals and must be considered carefully. The general trend in the Labour Party was towards most-purpose authorities.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C) said that basically the only practical recommendation which Lord Evans of Claughton put forward was the introduction into local government elections of the single transferable vote. The system must mean that the candidate most likely to be elected was not the man whose policies were clear-cut but the man who was so inoffensive, perhaps so colourless, that he did not offend anybody.

What were needed in local government were more people with clear cut views in which they believed and who were prepared to carry them through, rather than more compromisers—people so afraid to offend sections of opinion that they had no proposals to put forward in the national interest.

If they were to continue with the system of rates, and there were strong arguments against that, they must reform the franchise so that there was no taxation without representation.

Lord Aylestone (SDP) said that a form of proportional representation, not necessarily the single transferable vote, should be tried



Thorneycroft: System wide open to abuse

at local authority level if that was the view of the country. It would be better than the first-past-the-post system.

It had been argued that PR would be a more complicated system for the voter but if people could fill out a football coupon he was sure they could cope with PR.

Lord Thorneycroft (C) the former Conservative Party chairman, said a powerful House of Commons must be buttressed by a strong local government and by an effective and strong second chamber. At the moment these aspects of the constitution were not in a very happy condition.

There were few with any knowledge of local government who did not take the view that it was the purpose of the Government greatly to erode their powers. The Government had to work extremely well to counter that general view.

The Labour Party wanted to abolish the House of Lords. He regarded this situation in the country as a dangerous one. He saw threats to the built-in safeguards to the exercise of powers coming from one quarter or another.

If the Conservative Government in the second half of this Parliament could concentrate on the strengthening of local government and putting some built-in safeguards or strengthening of the House of Lords, it would be taking forms of action which could pay substantial dividends for all parties and for the country in the years to come.

The local government system was wide open to abuse. The technique used by some local authorities was to raise the rates, absolve as many of their own supporters as they could from paying the rates bleed industry white, and employ as many men—tied voters—as possible in the service of the local authority.

That in broad terms was the technique that was now brilliantly exploited in some parts of the country, particularly in Manchester and, deplorably, in Sheffield.

He deplored these events but did not look to an Act of Parliament to put them right.

Lord Holderness (C) said the single transferable vote made sense in local government elections. The arguments for a change in local government elections were stronger than in any other area, because here the need was greatest and the present anomalies the most disquieting.

Lord Bellwin, Under Secretary of State for Environment, said if proportional representation was introduced into local government elections there was the possibility of certain parties who would be viewed with abhorrence by the majority of the electorate gaining a foothold in some councils and perhaps even holding the balance of power.

The Government was not complacent about the existing local government structure. It had no plans for restructuring but that did not mean it was entirely satsified. It was far better to tackle local government spending; this would bring more immediate savings. That was why it made local expenditure not structure the present priority.

The Government fully understood the concern that certain proposals in the Local Government Finance Bill had given many people. It would be happy to listen to alternatives. A handful of authorities who wer enot concerned about the rates or the ratepayers were the ones who woul d be affected by the Bill.

The debate was concluded.

How civil strife in Ulster claims its victims

Mrs Thatcher among 500 names in IRA hit list

From Ivor Davies, Los Angeles

A lengthy "hit list" containing the names, and in many cases, the home addresses of British peers, MPs, judges, business executives and police officers has been presented in evidence as the British Government continues to press its efforts to have an American extradited from San Francisco to face charges in the murder of London policeman Stephen Tibble in 1975.

William Joseph Quinn, 33, an American-born clerk, is being held without bail as the U.S. Attorney's office in San Francisco takes legal steps to extradite him in connection with the shooting of constable Tibble as well as on charges of conspiracy to cause explosions.

Quinn had been sought by Scotland Yard for six years. His fingerprints are alleged to have been found at three IRA bomb factories in London and on letterbombs and PC Tibble is claimed to have been shot when he gave chase after seeing Quinn leave one of the London bomb factories in Hammersmith. Quinn was arrested by the FBI at his place of work in October.

In support of extradition a voluminous file of 400 pages of statements and information was presented in San Francisco this week. It included a long list of names of prominent British people which was apparently found at 99 Milton Grove, London, on December 16, 1975. The address was believed to be an IRA headquarters.

The lists were discovered by police four days after an IRA bomb factory was discovered and shortly after the December, 1975 Balcombe Street siege ended.

One document presented in evidence which was taken from the Milton grove address contained only the name Thatcher with the connotation only Flood Street. Another list of names on a separate sheet included Sir William Dennis Pile, Sir Philipp Rogers, Department of Health, Sir Douglas Albert Adler, Civil Service, Sir James Jones, Department of Environment, and Mrs Margaret Thatcher, with no job description.

There were altogether more than 500 names on the lists, including Mr James Callaghan and Mr Edward Heath as well as Mrs Thatcher.

Other prominent people, some with addresses, included: Lord Pilkington, Lord Aberdare, Lord Samuel, Members of Parliament including Patrick McNair-Wilson, Julian Ridsdale, Michael Hamilton and the late Airey Neave. Others included Sir Arthur Irvine, John Ernest Silkin, Lord Carrington, Lord Hesketh, Sir Arthur Peterson, Sir Kenneth Berrill, Sir Arthur Drew and someone listed simply as "S. Jones".

Among the documents filed were nine pages of names of police officers, 10 pages of MPs, five pages of peers, three pages of judges.

The next hearing on Mr Quinn's extraditions hearing is expected to take place in San Francisco on November 30.



Ulster victims: These 36 represent rather more than one-third of this year's total.

The 94 murdered at work and at home

From Chris Thomas, and Tim Cooke, Belfast

The murder rate has increased sharply since the collapse of the IRA hunger strike.

Eleven civilians have been murdered since the end of the hunger strike at the beginning of October, and six Ulster Defence Regiment men and one police reservist. That total of 18 since October compares with only three deaths in the same period last year. So far 94 this year have died compared with 76 last year.

So far this year 755 persons have been charged in connexion with terrorist offences.

By far the worst year of the troubles was 1972 when 467 people were killed, more than 300 of them civilians. Altogether since 1969, 2,065 people have lost their lives.

January
Lindsay McDougall, 36, Belfast, RUC Reserve constable. Shot on patrol.
Ivan Toombs, 42. Part-time UDR major and Customs officer. Shot at Warren-point customs post.
Maurice Gilvary, 24, Belfast. A Catholic found shot dead on border road in south Armagh. Claimed by the IRA to have been an informer.
Private Christopher Shenton, 21, from Stoke-on-Trent. Shot in Londonderry.
Sir Norman Stronge, 86, and son James Stronge, 48, Protestants of Tynan Abbey, County Armagh. Shot by the IRA at their Tynan Abbey home.
Corporal Philip Barker, 25, from Manchester, a soldier shot in Belfast.

February
Charles Wilson Lewis, 38. RUC Reservist, shot outside a news agency in Belfast.
Alexander Scott, 36, Belfast. Part-time RUC Reservist shot at his wife's shop in Belfast.
David Samuel Montgomery, 27, Londonderry. Part-time UDR man, shot at work in store-room of timber firm.
Patrick Trainor, 28, a Roman Catholic, Belfast. Shot by IRA who claimed he was an informer.
James Burns, 33, Belfast. Shot while asleep at home.

March
Gerry Rowland, 40, Crossmaglen. Shot while in a friend's car.
Patrick Joseph McNally, 20, a Roman Catholic, Belfast. Shot by the UDR while travelling in stolen car.
John Smith, 25, Belfast. Part-time UDR man shot walking to work.
Paul Blake, 26, Belfast. Shot from passing car.

April
Kenneth John Acheson, 23, Armagh. RUC man killed in booby-trapped car.
Joanna Mathers, Strabane. Housewife, shot on census collection.
Jack Donnelly, 56, County Tyrone. Part-time UDR shot in pub.
James Gary English, 19, Londonderry and James Brown, 18, two Roman Catholics knocked down by an Army Land-Rover during rioting in Londonderry.
John Robinson, 38, Aughnacloy, former UDR man, shot in factory minibus near Armagh.
Paul Whitters, 15, Londonderry, killed by a plastic bullet during riots.
Gary Martin, 28, co Down, policeman, killed in a booby-trap explosion while examining a stolen lorry in West Belfast.
Richard William James McKee, 27, Warrenpoint. UDR man shot in an ambush.

May
Philip Charles Ellis, 33, Belfast. RUC man shot in Belfast.
James Power, 21, Roman Catholic Belfast. INLA man killed by own bomb.
Desmond Guiney, 14, Rathcoole. Milkman's son whose father's vehicle crashed after being stoned by a mob.
Emmanuel McLarnon, 20, a Roman Catholic, Belfast. INLA man shot by the Army.
Julie Livingstone, 14, Andersontown. Hit by plastic bullet.
Eric Guiney, 45, Rathcoole. Milkman, whose vehicle crashed in mob stoning.
Samuel Vallely, 23, Glengormley. Policeman killed in rocket attack in West Belfast.
Patrick Martin, 38, Belfast. Shot in bedroom.
Five soldiers killed in a landmine explosion near Newry in South Armagh:
Rifleman Andrew Gevin, 19, from Acton, London.
Rifleman Michael Edward Bagshaw, 25 from Abingdon.
Lance Corporal Grenville Winston, 27, from Bedford.
Rifleman John William King, 22, from Buckingham.
Private Paul Bulman, 19, from North Shields.
Harry Duffy, 45, Londonderry. Hit by plastic bullet in rioting.
Carol Anne Kelly, 11, Belfast. Killed by plastic bullet.
Thomas Allen Ritchie, 28, Magherafelt. Part-time UDR man shot at Gulladuff.
Charles Maguire, 21, and George McBrearty, 23, both from Londonderry. IRA men shot dead by plain clothes soldier in Londonderry.
Mervyn Basil Robinson, 47, Belleek. Policeman shot near Newry.
Sgt Major Michael O'Neill, 24, from Humberside. Bomb disposal expert killed in car bomb explosion near Newry.
Colin Dunlop, 30, Belfast. Policeman shot at Royal Victoria Hospital.
Joseph Lynch, struck by police vehicle, Belfast.

June
Joseph Lynn, 60, Londonderry. Passer-by shot during IRA sniper attack on Army Creggan patrol.
Ronnie Graham, 39, part-time UDR man shot near Lisnaskea.
Christopher Kyle, 25, County Tyrone. Part-time RUC reserve constable shot driving home from work in Omagh.
Neal Quinn, 53, Newry. RUC man shot in Newry pub.
Vincent Robinson, Suffolk. Alleged informer shot by IRA.

July
John Dempsey, 16, Belfast. Shot by Army during Belfast riot.
David Barrett, 15, Belfast. Shot by Army in Ardoyne area of Belfast.
Mrs Nora McCabe, 30. Belfast. Hit by a plastic bullet.
Lance Corporal Gavin Deane, 21, from Rainham, Kent. Killed in gun battle with IRA in South Armagh.
John Hazlett, 46, Maghera. Shot in Maghera, believed mistaken for a UDR man.
Thomas Harpur, 30, from Sion Mills. Former RUC man shot by INLA gunmen in Strabane.
Peter Doherty, 36, Belfast. Hit by plastic bullet.
Hugh O'Neill, Belfast, in accidental INLA shooting.
Cecil Stewart, Londonderry, shot in woods, Waterside area of Londonderry.

August
John Smyth, 34, from Omagh and Andrew Alfred Woods, 50, from Omagh, both RUC men killed by IRA bomb, Carrickmore.
Peter Magennis, 41, Newtownabbey. Died in rioting in home estate.
Liam Arthur Canning, 19, Glengormley. Shot while walking in Belfast.
Charles Johnston, 45, Belfast. Shot by gunmen in Belfast city centre.

September
Scham Sing Virdee from Birmingham. Soldier shot dead in Belfast flat after being lured there by two girls.
Mark Evans, 20, Belfast and John Stuart Montgomery, 19, Comber. Both policemen killed by an IRA landmine near Cappagh, County Tyrone.
Alan Clarke, 20, Upperlands. Part-time UDR man shot by gunmen in Maghera.
John Proctor, 25, Upperlands. RUC reservist shot by gunmen outside hospital.
Eugene Mulholland, 25, a Roman Catholic, Belfast. Shot walking, in Belfast.
George Alexander Stewart, 33, policeman shot at inn at Killough.
Anthony Braniff, 27, Belfast. Shot by the IRA, in Belfast.
Alexander Beck, 37, Bangor. Policeman killed in rocket blast in Land-Rover in West Belfast.
Mark Stockman, 18, Belfast. Part-time UDR man shot outside Mackies factory, Belfast.

October
Hector Raymond Hall, 22, Londonderry. Former UDR man shot in the grounds of Altnagelvin hospital.
Laurence Kennedy, 35, Roman Catholic, Belfast. A Belfast City councillor shot in the Shamrock Social Club.
Robert Ewing, 34, Belfast. Roman Catholic shot by gunmen who burst into his home.
Mrs Mary McKay, 68, Belfast. Elderly widow shot by gunmen in her bedroom.
William McCullough, 32, Belfast. UDA man shot by gunmen outside his home.
Stephen Hamilton, 24, Belfast. Alleged taxi hijacker shot by the RUC.
Julian Patrick Connolly, 49, Belfast. Part-time UDR sergeant and zoo foreman/gardener shot at home.
Edward Patrick Brogan, 28, Strabane. Punishment shooting victim found shot in Londonderry.

November
Arthur James Bettice, 35, Belfast. Shot in his home.
Trevor Foster, 17, County Armagh. Killed in car bomb explosion at home.
Charles Neville, 56, County Armagh. Former UDR man shot and attacked with hand grenade in Armagh.
Cecil Graham, 32, County Fermanagh. Part-time UDR man shot near Lisnaskea.
The Rev Robert Bradford, 40, Belfast. Official Unionist MP shot by IRA gunmen at Finaghy community centre.
Kenneth Caompbell, 29, Finaghy, community worker at Finaghy, killed in sane incident as Mr Bradford.
Thomas Anthony McNulty, 18, a Roman Catholic, Belfast. Shot by gunmen in Belfast.
Peader Fagan, 20, Roman Catholic, Lurgan. Shot as talked to a friend in a car at Lurgan.
Silas Weir Lyttle, 59, RUC Reservist died seven weeks after being shot in the back at Ballygawley.
Albert Beaom, 43, County Fermanagh. Part-time UDR man shot in his farmyard.

Bognor fishermen foul a legal snag

From John Young, Chichester

Life for the hundreds of fishermen around the coasts of Britain who sell their catches from piers, jetties or simply from the beach was made just a bit more difficult yesterday by events in a magistrates' court at Chichester.

On a windy, rainswept morning, Ernie Ragless, aged 59, Duncan Crossthwaite, aged 54, and Brian Ide, aged 49, beached their boats earlier than usual beside Bognor Regis Pier.

For the first time in their lives they had an appointment with the law, and in due course were fined £30, £70 and £85 respectively for contravening the Food Hygiene (Market, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966.

For more than a century, as their solicitor, Mr Richard Deighton, pointed out in court, freshly caught fish has been sold from Bognor beach. Mr Ragless has been in the business since before the last war; Mr Ide succeeded his father and his grandfather. In all that time there had not been "one single, solitary complaint" from a purchaser.

But that was not enough to deter Arun District Council from pressing charges. Although it agreed at the start of yesterday's hearing to withdraw four of its complaints.

All three fishermen pleaded guilty to having inadequate sinks and hand basins and not displaying their names and/or addresses conspicuously enough.

Mr Crossthwaite and Mr Ide also admitted that some of their equipment did not comply with the cleanliness regulations and that they had allowed fish to be wrapped in printed material, to wit newspapers.

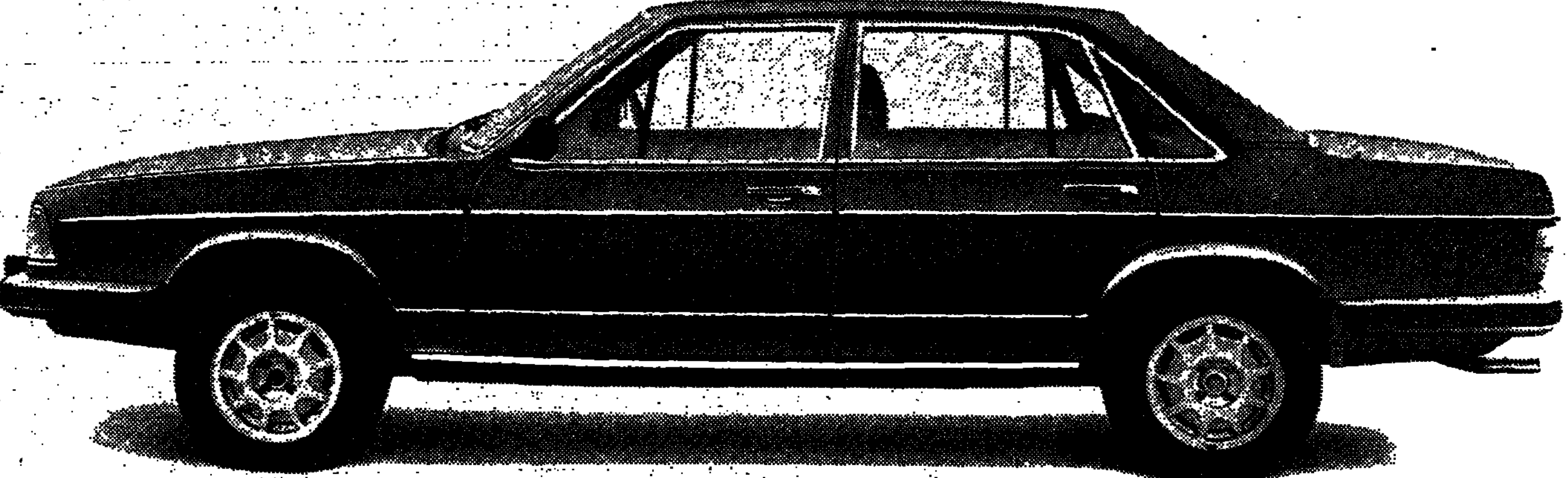
Mr Reginald Rance, for the prosecution, said that on June 17 two environmental health officers from the council had visited the stalls on the beach because of growing concern about their condition.

It was not the Council's case that on the day in question, the fish was not fresh, or that it was not sold on the day that it was caught, or that the stalls did not provide a point of interest and attraction for visitors, or that fishing was not a hazardous occupation.

But after the fishermen had been warned on a previous visit, the officers had noted a number of breaches of the regulations.

Mr Deighton said his clients would claim that their fish was fresher than anything to be found in fish shops in Bognor Regis or anywhere else. Everyone knew that, when you degutted fish, you got a smell. It was still the practice of many people to bring newspapers with them in which to wrap their purchases.

Before announcing the fines, Mr Martin Beale, the magistrate, said the court appreciated the long tradition of the sale of fish direct from fishermen, and there was no reason why it should not continue. Over the years, however, public standards and expectations of hygiene had heightened.



Haddad's militias besiege UN peace force base

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Nov 18

A siege by Israeli-backed Christian militiamen which has trapped 1,150 United Nations civilian and military personnel in their headquarters in southern Lebanon since early yesterday was continuing tonight.

Major Saad Haddad, the militia commander, said at an Israeli border settlement that the blockade would be maintained until Unifil (the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon) pledged to take a tougher stand against Palestinian infiltrators and until Unifil released 18 of his men who have been surrounded by Irish United Nations troops on a disputed hillside since Friday.

Major Haddad said that if the Unifil approach did not change, his men would extend their action to other United Nations positions in the border region. He said that his militias had been told not to shoot at the Enn Naqoura headquarters, but that if the United Nations troops opened fire "that will be the end of Unifil and of south Lebanon".

The major's conditions were rejected by Mr Timor Goksel, the United Nations spokesman, who said by telephone from the Enn Naqoura operations room that the main road leading north and south was blocked, trapping 250 civilians in the makeshift military complex for the second night.

He added that the trapped United Nations personnel were running "critically short" of water after Major Haddad's men had twice sabotaged the pipeline which provides the base with its water supplies from Israel. The pipe was first run over by a tank and then blown up.

Mr Goksel explained that most of the trapped civilian personnel were based to the south in the Israeli coastal resort of Nahariya and were composed of 47 different nationalities.

They had been forced to sleep in improvised dormitories set up in offices and mess halls, with the women being housed in the hospital. The spokesman said there would soon be a serious food shortage

In addition to the trapped civilians, the base also houses about 600 French nationals who provide logistics back-up for Unifil; more than 100 Swedes who man the field hospital—whose entrance was temporarily blocked on Monday by a militia tank; 34 Italians who service the helicopter unit, and about 150 Irish and Ghanaian troops.

Tension in the area began last Friday after Palestinian guerrillas planted a land mine which killed three teenage militiamen in an incident that threatened to break the ceasefire which has been in effect since July 24.

Later that night, military vehicles manned by 18 members of the Israeli-trained militias made a crosscountry dash to occupy a hillside position in territory controlled by Unifil.

The Haddad forces then blocked roads in the border region, cutting off vital supplies to United Nations outposts. Early yesterday the blockade was extended to include the key coastal route which links the isolated headquarters at Enn Naqoura with Beirut in the north and Israel in the south.

Israelis put strategic arms cooperation terms to US

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Nov 18

An Israeli delegation has presented the Reagan Administration with a draft memorandum of agreement on strategic cooperation between the two states.

The Israeli proposal, according to diplomatic sources, calls for a high level of military coooperation including the use by the United States Air Force of new Israeli bases in the Negev Desert, joint naval manoeuvres, the stockpiling of American weapons and supplies in Israel for use by American forces, and the sharing of military intelligence.

The memorandum was brought to Washington at the end of last week by an Israeli delegation led by Major-General Avraham Tamir, the Assistant Defence Minister. The same delegation is due back in Washington soon to receive the Administration's response. If it is positive then General Ariel Sharon, the Israeli Defence Minister, will fly to Washington at a later date to finalise the pact.

The proposal for strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States was first made by the Americans after President Reagan took office. It formed part of the American plan to develop a strategic consensus, involving Israel and moderate Arab countries such as Egypt and Saudi Arabia, aimed at preventing Soviet expansion in the Middle East.

The matter was raised again during the visit to Washington last September by Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister.

☐ Ethiopia, Libya and South Yemen meeting in Addis Ababa have agreed to protest in the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the Arab League and the Non-aligned Movement about the American "Bright Star" military manoeuvres in Egypt, Sudan, Oman and Somalia (Charles Harrison writes from Nairobi).

Arabs keep silent on Saudi peace plan

By Richard Owen

With less than a week to go before the Arab summit in Fez, in Morocco, both moderate and radical Arab states are growing increasingly uncommunicative about the attitudes they are likely to adopt towards the Saudi peace proposals.

King Husain of Jordan, who is visiting London briefly after his talks in Washington, avoided any public reference to the Saudi plan, which Jordan has so far supported.

In an address to the Arab Research Centre noteworthy for its tone of unrelieved gloom, King Husain said that he saw little sign of progress towards peace in the Middle East, and regretted that the United States had a "distorted" view of events in the region.

King Husain said he had told President Reagan that the United Nations Resolution 242, which remained unfulfilled after 14 years, was the only basis for a peace settlement. This meant, the King said, total Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories, including the West Bank, with the "Arab part" of Jerusalem returned to Arab sovereignty.

Although such an approach is consistent with the Saudi plan, King Husain refrained from drawing the inference. Instead, he painted a markedly pessimistic picture of Israeli intransigence, and condemned the Camp David process, while referring obliquely to the murder of President Sadat of Egypt as a tragic event.

Saudi attempts to canvass wider support for their proposals continued yesterday with a visit to Damascus by Prince Saud al Faisal, the Saudi Foreign Minister.

The Syrians have been hostile to the Saudi proposals, which contain an implicit recognition of Israel. A spokesman for President Assad of Syria, however, told reporters that Syria had not formally rejected the plan, and would make its views clear at the Morocco summit.

Mr Yassir Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who is on a tour of the Gulf states, has been similarly cautious. Before leaving Bahrain for the United Arab Emirates yesterday he was quoted by the Gulf News Agency as saying that the Saudi plan was "based on Palestinian national rights", but was "open to discussion".

Reticence about the merits of the Saudi plan has extended even to the usually vocal members of the radical Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, which includes Syria, the PLO, Algeria, Libya and South Yemen.

At a meeting in Aden in advance of next week's summit, Mr Saleh Mohamed, the South Yemen Foreign Minister, attacked American policy towards the Middle East, but refrained from comment on the Saudi proposals



Hands stretch to greet Mrs Thatcher as she arrives with Herr Schmidt, the Chancellor, to attend a luncheon in Bonn.

Thatcher drops a few names

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Nov 18

Mrs Margaret Thatcher today provided some merriment for dignitaries at a lunch here in her honour, much to the embarrassment of West German officials, by greeting guest after guest, only to find that they had not attended.

The hitch came at the end of the Prime Minister's speech when she began to read out a list of personalties who had contributed especially to Anglo-German relations.

"Can I say how delighted I am to see the British director of the Cologne Opera", she announced.

But Mr John Pritchard was nowhere to be seen. "Oh dear", the Prime Minister said, "he is not here." Evidently sensing trouble, she added: "I've got five or six more names to mention."

She tride again, calling out: "The British conductor of the Bamberger Sinfonica?" No answer. The laughter grew.

"They stayed at home", she said. More laughter.

The next on the list fortunately was seated in front of Mrs Thatcher, Dame Lilo Milchsack, the founder—shortly to retire—of the annual Anglo-German Königswinter conferences. "The most important people retire several times in their lives", Mrs Thatcher assured her.

This time it was Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, recently the subject of retirement speculation, who laughed the loudest. "I'm not sure that anyone believes that", she added.

"Now is Sir Frank Roberts here? President of the Anglo-German Association? No". More laughter.

Count Finck von Finkenstein, the chief of West German protocol, said afterwards: "It's not our fault, they did not turn up. I shall tell her that."

Hard-pressed Schmidt greets Reagan offer to ban missiles

By Our Foreign Staff

Nato governments in Europe are delighted with President Reagan's offer to negotiate with the Soviet Union for a complete ban on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles on their soil.

This the so-called zero option, is exactly what hard-pressed West European leaders like Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, have been seeking, to undercut the arguments of the growing peace movements in their countries.

Speaking in Bonn at a luncheon for Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Herr Schmidt promised yesterday to plead strenuously for a complete ban on nuclear weapons in Europe when he meets President Brezhnev in the West German capital next week.

At the same time, Herr Schmidt said, he would make it clear to Mr Brezhnev that Nato would proceed with its planned deployment of 572 cruise and Pershing 2 missiles if th eSoviet Union failed to agree to arms reductions.

There was no immediate reaction to Mr Reagan's initiative from Moscow, but it is expected to be cool. For the first time since he took office at the beginning of the year, the Soviet Union will not automatically be able to assume the role of the peacemaker, which they have used to great propaganda advantage against Washington in recent months.

Typical of Nato reaction to the American offer was a statement from the Foreign Office in London noting "with pleasure the emphasis given in Presi- Reagan's speech to arms control as an important element in United States foreign policy".

Like the West Germans, British Government officials have found it increasingly difficult to persuade nuclear disarmers of the West's peaceful intentions in the midst of a stream of belicolse statements from the Reagan Administration.

The Foreign Office statement "warmly welcomed", in particular, the President's intention to secure "massive nuclear disarmament in Europe". The negotiations in Geneva which open on November 30, would "offer the Soviet Union the opportunity to demonstrate that they too share the Western objectives of achieving substantial reductions in the numbers of nuclear missiles based in Europe".

In Bonn, Mrs Thatcher, who has been meeting Herr Schmidt, said she hoped "sincerely that this initiative will receive a positive response". She said President Reagan's speech was "most important".

In Brussels, Dr Joseph Luns, the Nato Secretary-General, who has just returned from talks with members of the Administration in Washington, said Mr Reagan's offer was an historic move in the search for world peace and security. It should open the way "to truly significant progress in arms control, particularly in Europe".

The Belgian Government, which, like the Dutch, faces strong domestic opposition to new American nuclear missiles on its soil, remains faithful for the moment to the Nato decision of 1979 to press for arms reductions with Moscow while planning at the same time to deploy the weapons.

The Belgian general election earlier this month gave no clues as to how a new goverrment will deal with the problem.

All Nato governments appear to have been shown an advance text of Mr Reagan's speech. In recent months consultations between Washington and European capitals have not always been as close.

The Americans also saw fit to let the Soviet Union know in advance about Mr Reagan's intentions. Mindful of the anger in Moscow which greeted President Carter's sudden decision to seek deep cuts in strategic weapons four years ago, Mr Arthur Hartman, the new ambassador in the Soviet capital, presented Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, with a text of the speech yesterday.

Neither side would disclose any details of their conversation, which Tass, the Soviet news agency, said had covered Soviet-American relations and international problems. It is thought unlikely in Moscow that Mr Gromyko had any substantive reaction at this early date.

The Nato members will get their first chance to respond collectively to Mr Reagan's speech when their representatives meet in Brussels tomorrow in what is expected to be a final coordinating session before the formal opening of the Geneva talks.

☐ Mr Michael Foot, the Labour Party leader, gave an enthusiastic welcome to President Reagan's offer. He forecast that it could be a breakthrough in the nuclear race (the Press Association reports).

In a BBC radio interview he said: "I greatly welcome this announcement. I think it is much the wisest announcement that has so far come from the Reagan Administration on arms limitation.

"Of course everyone will want to look at details, but this is in line with what we in the Labour Party have been advocating for some time."

Mr Foot said the zero option in effect had been proposed at the Labour Party Conference in 1980. The party had been campaigning for it ever since.

Text of US President's declaration of intent

Washington.—Here is a partial text of President Reagan's address to the National Press Club here:

I want to speak today to this audience, and the people of the world, about America's programme for peace and the coming negotiations which begin November 30 in Geneva, Switzerland. Specifically, I want to present our programme for preserving peace in Europe, and our wider programme for arms control....

Most of us share a common appreciation of the Atlantic alliance that has made a peaceful, free and prosperous Western Europe in the post-war era possible.

But today a new generation is emerging on both sides of the Atlantic. Its members were not present at the creation of the North Atlantic alliance Many of them do not fully understand its roots in defending freedom and rebuilding a war-torn continent. ..

Some young people question why we need weapons—particularly nuclear weapons—to deter war and to assure peaceful development. They fear that the accumulation of weapons itself may lead to conflagration. Some even propose unilateral disarmament.

I understand their concerns. Their questions deserve to be answered.

No weapons will be used unless Nato is attacked

... But we have an obligation to answer their questions on the basis of judgment and reason and experience. ...

From its founding, the Atlantic alliance has preserved the peace through unity, deterrence and dialogue.

First, we and our allies have stood united by the firm commitment that an attack upon any one of us would be considered an attack upon us all.

Second, we and our allies have deterred aggression by maintaining forces strong enough to ensure that any aggressor would lose more from an attack than he could possibly gain.

Third, we and our allies have engaged the Soviets in a dialogue about mutual restraint and arms limitations, hoping to reduce the risk of war and the burden of armaments, and to lower the barriers that divide East from West....

... Today, I wish to reaffirm America's commitment to the Atlantic alliance and our resolve to sustain the peace. And from my conversations with allied leaders, I know that they also remain true to this tried and proven course.

Nato's policy of peace is based on restraint and balance. No Nato weapons, conventional or nuclear, will ever be used in Europe except in response to attack. Nato's defence plans have been responsible and restrained. The allies remain strong, united and resolute. But the momentum of the continuing Soviet military build-up threatens both the conventional and the nuclear balance....

... I have just sent another message to the Soviet leadership. It's a simple, straightforward, yet historic message: The United States proposes the mutual reduction of conventional, intermediate-range nuclear and strategic forces.

Specifically, I have proposed a four-point agenda to achieve this objective in my letter to President Brezhnev.

The first, and most important, point concerns the Geneva negotiations ... I have informed President Brezhnev that when our delegation travels to the negotiations on intermediate-range land-based nuclear missiles in Geneva on the thirtieth of this month, my representatives will present the following proposal: The United States is prepared to cancel its deployment of Pershing 2 and ground-launch cruise missiles if the Soviets will dismantle their SS20, SS4, and SS5 missiles.

This would be an historic step. With Soviet agreement we could together substantially reduce the dread threat of nuclear war which hangs over the people of Europe. This, like the first footstep on the moon, would be a giant step for mankind. ...

During the past six years, while the United States deployed no new intermediate-range missiles and withdrew 1,000 nuclear warheads from Europe, the Soviet Union deployed 750 warheads on mobile, accurate ballistic missiles. ... They now have 1,100 warheads on the SS20, SS4 and SS5 missiles and the United States has no comparable missiles. Indeed, the United States dismantled the last such missile in Europe over 15 years ago. ...

... The second proposal I have made to President Brezhnev concerns strategic weapons. The United States proposes to open negotiations on strategic arms as soon as possible next year. ...

I have informed President Brezhnev that we will seek to negotiate substantial reductions in nuclear arms which would result in levels that are equal and verifiable. Our approach to verification will be to emphasize openness and creativity—rather than the secrecy and suspicion which have undermined confidence in arms control in the past. ...

Foundation being laid for disarming Europe

Let us see how far we can go in achieving truly substantial reductions in our strategic arsenals.

To symbolize this fundamental change in direction, we will call these negotiations START—Strategic Arms Reduction Talks.

... The third proposal I have made to the Soviet Union is that we act to achieve equality at lower levels of conventional forces in Europe. The defence needs of the Soviet Union hardly call for maintaining more combat divisions in East Germany today than were in the whole Allied invasion force that landed in Normandy on D-Day.

The Soviet Union could make no more convincing contribution to peace in Europe—and in the world—than by agreeing to reduce its conventional forces significantly and constrain the potential for sudden aggression.

Finally, I have pointed out to President Brezhnev that to maintain peace, we must reduce the risks of surprise attack, and the chance of war arising out of uncertainty or miscalculation. I am renewing our proposal for a conference to develop effective measures that would reduce these dangers.

At the current Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, we are laying the foundation for a Western-proposed conference on disarmament in Europe. This conference would discuss new measures to enhance stability and security in Europe. Agreement on this conference is within reach. I urge the Soviet Union to join us and the many other nations who are ready to launch this important enterprise ...

Preservation of peace in Europe and the pursuit of arms reductions talks are of fundamental importance. But we must also help to bring peace and security to regions now torn by conflict, external intervention and war.

The American concept of peace goes well beyond the absence of war. We foresee a flowering of economic growth and individual liberty in a world at peace.

At the economic summit in Cancun, I met with the leaders of 21 nations and sketched our our approach to global economic growth. We want to eliminate the barriers to trade and investment which hinder these critical incentives to growth. And we are working to develop new programmes to help the poorest nations achieve self-sustaining growth ...

We must recognize that progress in the pursuit of liberty is a necessary complement to military security. Nowhere has this fundamental truth been more boldly and clearly stated than in the Helsinki Accords of 1975. These accords have not yet been translated into living reality.

Today I have announced an agenda that can help to achieve peace, security and freedom across the globe. In particular, I have made an important offer to forego entirely deployment of new American missiles in Europe if the Soviet Union is prepared to respond on an equal footing.

There is no reason why people in any part of the world should have to live in permanent fear of war or its spectre. I believe the time has come for all nations to act in a responsible spirit that does not threaten other states. I believe the time is right to move forward on arms control and the resolution of critical regional disputes at the conference table.

Nothing will have a higher priority for me and for the American people over the coming months and years ...

IN BRIEF

Swedes find another submarine

Stockholm.—A Swedish helicopter was damaged when one of its sounding devices caught on an unidentified submarine in international waters off the Swedish island of Gotland, a Defence Staff spokesman said.

The helicopter, which was taking soundings during Swedish naval exercises, lost height when its hydrophone became caught on the submarine. The vessel disappeared, taking part of the hydrophone with it. Two weeks ago, Sweden released a Soviet submarine which ran aground near a restricted naval base at Karlskrona in Swedish territorial waters.

Moscow rebuffed on Afghanistan

New York.—By a vote of 116 in favour, 23 against, and 12 abstentions, the United Nations General Assembly called for the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. It was the largest vote against the Soviet Union since its intervention in December 1979. India, Algeria and Nicaragua, usually expected to side with Moscow abstained and Romania did not participate in the voting.

Kissinger rescued

Brasilia.—Brazilian military police rescued Dr. Henry Kissinger, the former American Secretary of State, from the University of Brasilia administration building after 400 slogan-chanting students trapped him inside after he had given a lecture.

Plagiarism claim

Madrid.—Professor Manuel Villar Raso, literature professor at the University of Granada, said in Barcelona that he will bring a suit for plagiarism against the author and publishers of the novel which this year won Spain's top commercial literary prize, the Planeta Award. He claimed that the prize, worth 8m pesetas (about £45,000), was awarded to a plagiarism of his own novel, "*Basque commandos*", released by another publisher over a year ago.

Nine to die

Islamabad. — A judge at Hyderabad sentenced to death nine people, including a former deputy commissioner and superintendent of police, for the murders of six Hur tribesmen in 1973. The six Hurs were said to have been followers of Pir Pagara, an opponent of Mr Zulfikar Bhutto, the executed prime minister.

Asylum sought

The Hague.—Bozena Woitkowska, the Polish badminton champion, and another Polish woman player have asked for political asylum in the Netherlands after being attached to a Dutch club as guest players, the Justice Ministry said today.

Polo death

Lagos. — Shehu Muhammad Kangiwa of Sokoto state in north-west Nigeria died after falling off his horse while playing polo.

Volcano erupts

Reykjavik. — Molten lava burst out of a five-mile long crack in the side of an Icelandic mountain in the eighth and most powerful eruption in the area since 1975. Geologists said there was no danger to people or buildings.

Refugees seized

La Virtud, Honduras.—Uniformed Salvadorean soldiers have crossed into this town on the El Salvador border and taken several refugees back across the frontier at gunpoint. In the village at the time was Mrs Bianca Jagger, former wife of the rock singer, and members of international relief agencies.

$1m for family

Miami.—A county district in Florida has agreed to pay $1m (£520,000) to relatives of a black insurance salesman whose beating to death by white policemen led to a race riot in Miami last year.

Journalist jailed

Madrid.—Xavier Vinader, a Spanish journalist who named as neo-fascists two men later killed by Basque guerrillas, has been given a seven-year jail sentence and a £104,000 fine by a Madrid court. He was charged with complicity in the murders and collaboration with armed groups.

ISRAEL SETS HEARING FOR LEAK CASE

Mr Aryeh Naor, the Israeli Cabinet Secretary, accused of leaking a story liable to harm President Carter during the last presidential election campaign, is to face a civil service disciplinary tribunal on December 15.

Mr Naor was said to have given to Mr Raanan Lurie, now the political cartoonist of *The Times*, a story of a purported telephone conversation between President Carter and Herr Helmu Schmidt, the West German Chancellor. Mr Lurie, who represented a newspaper syndicate at the time, did not publish the story.

The indictment alleges that Mr Naor offered the story to Mr Lurie as secret information which he had obtained in his official capacity. It adds that Mr Naor was aware of the fact tht the publicity might cause concrete damage to the President during the presidential elections due to take place a few days later.

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Western alliance faces dangerous rift, Heath says

From George Clark, Strasbourg, Nov 18

The Western alliance is losing its cohesion, and this is creating a very dangerous situation, Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister, said here today.

"The continuity has suddenly snapped", he said, during a visit to the European Parliament. This abrupt break threatened the entire process of Western consultation and coordination on economic and defence policies which had continued for 40 years since the signing of the Atlantic Charter.

Now countries were going it alone, making their own policy and saying, "the devil take the hindmost", Mr Heath said.

"It leads to the situation where what you do about a nuclear bomb is entirely a matter for the American Secretary of State for Defence", he said. "There is no reason for Europe to have any say in this, it is argued, because it is not going to be planted in Europe."

Asked whether he was mainly attacking the United States, Mr Heath said the deterioration in international relations was general.

But on the development of the neutron warhead, he said "that was a decision by Mr Weinberger which I think was completely unjustified.

"The same thing applies to the economic attitude of the United States at the moment . . . We have to recognize that the lessons learnt from experience in the 1920s and 1930s and in the Second World War have been lost, and we have to start again."

The EEC heads of government meeting in London next week must realize that this was a time not for "charity tea parties" but for real decisions to revive Europe's economy and employment prospects, Mr Heath told the Parliament, whose President, Mme Simone Veil, was presenting him with a gold medal on behalf of the parliamentarians for his services to Europe.

Earlier he had appealed for the EEC leaders to "lift their eyes above the minutiae of the petty dogfights and look at the really big problems".

Europe should cut itself adrift from the American interest rates race, he argued, and coordinate economic policies to put the unemployed back to work.

"History is going to produce a most appalling verdict on the present world leadership. At a time when we have 25 million unemployed in the north and $500,000m worth of unused factory capacity; when we have in the south 10 million people dying of starvation and one child in four dying before the age of one; when we are facing a shortage of food throughout the world; when a shortage of particular metals is going to hit us in Europe before the end of the decade, it is appalling that nothing should be done".

Holden died after fall while drunk

Los Angeles, Nov 18. — William Holden, the Academy Award-winning actor, died after tripping over a bedroom rug while drunk, Mr Thomas Noguchi, the Los Angeles County Coroner, said today.

Holden gashed his head on a bedside table and died from loss of blood. He was conscious for five or 10 minutes before collapsing.

His body lay in a pool of blood for four or five days before it was discovered in his Santa Monica flat on Monday.

A number of blood-stained tissues were found in the bedroom and it appeared Holden had tried to stem the bleeding, Mr Noguchi said. An empty bottle of vodka was in the kitchen waste bin and another bottle, nearly full, was also in the flat.

There was no sign of foul play, the coroner said. The actor's blood-alcohol content was equivalent to "eight or 10 shots" of spirit, perhaps more if he had spread the drinking over a period of time.

"Not murder. Not suicide. No major body trauma", Mr Noguchi said as he left the luxury, high-rise block where Holden had his flat. He spent two hours there today to confirm the results of a post-mortem examination performed yesterday and to look for medical evidence.

The actor, who was 63, won an Oscar for his performance in *Stalag 17*. His other films included *Sunset Boulevard*, *The Moon is Blue*, *Bridge on the River Kwai*, *Towering Inferno* and *Network*. — AP and Reuter.



Next stop Cuba: Aleida Fabian, a Miami pharmaceutical assistant, in training as an anti-Castro guerrilla at a Florida camp. She is holding a KG9 9mm pistol.

Arrigo Levi: A personal view

Europe hoping words will provide unity

Politics are mostly made of words, institutions and actions. While words can be a pretext for the lack of action they can also be a preparation for action especially if they lead to the setting up or strengthening of political institutions, which is where actions are often decided.

European actions are sometimes criticized for being mostly words, and Europe's foreign policy has been ridiculed for being purely declatatory. Does this criticism apply also to the European Act, the Italian-German text which has now been submitted to the other eight partners? Or could these words lead to more effective European policies and provide an answer to the real needs of the European nations?

Most of the partners agree on the view that a strengthening of their cooperation is needed, to achieve success in their fight against the economic ills of our time and to have greater influence on the world situation. They believe that if the nations of Europe were to act separately they would meet disaster and that they must be more united to reach their aims of prosperity and security. But what must they do about it?

The Italian-German text seems to be an important, though imperfect attempt to provide a global answer to these problems. While, for the moment, it is only planned as an act it could later become a full treaty.

The fact than an act, rather than a treaty, is being suggested, is in itself an admission that there does not seem to be, at present, enough agreement between Europe's political forces for that quality jump in European affairs which would be represented by a new full treaty.

But this does not mean that the planned act would just be another ineffective piece of European rhetoric such as there have been before. Curiously enough, those parts of the document which include a renewed declaration of European faith are possibly the weakest and the least convincing. But within this rather formal framework there are concrete and substantial suggestions.

I am not referring to the planned statement on economic integration which should accompany the European Act: if it has to be that vague, it had better be abolished.

One can only hope that the difficult negotiations being made on the restructuring of the Community's budget and economic policies will succeed, thus producing a sounder base

In spite of these and other weaknesses, the proposed European Act would dramatically strengthen European political and economic cooperation and would make it easier for the nations of Europe to protect their common interests.

The key point of the plan seems to be the creation of direct links between the European Council (the political executive of the European Union, made up of the 10 heads of state or government), and the European Parliament.

Another key provision of the act would be the unification and coordiation, by the European Council, of all the executive and administrative functions of the existing European institutions, and some new ones as well.

The planned links between this stronger European Council and its executive structures on one side, and the European parliament on the other, would be a great innovation: in this case, words lead to actions. Other aspects of the plan are also of great importance and will be equally controversial: the creation of new councils of ministers for justice and culture, the extension of political cooperation to include problems of security, the weakening of the veto power of each state, the setting up of an evolutionary secretariat for European foreign policy.

Would these plans, if adopted, weaken the European Commission in Brussels? Not necessarily, but this danger does not seem to have been taken adequately into consideration by the authors of the text. The planned secretariats for the Eurpean Council and European political cooperation might be set up within the framework of the European Commission.

The document as it now exists can certainly be improved. But it would be a pity if this project were abandoned — which proves how vital it is to reach a good agreement on the restructuring of the Community's budget and policies, as a necessary pre-condition for another big step on the road to European unification.

LEFT WINS POWER IN MANITOBA

From our Correspondent
Ottowa, Nov 18

The left-wing New Democratic Party returned to power in Manitoba today, sweeping out the Progressive Conservatives who had held office for only one term.

The NDP, under Mr Howard Pawley, a lawyer who was leading the party for the first time in a provincial general election, won 34 seats. The Conservatives under Mr Sterling Lyon, the Premier, won 23.

At dissolution, the Tories held 32 of the 57 legislature seats, and the NDP 20. The Progressive Party held three, the Liberals one, and there was one vacancy.

Both the Progressives and the Liberals were wiped out today.

Ecevit awaits generals' decision on jail sentence

From Mario Modiano, Ankana, Nov 18

Mr Bulent Ecevit, Turkey's former Prime Minister, sits in the comfort of his suburban apartment at Oran Sehri, near here, waiting for the military regime to decide whether or not he will spend the winter in jail.

He was given a four-months' prison sentence by an Ankara court martial when he defied a ban on statements by politicians, in order to prove that there is no freedom of expression in Turkey today.

Many people here are convinced that Mr Ecevit deliberately laid a trap to provoke the ruling military into jailing him. The timing was, of course, ideal: Western European countries which contribute generously towards Turkey's economic revival were beginning to be favourably impressed by the opening of a newly-appointed consultative assembly in Ankara to help in the drafting of a new constitution.

One week before the inauguration, however, the regime banned the old political parties, blaming them for the chaos that led to the military coup 14 months ago.

Mr Ecevit was court-martialled for rebuffing the accusations against the party leaders made by General Kenan Evren, The Head of State, in announcing the dissolution of the parties. One week later, Istanbul's right-wing daily *Tercuman* was shut down for seven days also for criticizing the ban on parties and opinions.

The prosecution of Mr Ecevit, a Social-Democrat with many political friends in western Europe, provoked sharp reactions there, including threats that unless the ruling generals commit themselves to a firm time-table for democracy, econimic aid will be cut off.

The former Prime Minister, in his statement which was never published in Turkey, had invoked his right of rebuttal, although a martial law decree last June forbade politicians to make statements or write articles on Turkey's "Past or future" political developments.

While the ruling military tried to muzzle the deposed political leaders at home, they somehow allowed them to see friends, journalists, even foreign parliamentaries, so that even if silence, their opinions were widely known and disussed.

In his " rebuttal" which fetched him the four-month sentence, he said: "I cannot bring myself to approve the present mode of administration in Turkey, or the regime that is being stipulated for Turkey . . . neither do I consider myself obliged to do so."

What, then, would be a way out of Turkey's predicaments? visitors to the small, tastily-furnished apartment at Oran Sehri are told that what the country needs in the long run is a political revival from the grassroots — not unlike Poland's Solidarity movement.

Turkey, according to this line of thought, does not yet need another system imposed from the top. It needs a process comparable to the one that led to the emergence of democracy in Europe — a democracy won by the new social forces which demanded a place in the balance of power.

Mr Ecevit's defiance poses a practical dilemma for the regime. He cannot appeal against his sentence unless the Ankara martial law commander does so first. If the sentence is upheld and the ex-premier lands in jail, the outcry in the West could undermine the regime's credibility, even its economic prospects.

On the other hand, if he is reprieved by an appeal court, a precedent would be created of free criticism that the regime may not be able to afford.

Mitterrand bypasses French Parliament

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Nov 18

The Cabinet took the important step today of deciding to bypass Parliament and implement its new social policy by decree. This procedure has been seldom resorted to under the Fifth Republic.

It was last used in 1967, by the Pompidou Government, to reform the social security system. The Socialist Government is obviously anxious to avoid legislative delays and the kind of obstruction which its nationalization plans faced in the National Assembly last month, and now in the Senate.

The Cabinet decision is dictated by psychological considerations. Faced with growing economic difficulties, the lack of cooperation—if not the active opposition—of business and industry and with a parliamentary Opposition which has recovered its punch and its spirit, the Government feels the urgent need to demonstrate to the workers, who are more sensitive to unemployment and inflation than to decentralization and nationalization, that socialism means a real change in their lives.

M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, has repeatedly promised that the new social policy would be its Christmas present to Frenchmen. It is now making sure that the promise is kept.

The Government's new social policy would include the lowering of the retirement age, the shortening of the working week, the restrictions on pensioners working and the juridicial framework of the new "solidarity contracts" between the government and local authorities on the creation of job opportunities, M Pierre Beregovoy, the Secretary-General of the Presidency, explained after today's Cabinet meeting.

Before the end of the current session, Parliament would be called on to vote an enabling Bill which would set out the broad objectives of this policy, and empower the Government to issue the necessary technical decrees to implement it after consultation with employers and labour.

The Constitution of 1958 allows the Government to apply to Parliament for authority to "take by decree, for a limited period of time, measures which normally fall within the scope of law". There is no question, it was pointed out today by the Prime Minister's office, of reducing the role and the responsibilities of Parliament.

Whatever their professed intentions, the Socialists certainly lay themselves open to Opposition criticism of inconsistency for now resorting to a step which inevitably does so, after years of lambasting right-wing governments for treating the elected representatives of the nation as a rubber stamp.

For the Giscardian UDF, the reasons invoked by the government for resorting to decrees were "fallacious". M Jean-Claude Gaudin, parliamentary chairman commented: "To say that they are needed to be more effective and avoid wasting time in the battle against unemployment will not take in public opinion. For six months Parliament has been busy with bills which have no connexion with the battle against unemployment and of which the urgency was not obvious."



"Can't hear you!"

Namibia party trying to shed its image as Pretoria 'stooge'

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, Nov 18

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), the main internal political party in Namibia (South-West Africa), is making a belated and possibly self-destructive effort to rid itself of its image as a stooge of the South African Government.

As the latest western initiative aimed at bringing independence to Namibia has gathered momentum, relations between South Africa and its Namibian protégé have worsened and the DTA's leaders have begun falling out with each other.

These strains are strong evidence that South Africa is serious about seeking a settlement in Namibia, and that the DTA is for the first time convinced that it can no longer rely on Pretoria to shield it from an open electoral contest with Swapo, (the South-West Africa People's Organization).

Formed in the mid-1970s, the DTA is an alliance of 11 parties, each representing one of the ethnic groups (including whites) in Namibia.

The DTA's structure has undermined its multiracial pretensions, which are widely seen to the traditional apartheid emphasis on racial differences.

Mr Peter Kalangula, the DTA's black president, is pressing for a single party, thereby shedding the need to maintain ethnic balance. ne consequence of this would be likely to be a bigger role in the direction of the DTA for the vambos, who constitute 47 per cent of Namibia's population.

Mr Kalangula is an Ovambo. Ovamboland is the main political base of Swapo, so if the DTA is to stand any chance in a free election against Swapo it must atetract some Ovambo support and a bigger share of the black vote elsewhere.

The single party idea failed, however, to get majority support at a meeting of the DTA caucus in Windhoek, this week. Mr Kalangula said he was disappointed though he denied there was any danger of the DTA's breaking apart.

Even more damaging to its attempts to win black support is the fact that, although it dominates Namibia's National Assembly by virtue of its victory in the 1978 elections (which were boycotted by Swapo), it works through a South African-controlled constitution.

The whites, through an ethnically-elected local government structure, have been able to prevent desegregation of state schools and hospitals and such amenities as libraries and swimming-baths. The DTA has, however, been able to abolish some apartheid measures, such as the ban on racial integration in residential areas and on racially-mixed marriages.

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA and of the Namibia Council of Ministers, said last night that his party was growing increasingly impatient and frustrated with South Africa's failure to respond to requests for changes in the Namibian constitution that would enable his administration to press ahead with the complete dismantling of apartheid.

The credibility of this complaint is somewhat vitiated by the fact that the DTA concurred in the drafting of the constitution and has only lately come to find it objectionable. In their defence, the DTA leaders say white hardliners are misusing the constitution in ways they had not foreseen.

Although all racial discrimination must be eliminated under the terms of United Nations resolutions before internationally-supervised elections can be held in Namibia, South Africa appears reluctant to accede to the DTA's request too soon for fear of a white backlash against the settlement process.

Solidarity access to news media discussed

By Roger Boyes

The Polish Government and Solidarity, the independent trade union, have shelved detailed discussion on the controversial issues of local council elections and the formation of a national coalition, in an attemptgain broad agreement on other politically sensitive subjects.

After some 10 hours of negotiation—the first such talks for three months—the two sides agreed to break into four working groups to discuss the control of the economy, Solidarity's access to the state-controlled news media, ways of resolving local industrial disputes and a winter crisis programme.

The working group on the media began discussions yesterday and the other three are expected to start today.

But the two most sensitive points of conflict between Solidarity and the Polish United Workers' (Comunmist) Party are not to be discussed until next week at the earliest. The first concerns Solidarity's demand for free local elections, allowing non-party members to contest them against Communist Party nominees.

The Solidarity branch in Cracow said yesterday that it had followed the example of the Silesian branch in calling on its members to draw up lists of candidates for local elections. Even more disturbing for the party. Solidarity's Cracow branch made it clear that it would work in conjunction with Rural Solidarity, the private farmers' independent union, thus creating a broad alliance of non-communist interests.

The other related problem is that of forming a national alliance, institutionalizing Solidarity's role in some way.

The Government is ready to establish a "Front of National Understanding", involving other parties as well as Solidarity. But Solidarity is suspicious of the Front and fears that its interests could be over-ruled unless it is given full partnership in a "socio-economic council" with joint control of the economy.

This subject wil be touched on in the working group on economic control but it involves such a central ideological question as the leading role of the Communist Party in Polish society and a decisive outcome seems, therefore, unlikely.

Even the working groups dealing with relatively soluble problems—including access to the news media—are in danger of coming up with proposals that in the final analysis may prove to be unenforceable.

The Solidarity negotiators may manage to agree basic guidelines on the settlement of local disputes, but there is no guarantee that these will be observed in times of tension.

The working group expected by Solidarity sources to produce the most realistic result is that involving a joint approach to the immediate food distribution problems this winter. Ideological considerations will take second place in these negotiations.

King warns Spanish politicians

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, Nov 18

King Juan Carlos of Spain has told democratic politicians that if they want to be respected they must be "efficient, not cling to office, or succumb to internal struggles".

At the beginning of a three-day official visit to Aragon, the King said last night in Zaragoza: "If a country's politics are to be good they must be generous and include sacrifices. I would desire that your (the people's) needs prove an immediate stimulus to the politicians, the Government, and economic forces.

"I believe that in a democratic Spain you have a right to peace, progress and liberty. For more than 1,000 years here in Aragon you have struggled for an improved administration." The large crowd assembled in the city's main square and applauded.

The King's words were today welcomed by both Señor Felipe González, the Socialist leader, and Señor Manuel Fraga Iribarne, the leader of the conservative Democratic Coalition.

Clearly the words were directed particularly to the ruling Centre Democratic Union of Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, which is engaged in internal conflicts in spite of rumours of a fresh coup attempt put around by the extreme right.

Such conflicts have continued for months handicapping the Government, notwithstanding the need after last February's failed military coup for democratic forces to be on their best behaviour.

The Centre Democrats today offered a fresh example of their squabbling when the ruling party's Christian Democrat elements sought to impose on the Education Minister yet another delay over a Bill to give Spain's universities a measure of autonomy.

The dissident Social Democrats in the party today told the Prime Minister that their acceptance of the Centrist whip, vital for his Government's majority, depended on the Bill going forward.

Behind the King's words is also his realization, voiced privately to the democratic parties' leaders the day after the February coup attempt, that a dangerous power vacuum could arise through a governmental failure to face up to the country's real problems.

Countdown to election

Softly-softly Muldoon wins votes

From W P Reeves, Wellington, Nov 18

The most talked about feature of the New Zealand general election campaign so far is the uncharacteristic style on the hustings of Mr Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister.

New Zealanders know him as a hard hitting, abrasive leader who delights in going after personalities and taking the fight into his opponent's corner. This time he is low key. After a subdued televised performance opening his National Party campaign two weeks ago, it was being asked whether the fight had gone out of him.

Labour and Social Credit, the two opposing parties whose leaders, Mr Wallace Rowling and Mr Bruce Beetham, are often eclipsed by Mr Muldoon's domination of the political scene, were encouraged.

By now, however, as the poll on November 28 approaches, the new Muldoon strategy is emerging. The National Party has switched emphasis from leadership to policy for two reasons.

One is that while the populist phenomenon of Muldoonism draws in support from outside the party, it is not so warmly regarded by traditionalists within it. Critics claim that Mr Muldoon has been too intent in transforming their party into his image. The party hierarchy are confident of securing enough of the middle ground to win, but they are not so sure of the basic 40 per cent of the electorate which normally solidly backs National.

Mr Muldoon's stand on the controversial South African rugby visit earlier in the year and his performance at the Commonwealth heads meeting in Melbourne, together with much of his economic performance, may have provoked more distress inside his party than out of it. A quieter Muldoon appeases these critics.

But there is another reason for the more subdued campaigner. The National Party is fighting for its third successive electoral win on a slogan of growth. Mr Muldoon has been at pains to explain what is meant by the party's think-big strategy and rebut what he calls its misrepresentation by Labour and Social Credit.

The growth policy of the National Party dominates the campaign. In this the party has seized the initiative. It promises a brave, exciting future built upon five or six large energy-related undertakings. They include aluminium smelters based on cheap hydroelectric power; oil and gas exploitation from the offshore Maui field in Taranaki; a synthetic petrol plant; urea production; and expansion of the existing oil refinery at Whangarei.

Labour and Social Credit are joined in condemning "think big". They claim that such a huge programme will deny investment resources to, and therefore the growth potential of, other proven export-earning industries, notably farming. They also argue that such capital intensive industries will do nothing to relieve the problem of unemployment which to Labour is the most pressing of all issues facing the country.

The findings of the latest opinion poll, show the National Party still comfortably in front and improving. It took 42 per cent of the sample, up two points from September, with Labour up one point at 35 per cent and Social Credit down from 25 per cent to 22.

The state of the parties in the last Parliament was National 50, Labour 40, Social Credit 2.

☐ Mr Muldoon has again criticized Mr Robert Mugabe, repeating his reference to the time the Zimbabwe leader spent in the jungle and linking him with the shooting down of an Air Rhodesia aircraft in 1979 in which a New Zealand family died.

Mr Muldoon first attacked Mr Mugabe, describing him as someone who had been in the jungle for years shooting people, at the heads of commonwealth conference last month.

In a radio talkback in New Plymouth yesterday Mr Muldoon was asked why he had insulted Mr Mugabe. Mr Muldoon replied: "I have mixed feelings about Mr Mugabe and I don't think many New Zealanders would condone some of the things Mr Mugabe has done over recent times.

"I have got to say this, that he does seem—or did seem—to be making an effort to bring whites and black races and the various tribes together until quite recently. Now he is saying he is moving toward a one party state and I don't like that one little bit."

Gerulaitis pulls out of tourney

From Our Own Correspondent
Johannesburg, Nov 18

Vitas Gerulaitis has followed his fellow American, Jimmy Connors, in withdrawing from an international tournament opening here next week.

The South African sporting world has been shocked by the decision of Connors, the world's third-ranked tennis player, to pull out because of death threats to him and his family.

Poland's leading player, Wojtek Fibak, has also pulled out from the £154,000 tournament, which is being sponsored by the Sigma motor company.

Gerulaitis apparently decided to withdraw after being told by Connors of the threats. As far as is known he has not been directly threatened himself.

Mr Keith Brebnor, who is organizing the tournament on behalf of Sigma and the South African Tennis Union, said he believed Fibak was "basically pressurized out of the tournament by the Polish Government".

Mr Brebnor learnt of Connors's decision yesterday in a telephone call from Israel where the American is playing in an exhibition tournament. "I would love to come to South Africa", Connors is reported to have said, "but I am not prepared to take the risk after receiving a number of letters and phone calls threatening my life."

Hitherto, international tennis has been less affected by the apartheid controversy than other sports, and Mr Brebnor's success in attracting such big names as Connors, Gerulaitis and Fibak had been trumpeted in the South African press as a major setback for the organizers of the sports "blacklist".

By ill-chance a third American player, Brian Teacher, who is number seven in world-rankings, has also been forced to drop out of next week's tournament because of an ankle injury.

Nuns face currency wrangle

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Nov 18

Mother Teresa, the Nobel peace prize winner, and other missionaries face investigation for alleged breaches of Italy's currency laws. Official letters informing them that an investigation is in hand have gone to more than 70 people and this is seen as a challenge to the status of the Vatican's bank.

Mother Teresa and the others under investigation colect money to suppor their work among the sick and needly, and these contributions are lodged in the Vatican's bank. This institution, called the Institute for Works of Religion, is periodically criticized but in this case it has found plenty of defenders.

According to a recent Bank of Italy circular, it must be regarded as a foreign bank. One of the principal reasons why the opes had insisted on the possession of a small piece of sovereign territory was to give them freedom in the movement of money. This freedom is challenged if the judiciary decide to proceed against Mother Teresa and the others on charges of currency offences.

The point under dispute is whether the Vatican's bank has full financial autonomy. A recent case supports its freedom of action. On May 12 an unnamed woman declared at Fiumicino Airport that she was carrying the equivalent of £3,400 in Deutsche marks and Swiss francs which she intended taking with her to Switzerland to pay for an operation.

Her husband was a high official at the Vatican. She had drawn the money from the Vatican bank. An inquiry was opened but the Rome public prosecutor has now asked that the case be dropped on the grounds that no offence is involved in moving money from one foreign country to another.

Kampala panic as soldier fires on new police unit

From Our Correspondent, Nairobi, Nov 18

Shooting broke out in central Kampala today when members of a new special police unit, wearing camouflaged uniforms, were fired on by an Army private who mistook them for anti-government guerrillas.

Uganda radio had earlier broadcast announcements, telling Kampala residents not to fear the special unit men in their new uniforms. "They are not a foreign force, they are your brothers", the announcement said.

Panic broke out, however, when the unit called in several hundred reinforcements who began firing in the air, as civilians scattered in alarm. Some civilians said they had been beaten, but there appeared to be no serious injuries.

A tense situation has been created in parts of the Kampala area by intensive searches for anti-government guerrillas, some of whom are operating from secret camps only 10 miles from the centre of Kampala.

The searches follow publication in British newspapers of accounts of the guerrillas' activities, which have annoyed Uganda Government leaders.

French plan to curb salt pollution of the Rhine

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Nov 18

Eighteen million tons of waste and effluent are discharged every year into the Rhine, from Switzerland to the North Sea. The river has become the sewer of Europe, and the countries bordering it have been battling unsuccessfully with the problem on and off since 1946.

For the past few years, France has been one of the principal polluters through the salt waste from the potash mines in Alsace, which alone account for one third of the excessive salination of the Rhine waters. Dutch horticulturists, market gardeners and fishermen regard themselves as its main victims.

The ministers of the environment of France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Luxembourg, who met in Paris yesterday, came for the first time in five years close to a compromise solution to this persistent problem which has strong political overtones in the countries concerned because of the electoral impact of environmentalists.

M Michel Crépeau, the French minister, was also anxious to get his country out of the indefensible legal position in which it has been since it signed the Bonn convention on the pollution of the Rhine in 1976, but subsequently refused to ratify it.

The convention provided for the injection deep under the Alsatian soil of part of the salt waste of the potash mines, an operation partly financed by the other four countries to the tune of 92m francs (about £10m). This sum has been paid, but France did not deliver the goods because of the violent opposition of Alsatian MPs and the ecologists, who feared the risk of pollution of underground-water resources.

M Crépeau believes he has found a way of enabling France to honour its obligations in the matter and of meeting the objections of the Alsatian population. Subject to the findings of a commission of neutral experts six months hence, France will agree to inject nearly one million tons of salt waste a year deep under the Alsatian soil and at the same time to open a salt mine in Alsace with a capacity of producing 500,000 tons a year, which would both produce salt and recycle more brimstone from the potash mines.

The Alsatians have been clamouring for such a mine though on a bigger scale. It remains to be seen whether they will accept the compromise solution.

Television

French leave

If the next of kin of even a fraction of First World War casualties had been half as insistent on knowing what had happened to their loved ones as Eileen in BBC1's **Wilfred and Eileen** it would, I imagine, have clogged up the War Office and shortened the war by a couple of years. Mind you, we would have lost, but you cannot have everything.

In the second helping of this treacle pudding we saw Wilfred bound for the front and writing furiously to Eileen all the time. This correspondence is interrupted when he is wounded in the head on his way to help his batman. Neither, I noticed, was wearing a tin helmet but maybe that is the way it was.

Even in wartime they expected more of the Post Office in those one-tier postage days than we can now because, when Eileen has not heard for six days, she is off to the regiment to say "What about Wilfred?" to an officer who is so polite he must surely have known Daddy was something high up in the Home Office.

When she does find out that Wilfred is wounded, she is off to the Secretary of State and is soon en route to Boulogne to seek out Wilfred in hospital. She finds him, of course, and though the hospital is simply crowded with wounded she appears to be the only visiting relative from Blighty.

Wilfred is not speaking very well but she does get him to write "home" on a piece of paper which indicated to one doctor at least that she is good for him, and she just smashed through the others. It is agreed with bad grace by the C.O. — a real Old Contemptible — that she can take her husband and the risk.

So that is where we are. Wilfred (Christopher Guard) did not have a lot to do in this episode, understandably after a head wound, but he did manage a noise from his bed of pain which sounded like the first syllable of "Eileen".

Judi Bowker, who plays the latter, had quite a lot to do and, at all times beautifully and expensively attired by the wardrobe department, looked frail and implausible doing it. Actually, dress is about all this love story has, substance and validity having been dropped for the duration.

Dennis Hackett

Interview

A healthy obsession with Lawrence

The London Film Festival ends on Sunday with Christopher Miles's screen biography of D. H. Lawrence, *Priest of Love*. **John Preston** meets the director.



At last, nothing but the best: John Gielgud (right) with Christopher Bruce directing

There can be few directors who have sacrificed so much for a film as Christopher Miles, whose screen biography of D. H. Lawrence, *Priest of Love*, closes the London Film Festival on Sunday. It took him ten years to get the project off the ground and he came perilously close to bankruptcy in the process. He was sustained through numerous setbacks by what he describes as "a healthy obsession" with Lawrence which dates back to his teens. "My father encouraged me to read him. He was a great Lawrence enthusiast and collected first editions of his books. I can't say I was immediately bowled over. I certainly liked what I read but it wasn't until much later that I really began to get intrigued".

At the time Miles was far more interested in trying to become a film director, an ambition his parents were determined to thwart. With both their daughters, Sarah and Vanessa, at drama school, the last thing they wanted was for their son to embark on an equally dangerous career. Miles was told to put such foolish thoughts behind him and sent up to Corby to start in the family steelworks. He stuck it out for four months and then left for Paris where he was accepted into the university film school.

Back in England, having completed the course, Miles made *Six Sided Triangle*, a short film starring his sister Sarah which was nominated for an Oscar. His first feature film, *Up Jumped a Swagman*, with Frank Ifield, did not win him any prizes but he more than redeemed himself with his next venture, *The Virgin and the Gypsy*, an adaption of the Lawrence novella. It was while researching background material for *The Virgin and the Gypsy* that Miles really caught the Lawrence bug in earnest.

"The more I read about him, the more fascinated I became. What first impressed me was his refusal to compromise. He really did practise what he preached and couldn't care less what people thought about him. I found his analysis of the relationship between men and women quite superb and his philosophy also struck a chord in me. He believed that modern man had become mechanized in thought, religion and sex, and had somehow lost touch with the most important things in life. By looking into the fundamental urges and beliefs of mankind he felt we could discover those essential forces that had got lost along the way. It was then that I first started thinking about making a film about Lawrence's life".

The biggest stumbling block, of course, was money. Miles decided that he should concentrate on the last eight years of Lawrence's life and felt that the only way to make a proper job of it was to incorporate a lot of Lawrence's own material into the script. This involved buying up the film rights from the Lawrence estate, who were not at all keen on the idea and named a price he could not possibly afford. Forced to abandon his plans, Miles then tried to make a film of *The Plumed Serpent*, one of Lawrence's later novels, only to find that, just as he was about to start shooting, his backer had pulled out of the deal. By this time Miles, not surprisingly, was close to despair and must have been wondering whether he and Lawrence were really intended for one another. But finally his luck began to turn.

Lawrence Pollinger, the head of the estate, was succeeded by his son Gerald, who proved to be more sympathetic to a film biography and dropped the asking price accordingly. Nevertheless it cost Miles everything he possessed and he was still faced with the prospect of having to raise the five million dollar budget he required. To his astonishment the Texas oil millionaire Stanley Seeger, who had never invested in a film before, stepped forward and offered to put up the whole amount. From then on it was comparatively easy. Ian McKellen, whom Miles had always wanted to play Lawrence, became available and so did Janet Suzman, who plays his wife Frieda von Richthofen. Penelope Keith and John Gielgud were cast in supporting roles and there was an unexpected bonus when Ava Gardner, who had previously announced that she never wanted to make a film again, turned out to be a Lawrence fan and agreed to play Mabel Dodge Luhan, the wealthy American patroness who invited the Lawrences to come and live with her in Mexico.

Miles describes the film as a "warts and all" portrait and hopes that, despite their various failings, audiences will find the story of Lawrence and Frieda's life together an inspiring one. "I've tried to show the nature of their relationship and in particular the enormous give and take that went on between them. They fought like tigers but they always came together again and saw it through to the end. Even after Lawrence died Frieda couldn't bear to be separated from him and she carried his ashes around with her wherever she went. Mabel Dodge Luhan wanted the ashes to be scattered to the wind but Frieda wasn't having any of it. She ended up by mixing them with concrete so that no one could take them away from her. That concrete block now forms part of the Lawrence shrine in Taos and Frieda is buried very modestly beside him. It's terribly rare to find that strength of feeling between two people and I think there's an example there for all of us".

In view of his past experiences Miles is understandably wary of talking about his future plans but he is hoping to direct a contemporary satire set in the Caribbean. Has he now finally got Lawrence out of his system? "Yes", he says emphatically. "You look doubtful? Well, let's say that I think it's about time we gave each other a rest".

Theatre

Before Chekhov

All's Well that Ends Well

Stratford

Apart from Jonathan Miller's denuded version for the Greenwich Theatre, this seems to be the first major revival of *All's Well* since the last Stratford production of 14 years ago; and, like last year's *Timon*, it comes before the public unbarnacled with stage tradition, other than the low opinion of successive ages.

The story of the lowly Helena's marriage with the reluctant Count Bertram, and his prompt desertion of the "dark house and the detested wife", is one which, to put it mildly, echoes the play's truism that life is "mingled yarn, good and bad together". And if any key is to be found for the play, it is bound to be one that reflects the half-tones and moral compromises of the imperfect characters who, as Johnson said, are finally "dismissed to happiness".

Trevor Nunn chose to give the game away in advance by describing this comedy as "Shakespeare's most Chekhovian play". True enough, the first sight we get of the Rossillion estate suggests the opening of *The Cherry Orchard* — a glass and metal-work conservatory (by John Gunter) with a large Edwardian family and their staff hurriedly preparing to take leave of the departing Bertram, with the love-sick Helena, black-dressed like Marsha with keys at her waist, sitting dejectedly by the Countess as Bertram hovers at the door eager for his getaway.

Rossillion, as the show develops, it takes on the fairy-tale character of Belmont in relation to the outer world settings of Paris and Florence. Leaves bestrew the ground, a melancholy nocturnes drift from within, as Peggy Ashcroft, as the sombrely benevolent Countess, wanders outside in her mittens, carrying a trug for affectionate conversation with Geoffrey Hutchings's Firs-like Lavache.

In the first half of the production Rossillion lingers on as a ground bass to the events elsewhere; especially in contrast to the full dazzle of the French court scenes after Helena has effected her miraculous royal cure. The court are discovered in mid-polka, shortly followed by a second dance which falters and stops for the appearance of the monarch (John Franklyn-Robbins) restored from a wheelchair to his feet and eager to lead the virgin physician on to the floor. The choice of bridegroom carries on the spirit of the ballroom, with a game of musical chairs for Helena encircled by a steadily dwindling ring of eligible males until her choice falls on the reluctant hero.

Up to this point the production has the steady progression of a perfectly thought-out fugue; but at the moment of the enforced marriage Bertram also has a choice to make as an actor: either he tries to reject Helena on class grounds or as a sexual partner.

Mike Gwylim, hitherto masked behind embarrassed smiles and adolescent evasiveness, comes absolutely clean at this moment. He recoils from her like a loathsome food, uncontrollably vomiting up his refusal in the King's face. It is a powerful moment, but it also makes nonsense of the final reunion.

Thereafter we move to the Florentine camp, with a brass band patrolling the stage in succession to the Parisian ball guests, and the apparation of Harriet Walter's Helena as a Red Cross nurse. She may be a doctor's daughter, but this idea strikes me as a desperate manoeuvre to keep the producton on its original course, with no help from Shakespeare who isolates his heroine on the margin of the action, which has now moved on to the unmasking of Parolles.

In terms of poetic imagery it may be true to say that Parolles embodies the quality of masquerade that pervades the entire text (everybody except Bertram sees through him immediately); but the stage experience is that of witnessing the development of a raw, cruel sub-plot tonally and thematically unrelated to that promised in the first half of the play.

Stephen Moore plays him as a blazer-sporting loudmouth, loaded with War Office Surplus medals, and crumbling deliciously in the mock-interrogation scene. His relationship with Bertram is also carefully built up in the first half, as between a confident older man and an arrogant but impressionable juvenile. Whenever they meet they hug. But, after their friendship has collapsed, there is no reclaiming the world of the opening scenes.

Irving Wardle

Dance



Dances of Love and Death

Sadler's Wells

Robert Cohan's *Dances of Love and Death* has clearly been brushed up a good deal since its Edinburgh Festival première, not least in some details of Norberto Chiesa's designs. Lucky the company nowadays that can afford to have second thoughts on an ambitious production; it is something that ought to happen far more often, and thanks are due to Tennant Caledonian for the unusual generosity of their sponsorship.

All the same, the biggest single improvement comes simply from transferring the show to the Sadler's Wells stage from the makeshift circumstances of an Edinburgh gymnasium: a point that should reinforce the arguments being advanced on all sides for better facilities for presenting dance and other forms of theatre.

An introductory note by Cohan in the programme (also new, I think, since Edinburgh) warns us not to take the work too seriously. There would, I am afraid, be little likelihood of that. Cohan writes of concentrating each of the five tales he has treated to their "irreducible and absolutely crucial facts". It seems to me that he has sometimes gone further than that, leaving the spectator's prior knowledge to fill in a lot of the narrative.

So the interest has to lie mainly in brief details of action, flashing almost as rapidly across the eye as the captions which are now given on an electric newscaster hung above the stage. The most sustained passage of choreographic interest is the scene for Cathy and Heathcliff, passionately danced by Kate Harrison and Christopher Bannerman.

Luckily — and this is the work's other strength — the dancing by the soloists is fine throughtout. The supporting group make little impact, because what Cohan has given them is conventional showbiz routines, even though they have the evening's best music.

Michael Small's cool, composed line as he ventures through a human thicket to reach his Sleeping Beauty is especially notable, and Charlotte Kirkpatrick brings a smooth graciousness to their subsequent duet.

John Percival

Cool and smooth: Charlotte Kirkpatrick, Michael Small

Two premières

The London Festival Ballet are to give the world première of the new one-act *Switch Bitch*, based on a story by Roald Dahl, at Bristol on November 30 as part of their two-week season beginning on November 23. The work has been choreographed by a company member, Trevor Wood, and designed by Michael Annals, with music by Shostakovitch.

The highlight of the company's five-week season at the London Coliseum which starts on April 26 next year will be the world première of John Field's production of *Swan Lake*, with designs by Carl Toms. The production, which has a gala opening on May 25, has been helped by £95,000 from Barclays Bank Limited.

Concert

Sinfonietta/Rattle

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Tuesday's London Sinfonietta concert was another occasion to meet a musician who, though still only in his mid-twenties, has already made an international reputation and looks set for the highest achievements. No, I am not talking about Simon Rattle this time but about Detlev Muller-Siemens, the German composer whose *Under Neon Light* was played for the first time at this concert.

A composer of Muller-Siemens's age, and with his opportunities, might be expected to be creating with exuberance. Indeed, the programme hinted as much by offering as well Copland's *Music for the Theatre*, written when he too was in his middle twenties and described by the composer himself as a juvenile work, "with all that implies of youthful enthusiasm and unhackneyed ideas". But in the case of Muller-Siemens it implies nothing of the kind. His most devoted admirers would not count enthusiasm among the most prominent qualities of his music and some of his ideas make their melancholy points precisely because they are very thoroughly hackneyed indeed.

What *Under Neon Light* presents instead of enthusiasm is the picture of a composer under pressure, perhaps under the pressure of excessive expectation. It begins with a barrage of hideous relentlessness, with punishing loud repeated semiquavers, a driving percussion rhythm and honks from the brass.

Then, as this curtain is lifted for increasingly long periods, we keep hearing a dominant seventh chord from the piano and some tiny strains of melody that try to edge out from it. But these are still tortured by the ceaseless glare of a bright, high dissonance right up to the last few bars when the music withdraws into its own private world of the piano, and there begins to find a way towards larger statements.

Possibly those large statements are continued in the piano concerto which Muller-Siemens wrote immediately after *Under Neon Light* though I would doubt that the tensions revealed in this self-exposure are to be so easily resolved. The young composer may, however, take some comfort from the fact that Copland was able to move on steadily from *Music for the Theatre*, given here with all his effrontery in full vigour, and to reach the wisdom of such a work as his strings Nonet whose considered euphonies began the evening.

Paul Griffiths

Poetry paperbacks

Devilish epic

Robert Browning: The Ring and the Book, edited by Richard D. Altick (Penguin English Poets, £10);
Robert Browning: The Poems, edited by John Pettigrew, supplemented and completed by Thomas J. Collins, two volumes (Penguin English Poets, £10 each).

Anyone who has finally lost patience with BBC 2's *Borgias* might profitably turn to Browning's *The Ring and the Book*. This is what a real master can make of devilish Italian costume melodrama. Browning's source was an "old yellow book", part printed pamphlet and part printed manuscript, which he found in the junk stalls of Florence one June morning in 1860.

The crumpled vellum covers — pure crude fact
Secreted from man's life when hearts beat hard,
And brains, high-blooded, ticked two centuries since.

The Book told of a Roman murder trial of 1689 — a genuine *cause célèbre* — involving a jealous husband, a whitewashed wife, a prancing priest, a pack of lies and love-letters, an elopement and adultery (the Grand Perhaps), and three singularly bloody killings with Genoese stilettos (the blades hooked back with teeth for tearing flesh). The excitement and the alliteration is instantly contagious.

From these peculiarly raw materials, Browning fashioned — in the terrible black years following Elizabeth's death in 1861 — a truly remarkable blank-verse poem in 12 books. It has been called the last full-scale poetic epic in English, a real challenge to the prose of Dickens. It remains remarkable and astonishingly readable for several reasons. Browning used his mature technique of dramatic monologue, of writing from *within* the persona of his characters ("Porphyria's Lover" 1836; "Bishop Blougram's Apology" 1855), to tell the same story from nine different viewpoints, thus presenting nine different and conflicting versions of the "truth" — with the reader alone left to judge and justify. (Gadzooks! alliterating still, the prosy punk!)

The sinister husband Count Guido, the dying wife Pompilia, the priest, the legal councils, the onlookers, the scandal-mongers, and even the wise old Pope, thus speak to us directly with their passionate pleas. It was a technique taken up by Wilkie Collins in *The Moonstone*, and explored by many modern writers since, such as Pound, Eliot, Lawrence Durrell and John Fowles.

Though this daring method, Browning transformed a blowzy domestic melodrama into a real investigation into the nature of fact, fiction, and human bias and prejudice. The subtle distinctions between motive, act, and intention (more than ever questioned in our present law-courts), are brilliantly displayed as each witness appeals to us in turn. The complex sexual relationship between the fifty year old Guido and the seventeen year old Pompilia is moved gradually and deftly to the centre of the poem (Guido is allowed to speak twice, the second time his death-cell "confession" — of a sort).

In the end we are given a view of the relativity of human and historical truth that is rarely associated with Victorian psychology, or poetry. It seems contemporary, for all the tapestry and daggers. Most interesting of all ("tremendously interesting" said Henry James) is the fact revealed by Professor Altick's extensive notes, that Browning himself falsified the documentary truth — in pale Pompilia's favour, of course, identifying her perhaps with Elizabeth:

Womanliness and wifehood opaline,
Its milk-white pallor, chastity, suffused
With here and there a tint and hint of flame,
Desire, the lapidary loves to find.
Read on, read on.

Penguin have also issued, in two massively splendid volumes of over eleven hundred pages each, an entirely new scholarly edition of all Browning's other poems. Four volumes might have been more elegant, but the editorial machinery is excellent, and the copy-texts are taken from impeccable sources, including, I see, a gravestone in Saint Mary's churchyard, Barnsley, Yorkshire.

Richard Holmes

Homing in

Scars Upon My Heart: Women's Poetry and Verse of the First World War, selected by Catherine Reilly (Virago, £3.75)

This story of women's poetry is not so immediately dramatic as the familiar one of the soldier poets, the patriotic fervour soured by bitterness that produced the acrid poetry of the trenches. Indeed the male poets' indignation at the women at home is well known because of Wilfred Owen's savage answer to Jessie Pope's jingoistic "The Call", included here. Yet the emotional climate in the early years of the war confused both sexes; as Iris Tree records; "we dare not weep who must be brave in battle". The stress of anxiety and loss created a longing for simple certainties which it is easy for later generations to misunderstand. Both men and women sought to invest their experiences with a significance that would make it bearable, and it is interesting and moving to see the women grappling with the received notions of honour, duty and sacrifice that were increasingly opposed by feelings of loss and grief.

High heart! High courage! The poor girls they kissed
Run with them: they shall kiss no more, alas!

As Judith Kazantzis points out in her introduction it is crucial to comprehend the "half altruistic, half romantic" emotions charged with patriotism and a longing to be of service underpinned with religious beliefs that affected both sexes. Women did not have the possibility of direct participation in battle which always offered an acceptable path to the men even when they had lost faith in the war itself, and it is not surprising that many of them embraced the traditional role of bearing pain on their menfolk's behalf, as in Vera Brittain's poem to her brother beginning "Your battle-wounds are scars upon my heart . . ." Many of them identify the soldiers' sufferings with those of Christ (as indeed did Wilfred Owen) and Mary H. Henderson invokes "Mary Mother of God/All women tread where thy feet have trod".

The physical propinquity that fuelled the homoerotic impulse in much of the poetry from the trenches also crystallized for Sassoon and Owen their anger at the barbarity of war which transformed their attitude and their poetry: that anger was often directed at the conventions of love and sacrifice, "the stained stones kissed by the English dead". That physical contact was denied to the women and becomes available to them again as they are increasingly called upon to care for the wounded:

The covers on the screen are red
The counterpanes are white and clean
He might have lived and loved and wed
But now he's done for at nineteen.

As do their male counterparts the women also begin to question the ultimate ends of war. Edith Sitwell, Marie Stopes and Margaret Postgate Cole:

So our memories are only hopes that came to nothing
We are left alone like old men; we should be dead . . .

Most of these writers have moments of insight peculiarly their own, transcending any deficiencies inevitable in such anthologies:

His son comes in like a ghost through the door.
He'll be ready, maybe, for the next big war.

Jean Liddiard

Ronald Butt

Is Mrs Thatcher too optimistic?

Mrs Thatcher believes quite sincerely that everything is going to be all right, by which she means that, despite the present price in unpopularity that the Government is now paying for its anti-inflation policy, it will have won through by the General Election.

Her speech in the debate on the Address after the opening of Parliament surprised and impressed her Tory critics with its self-confidence. This week her speech at the Guildhall reaffirmed her confidence in the Government's economic strategy and the prospects for recovery, and also her determination not to yield ground to the reflationists.

At a time when the annual inflation rate has moved up again to 11.7 per cent (the same figure as last May) and with the end of any hope of bringing it below 10 per cent this year, the Prime Minister's confidence is brave. It seems even braver when we take into account that the most recent report of the London Business School, which is highly sympathetic to the Government's financial policy, contained almost as pessimistic a forecast of the likely rate of inflation as that of the Cambridge school, which stands in the opposite camp.

On these forecasts, the rate of inflation is still likely to be about 10 per cent or 11 per cent when the general election comes in, at the latest, 1984, which may well move the electorate to ask themselves whether the sacrifice of restraint and unemployment was justified, and then answer no on their ballot papers. The other danger is that, attempting to prevent this, the Government will be driven to keep restraints that undermine recovery.

What is it, therefore, that accounts for the Prime Minister's optimism?

There is, to start with, the battery of statistics with which Mrs Thatcher supports her belief that the increased productivity and competitiveness which her policies were designed to stimulate have already started. Manufacturing output and industrial output are up respectively by 1½ per cent and ½ per cent in the third quarter of this year over the second. Car production (provisionally) was up by 17 per cent in the six months to October. Housing starts were up 6 per cent in the six months to September. Gross trading profits of industrial companies were up 4½ per cent in the second quarter over the first, and there has been a dramatic drop in industrial stoppages and working days lost.

Short-time working is down by three-quarters in manufacturing industries since the beginning of the year and what is probably particularly significant is the rise of 6 per cent in the volume of visible exports above the January/February average. Since industry was forced to turn more to exporting, there has been a clear improvement in its overseas trade, which plainly results from increased productivity and the absence of strikes. Yet what is all this improved performance worth with inflation edging up largely as a result of dearer petrol and the fall of the pound against the dollar?

Moreover, interest rates have been kept up to match those in the United States, without which the pound would have fallen still further. American and European interest rates have now begun to fall, which ought to make possible a similar reduction here, which is what industry above all wants to see. Yet this week the Bank of England has actually been intervening to slow the fall in interest rates. Why?

The answer is the Treasury's determination to stick to its overall money-supply objectives so far as it can and to prevent a renewal of inflation which could force interest here up again when it is falling elsewhere. This intervention anticipates the trouble that the Government is going to have with its borrowing in the coming year.

The stark fact is — and it is this that really constitutes the Government's economic problem at a time when all the other indicators are so promising — that the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement, which will be determined by the current spending review is going to be much higher than the Government had calculated.

Cabinet Ministers who have been on the "dry-ish" side of the reflation argument now concede that it is simply not possible to achieve anything like the restraint they wanted over spending next year. Once cuts in the social services (in hospitals and social benefits for instance) are ruled out, as they have been, and with defence given its present priority, there are few other major economies available.

Not by reflationist design but by the arithmetic of political necessity applied to numerous individual cases, the increase in the planned PSBR seems likely to be quite a bit above £5,000m. Some pretty tough action is therefore going to be needed, if Mrs Thatcher is to adhere to her monetary discipline without making industrial revival the sacrificial victim.

This has raised in the minds of some Cabinet Ministers a new and basic question about defence spending. Does it really make sense, in our present economic condition, for Britain alone to regard its defence spending as sacrosanct in a way that our allies do not?

There are indications that Mr John Nott, the Defence Secretary, is himself thinking along these lines. The other day, he warned the Institute of Strategic Studies that the financial strain on the Government indicated radical defence economies — beyond those at present planned. Fundamental to the argument is the consideration whether it really assists western solidarity to have Britain subject to grave internal social strains to pay for weapons beyond what the national resources allow.

The position in which the Government finds itself is one in which there is genuine evidence of recovery, and a hope of relieving industry of high interest rates — the constraining factor again being Government spending and the political difficulties of reducing it. To the extent that it cannot be reduced enough, how far should this be counterbalanced by higher taxation?

Ministers who generally sympathize with the economic strategy, but accept the reality of political constraints, are likely to prefer a reduction of taxes on individuals' taxation to abolishing the employers' surcharge. If taxation has to be raised, the likelihood is that it will be of the indirect sort.

These then are the more or less knowable factors in the equation on which the Government now has to work. The unknown factor is pay — and that is the most crucial of all. By avoiding an attempt to impose control and relying on a climate of industrial realism, the Government has achieved much. British Leyland was a famous victory, but can pay realism be maintained?

More generally it is now quite clear that political forces are already driving the Government to use a looser rein. Mrs Thatcher's principal task is to see that it is not so loose that the industrial recovery now in sight is put at risk by the gradual return of increasing inflation. That could require of her Government more radical thinking than it has previously been willing to entertain.

Charles Douglas-Home on the new economic realities black Africa must face

Butter before guns in Blantyre

If political power for Mao-Tse-Tung once emanated from the barrel of a gun, it does not do so any longer for black leaders in southern Africa. The nine black nations which meet today in Blantyre to plan their campaign against South Africa are learning a hard lesson, that food — not guns — is power. The meeting in Blantyre is being attended by Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe. They have formed an organization called the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) which they hope will provide them with the collective power and ability to achieve immediate independence from and ultimate conquest of South Africa.

There are thus two separate strategic visions of southern Africa now in play. Mr Botha, the South African Prime Minister, has the idea of a "constellation of states" which he ventilated some two years ago. That was based on an economic analysis of the continent which shows that south of the Sahara there is really only one economy with any power and that is South Africa's. It is thrusting and dynamic and in many areas of advanced technology more or less fully developed. It dominates the sub-continent, and, however much African statesmen may seek to hide behind their rhetoric and their posturing over the boycott of South African goods, those self-same goods are everywhere to be found.

At the famous Lusaka Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference for instance, when the fate, of Zimbabwe was settled, unmarked aircraft from South Africa were landing regularly with consignments of food, not just to feed President Kaunda's guests with delicacies, but to relieve the plight of his population who faced starvation.

The black states to the north of Pretoria were thus bound to remain economically in thrall, however politically hostile they were to the white regime. And if they refused its economic embrace they would never, anyway, acquire the power to present much of a military threat. That was the basis of the white strategy before the arrival of Mr Mugabe in Zimbabwe; and friendly Zimbabwe with a cooperative and complementary economy was obviously a crucial element in that strategy.

However, Mr Mugabe's arrival not only blurred that strategic vision for the whites; it provided the black states, to the north, with some focus for an alternative strategy to Mr Botha's "constellation."



Prominent figures in line-up of black leaders against South Africa: Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Samora Machel of Mozambique

Once Zimbabwe achieved independence, they had added to their number a state which had a thriving agricultural sector — often in surplus — and the makings of an efficient mineral, industrial, and financially-based economy. Here was an economy round which they felt they could group and gradually organize a collective response to the threatened "constellation of states".

Most of their economies, however, have been tottering along at a very early stage of development, in which the question of food, not growth, is absolutely paramount.

So when the nine member countries of the SADCC met in Zimbabwe last year, they sat down to consider how to become collectively self-sufficient in food, so that their diminutive foreign exchange funds did not have to be wasted feeding expanding populations when they could have been profitably employed stimulating economic activity.

Only Lesotho, Malawi and Zimbabwe appear to have any hope of achieving and maintaining self-sufficiency in food, although all the other members of SADCC are endowed with vast areas of fertile land. Try as they might to avoid casting aspersions on the agricultural policies of countries like Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique, it was quite clear to all those who attended the conference that their poor agricultural production and expanding populations would lead progressively to disaster unless they changed their agricultural policies.

That change would be successful only if it were in the direction of less socialist agriculture and a more flourishing private sector of the kind which had so distinguished Zimbabwe's production in the days of white rule. The representatives of those countries allowed themselves to endorse a hope that "*commercial* large scale food production could be encouraged to operate and flourish" in all their countries as an important step towards establishing a greater level of food security for the region.

However, those brave hopes have encountered two or three serious snags. The first is that there has been no sign that Angola, Tanzania, Zambia and, to a lesser extent, Mozambique have been prepared to encourage a more liberal agrarian economy. The second is the manifest lack of distribution facilities to ease the pockets of undernourishment and starvation by transfers of supplies from the surplus areas. And the third, and most important factor, has been South African hostility to the idea that those countries to the north could or should be allowed to establish their economic and logistical independence from Pretoria.

Thus the South Africans started to inhibit Zimbabwe's lifeline to the south, by removing 26 locomotives and generally reminding Mr Mugabe that the Zimbabwe economy, though far in advance of its neighbouring economies, was still critically dependent on the South African economic system and would remain so in the foreseeable future.

Although some of those inhibitions have been restored by Pretoria — some locomotives have now been lent back to Zimbabwe, for instance — a more serious development arose with the destruction in October of one of the main road, oil and rail links between Zimbabwe and Mozambique. That bridge was destroyed by the Mozambique resistance which appears to receive clandestine assistance from South Africa. Its severance is causing further bottlenecks and hold-ups to vital exports from Zimbabwe. It serves as an additional reminder that Mr Mugabe must continue to look south for his economic deliverance, however much he maintains that the politics of the south are abhorrent to him.

The South Africans have turned the screws on Mr Mugabe because they dislike his rhetoric and they wanted to show who holds the economic cards in the strategic game now being played out right across the continent from East to West. They have hurt the Zimbabwe economy and soured relations within the country, which will survive only on continuing evidence that the white-led sectors are truly the source of black prosperity and diplomatic power.

But has it really helped Mr Botha at this stage to administer such a corrective to Mr Mugabe? Or has it only whetted the latter's determination to establish more economic independence from South Africa, at whatever price?

Zimbabwe is bursting with maize this year, with no method of exporting it to more needy members of the SADCC. The maize will keep and doubtless enhance Mr Mugabe's diplomacy next year or the year after, when he has painstakingly set up alternative outlets to those which are either blocked or threatened to the south. In the long run Mr Botha may come to regret the case of the confiscated locomotives.

Battle for the bottle

Britain could today take its first faltering steps towards legislation which would signal a huge victory for environmentalists against industry. The House of Lords has the chance to approve the second reading of Lord Beaumont's Beverage Containers Bill, but the Bill's prospects are not good, especially after extensive lobbying by the packaging and retailing industries.

The packagers in particular have always been implacable enemies of bottle bills, as they came to be called after one passed by the State of Oregon in 1972. The refillable bottle, which such Bills intend to promote, makes many trips between bottler and consumer, lasts a long time and is not good for the packaging manufacturers.

Yesterday, the Glass Manufacturers' Federation invited 800 people from all over the country to share a lunchtime jamboree with them. The gathering, at the London Hilton, was told of improvements to the federation's Bottle Banks scheme, whereby consumers are enabled to turn their empty bottles into cullet (broken glass) and so aid the industry's recycling of materials.

The Bill, which was drafted by Friends of the Earth, requires that all cider, beer and soft-drink containers carry a deposit at a level intended to encourage the return of the refillable bottle.

The industry and the environmentalists have been debating the subject for a decade. Ever since Friends of the Earth caught the nation's headlines in May, 1971, with their presentation to Schweppes of nearly 2,000 of the supposedly non-returnable Sch... bottles, a bottle Bill has been an emblematic goal for the environmental group. And certainly FOE, despite their image of scruffy nay-saying, and occasional ineptness, have marshalled a strong case. But even so, the Bill will almost certainly die the death this afternoon.

The problem is that a sub-committee of the House of Lords Europe Committee is now debating a proposed draft directive on liquid containers, put on the table by the environmental office of the European Commission.

The Government will almost certainly be able to shelter behind the sub-committee's deliberations, and insist that since a wide-ranging discussion is already under way it would be premature to make specific proposals.

Yet the issue is serious, and Britain's laissez-faire approach is increasingly out of tune with the attitudes of other countries as they adopt measures against throwaway containers. In 1979, the British threw away 6,000 million glass containers, and 9,000 million cans. The FOE case is that since a third of these are beer, soft drinks or cider, which for years were satisfactorily carried in refillable bottles, it would be sensible to return to such a system. They released market research this week which suggests that the public share their view, and, say FOE, refillable bottles could save 25 per cent of the energy used in packaging beverages. Against this, the Bottle Bank scheme, and equivalent developments in can recycling, might yield between 1 and 2 per cent of the energy involved in the ecology of delivering the frothy drink.

Whether or not the Bill is passed, the battle for reusable bottles will go on, with the experience of other countries being cited, according to which propagandist is at work. What is sure is that the State of Oregon Department of Environmental Quality say their legistation works well and is popular.

Richard North

Why the book-burners did not silence me

The last letter-writer in our series of extracts from the fiftieth issue of Index on Censorship is American novelist Kurt Vonnegut, whose novel Slaughterhouse-Five was burned in North Dakota in 1973. A school caretaker in the town of Drake destroyed it on the orders of the local school board who declared that it was unwholesome. The letter Vonnegut sent to the board's chairman is reproduced this year in Palm Sunday, published by Jonathan Cape.

INDEX on CENSORSHIP

Dear Mr McCarthy:
I am writing to you in your capacity as chairman of the Drake School Board. I am among those American writers whose books have been destroyed in the now famous furnace at your school.

Certain members of your community have suggested that my work is evil. This is extraordinarily insulting to me. The news from Drake indicates to me that books and writers are very unreal to you people. I am writing this letter *to* let you know how real I am.

I want you to know, too, that my publisher and I have done absolutely nothing to exploit the disgusting news from Drake. We are not clapping each other on the back, crowing about all the books we will sell because of the news. We have declined to go on television, have written no fiery letters to editorial pages, have granted no lengthy interviews. We are angered and sickened and saddened.

I gather from what I read in the papers and hear on television that you imagine me, and some other writers, too, as being sort of ratlike people who enjoy making money from poisoning the minds of young people. I am in fact a large, strong person, 51 years old, who did a lot of farm work as a boy, who is good with tools. I have raised six children, three my own and three adopted. They have all turned out well. Two of them are farmers. I am a combat infantry veteran from World War II, and hold a Purple Heart. I have earned whatever I own by hard work. I have never been arrested or sued for anything. I am so much trusted with young people and by young people that I have served on the faculties of the University of Iowa, Harvard, and the City College of New York. Every year I receive at least a dozen invitations to be commencement speaker at colleges and high schools. My books are probably more widely used in schools than those of any other living American fiction writer.



Vonnegut: beware of liars

If you were to bother to read my books, to behave as educated persons would, you would learn that they are not sexy, and do not argue in favour of wildness of any kind. They beg that people be kinder and more responsible than they often are. It is true that some of the characters speak coarsely. That is because people speak coarsely in real life. Especially soldiers and hard working men speak coarsely, and even our most sheltered children know that. And we all know, too, that those words really don't damage children much. They didn't damage us when we were young. It was evil deeds and lying that hurt us.

After I have said all this, I am sure you are still ready to respond, in effect: "Yes, yes — but it still remains our right and our responsibility to decide what books our children are going to be made to read in our community." This is surely so. But it is also true that if you exercise that right and fulfil that responsibility in an ignorant, harsh, un-American manner, then people are entitled to call you bad citizens and fools. Even your own children are entitled to call you that.

If you and your board are now determined to show that you in fact have wisdom and maturity when you exercise your powers over the education of your young, then you should acknowledge that it was a rotten lesson you taught young people in a free society when you denounced and then burned books — books you hadn't even read. You should also resolve to expose your children to all sorts of opinions and information, in order that they will be better equipped to make decisions and to survive.

Again you have insulted me, and I am a good citizen, and I am very real.

Yours, etc.

Kurt Vonnegut

That was seven years ago. There has so far been no reply. At this very moment, as I write in New York City, Slaughterhouse-Five *has been banned from school libraries not fifty miles from here. A legal battle begun several years ago rages on. The school board in question has found lawyers eager to attack the First Amendment tooth and nail. There is never a shortage anywhere of lawyers eager to attack the First Amendment, as though it were nothing more than a clause in a lease from a crooked slumlord.*

Walton tipped for GMC president

Sir John Walton, president of the British Medical Council, is already being talked of as the most likely successor to Sir Robert Wright who has just retired early from the presidency of the General Medical Council. Sir Robert, 66, who is seriously ill in hospital, has resigned after 18 months in the chair because of his health. Last year he retired from being surgeon-in-charge of the Southern General Hospital in Glasgow, a post he had held since 1953.

His successor, who is traditionally elected during a closed session of the 93-member general council, will be chosen at the next meeting of the council, which is likely to take place in the new year.

Sir John, aged 59, a neurologist and dean of medicine at the University of Newcastle, was beaten into second place at the last election in June 1980. The most likely source of opposition to his candidancy may spring from those members of the General medical Council who would prefer someone more schooled in the nitty-gritty of medical politics. One name being mentioned is that of Dr Anthony Grabham, aged 51, a consultant surgeon in Kettering and chairman of the council of the BMA.

One of the most controversial issues a future president of the GM will have to preside over is the question of whether the council should introduce a register of doctors specialist post-graduate qualifications, permitting practice in particular specialisms, in addition to the existing register, which lists only initial qualifications.

THE TIMES DIARY

The future behaviour of John McEnroe is being watched closely not just by exasperated tennis officialdom but by one anxious London publishing house. Sidgwick & Jackson have forked out a substantial but undisclosed amount for a biography of Superbrat by the English tennis journalist Richard Evans, who has spent many months shutting in the champion's wake from one international tournament to the next. McEnroe is cooperating in the book with interviews — in return for a consideration — but I understand Evans is reserving the right to append his own critical comments on the player's on-court conduct.

In the hope of recouping its investment quickly, Sidgwick plan to publish the book in June, a few days before Wimbledon. They are keeping their fingers crossed that the 1981 champion does not decide — as he has frequently threatened — to boycott the tournament, in which case the launch of the biography will be one of the flatter occasions of 1982.

Sidgwick's financial risk is all the greater since overseas publishers are cautiously hedging their bets on the book. Although foreign rights have been on sale for more than a month, only one other country has committed itself so far to bringing out the book. Thailand alone, it seems, is prepared to read about McEnroe regardless of his future prospects.

Mind games

Back from a holiday in the Bahamas, where I had a close encounter with several hundred mosquitos, the best letter awaiting me was from Rosemary Pritchard, editor of *The World of Learning*. She has been through her own publication in search of recondite academic specialities for my readers' contest and come up with the following, submitted by universities around the world:

Vegetal Therapeutics (Argentina)
Traumatology of Sports (West Germany)
Forest Taxation (Japan)
Torrent Correction (Romania)
Social Self-Protection (Yugoslavia).

She should win the champagne, but as editor of *The World Of Learning* she will have to settle for this free plug, since I feel she has a bit of an unfair advantage. So the bottle is still on offer.

Glittering prize

I came back from the Bahamas via New York, where I stopped off to buy some Christmas presents. Just one of the many ways in which Manhattan is more pleasant to live in than London these days is that many shops and stores now gift-wrap Christmas presents in truly exotic paper and ribbon *without even being asked and without charging*. In London I only know about Harrod's, who have a gift-wrapping department of course but charge for it. A free plug for any shops or stores who will be gift-wrapping their products this Christmas *free of charge*. I, for one, will be interested to see how many (if any) replies we get.



Debrett's débâcle

The unhappy saga of boardroom warfare at Debrett's, chronicler of our noble heritage, continued merrily in the High Court yesterday. Debrett's Peerage Ltd., the publishing house, obtained an injunction against Harold Brooks-Baker, its former managing director who disclosed earlier this year that authors are tired of waiting for their accounts to be settled. As a result of his revelations, Brooks-Baker fell out with company chairman Ian McCorquodale, the son of romantic novelist Barbara Cartland. Brooks-Baker was thus removed from his managing directorship. The injunction, the latest blow to the prestige of the 218-year-old company, restrains Brooks-Baker from revealing to anyone but his legal advisers confidential information about Debrett's. McCorquodale, who is also step-uncle of the Princess of Wales, bought a £250,000 controlling interest in the company on behalf of the London Trust Company earlier this year.

Last night Stephen Winkworth, spokesman for some 35 aggrieved Debrett authors, announced another sorry twist to the tale. He told me that the authors are now compiling a dossier of grievances against Debrett's which they will forward to the parent company.

Halting English

Professor R. A. Weale, of the Institute of Opthalmology in London, has written in with an exquisite example of what that other Professor, Randolph Quirk, might call the flexibility of the English language. "After our aircraft had touched down at one of the great Arab airports", writes Professor Weale, "a member of the crew asked passengers to be seated 'until all of the aircraft has come to a halt'."

Peter Watson

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

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MR REAGAN'S PEACE MOVEMENT

President Reagan has only recently turned his attention to the problems of the alliance, the worries of his allies, and the criticism that he lacks a coherent policy towards the Soviet Union. He has been preoccupied with domestic affairs and has seemed comfortable with his pre-election assumption that the world is a simple place requiring little but a reassertion of American power to put it to rights. As a result his Administration has stumbled badly in foreign affairs, riven by bitter internal disagreements which burst forth from time to time in contradictory or ill-considered statements, while the President himself has been flummoxed when the complexities of the real world have been thrown at him in press conferences.

His speech yesterday was the beginning of a serious attempt to repair the damage and bring a sense of direction into relations with the Soviet Union. He has now formally endorsed four sets of east-west negotiations: on theatre nuclear forces in Europe, which will open in Geneva on November 30; on strategic arms reductions (now known as "Start", son of Salt), which will begin in the spring; on conventional forces in Europe, which have been limping along in Vienna for many years; and on surprise attack, a reference to the possible conference on military confidence building measures now being discussed in Madrid as part of the follow-up to the Helsinki agreement of 1975.

For a President who came into office profoundly critical of past negotiations on arms control and very sceptical of almost any attempts to do business with the Russians, and who appointed some of the bitterest critics of Salt II to senior jobs in the Arms Control Agency, this is fairly remarkable. One hesitates to call it a U-turn because there is a tenuous line of consistency in the argument that past attempts at arms control were insufficient rather than wholly misguided, but in terms of atmosphere and approach yesterday's speech marks a significant change, marred though it is by some rather naive debating points.

The governments of western Europe deserve a share of the credit. They have mounted a sustained effort to bring home to President Reagan the damage that was being done to the alliance. They have had to contend with huge areas of ignorance among the new people in Washington, and with powerful factions which regarded any European criticism as evidence of disloyalty, neutralism, pacifism, ingratitude and other sins deserving only contempt. Officials in the State Department who tried to convey a different picture have sometimes felt intimidated to the point of silence by pressures from political-appointees in various parts of the Administration. The President has seemed largely unaware of what was going on, and the National Security Council has been downgraded to a point where it could not play its usual coordinating role, which has been a good thing on balance because the quality of its advice is low.

The situation can improve if the President sustains the interest and concern which yesterday's speech reflects. For far too long the Soviet Union has been allowed to enjoy a monopoly in the production of "peace proposals". Now President Reagan has challenged the Soviet monopoly by putting the so-called "zero option" squarely on the table for the Geneva negotiations, together with a demand for real cuts at the strategic level when talks on that subject start. He has clearly done the right thing. It is a good political move in that it shows readiness to meet the demand of the European protest movements that none of the proposed new weapons should be deployed in western Europe. It puts the Russians on the spot by challenging them to remove their new mobile triple-warhead SS-20 missiles and the older SS-4s and SS-5s.

Militarily it is somewhat more controversial. It does not mention the shorter range Soviet missiles, the SS-22 and SS-23. Nor does it explain how, if the Russians were miraculously to accept, the west would plug the gap which the Pershing II and cruise missiles were to fill. As Mr Reagan himself points out, they are supposed to be a "vital link" between short-range and strategic weapons. However, the link could be more easily restored by other means, such as sea-based missiles, if the SS-20s were dismantled, so the military price for a political gain would not be excessive.

The next stage is for President Reagan to persuade both the Russians and his own allies that he is not just indulging in political theatre but is serious and realistic about negotiation. It will take considerable time to dispel the accumulated scepticism, for which his own election campaign is much to blame. There is, however, a fair chance now that pressures on his own budget, continuing pressure from his allies, and his own gradual discovery of the need to reduce the dangers of conflict with the Russians will push him in the right direction. Whether the Russians respond is another question, but at least if they do not it will not always be Washington that stands accused of raising tension.

MR BRITTAN'S LAME EXCUSE

Mr Leon Brittan's first major speech on the government's plans for tax reform yesterday can only be described as a disappointment, not least to his own supporters. Few governments can have come in with such high hopes for a sweeping reform and simplification of Britain's cumbersome and inefficient system of raising revenue. Few governments, in other fields, have proved as ready to take on the vested interests of officials in trying to get reforms through. Yet the tenor of the Financial Secretary's speech was defensive, declaring that public expenditure restraints made reform expensive for the moment and that computerisation of PAYE in the latter part of the decade would delay plans for any fundamental reforms.

These are not wholly fanciful reasons for delay. But they are not the sole reasons. The hard fact, which Mr Brittan was reluctant to admit, is that far from reducing the burden of average taxation, the Government has increased it. And the complexity of the payments which the average citizen has to make, expensive although it is to administer, has helped the Government to disguise this fact. Top rates of tax have come down. But the real burden of taxation has not.

This cut in the spending power of the personal sector has been brought about by the fact that prices and real levels of taxation have risen faster than incomes; and a major contributory factor to the increase in taxation levels has been the rise in National Insurance contributions.

In April, 1979 an employee earning the average wage of £101. a week paid NI contributions at the rate of 6.5 per cent of his salary. Today the percentage deduction is 7.75 per cent. For those earning above the average the situation is worse since earnings have risen over the period by 38 per cent whilst the upper income threshold below which NI contributions are levied has risen by 48 per cent. A higher proportion of income is now being taxed.

Disappointment with the Government's failure to reduce taxation will have been compounded when Mr Brittan turned to the Government's efforts to economise and streamline the taxation system. He reasonably made the point that the cost of a fundamental reform of the tax system can be very high, and was able to claim that significant economies have been achieved in cutting Revenue staffing levels by 14,000 or 12 per cent. However, having won the battle with the Revenue over implementation of computerisation, the Government's supporters must be disappointed that Mrs Thatcher is not prepared to follow this reform through to its logical conclusion.

Though the initial cost might be considerable, it makes little sense to dismiss the possibilities of the substantial long-term cuts in expenditure that could be achieved by implementing the Tory party's own proposals for a tax credit system, admirably expounded by Anthony Barber, the then Chancellor, and Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Social Security, in their Green Paper of 1972.

No-one imagines that this is a simple task, but one first step in this direction could be to recognise National Insurance contributions for what they are — disguised taxation — and merge the contribution system (though not necessarily payments).

Revenue officials see few complications over collection in such a switch. The savings in staff at the Department of Health and Social Security are estimated to be around 8,000 to 9,000, out of a total of some 60,000, mostly at the Newcastle computer centre but some at local DHSS offices.

If the Government were to take this first step towards rationalizing the tax system it would fulfill one of its more important electoral pledges. But it would also crystallize the vague perception that we are all worse off into a hard realization that for the average family, real levels of taxation are now more than 9 per cent higher than when this Government took office. This is presumably one bullet on which only the bravest of politicians would be prepared to bite.

MR MOLYNEAUX'S GOOD SENSE

Mr Prior's attendance at the funeral of the Rev Robert Bradford was a brave and respectful act. The treatment he received from crowd and congregation outside and inside the church disgraced the occasion and dishonoured the dead. It is hard to believe that Mr Prior's bearing will not have improved the opinion in which he is held in the province.

After the murder of Mr Bradford the Secretary of State's first thoughts on the crucial issue of policing and security did not meet the case. He told the Commons on Monday that the commanders of the police force and the army were satisfied with the measures and resources at their disposal, — information was what they wanted; and Mr Prior laid much emphasis on keeping calm and on the undoubtedly important condition of retaining or winning the confidence of the Catholic community. The leader of the Unionist party, Mr Molyneaux, reflected the clear conviction of Protestant Ulster when he said that that simply would not do. The death of Mr Bradford was only the latest and most conspicuous of a long series of murders of off-duty policemen and soldiers; the IRA was making war; life in the border zones was under constant threat; if the people were not better protected they must organize their own protection. Now Mr Prior has responded with action. A Spearhead battalion has been flown in to be deployed in border areas; all police leave has been stopped and administrative duties cut back, and another sixteen anti-terrorist squads are to be formed. That is a beginning.

Mr Molyneaux, who is offering unionists prudent leadership, advises them to accept these security moves as an earnest of good intention and to postpone protests, strikes, private mobilization and the rest for a few weeks to see how policy shapes. But the leadership of Protestant Ulster is fractured. Mr John Taylor contradicts his party leader and dismisses the security moves as a sop. The Ulster Defence Association, the main Protestant paramilitary organization, whose spokesman preferred to wait and see immediately after Mr Bradford's murder, still keeps it's counsel. Mr Paisley, who is beginning to resemble King Lear on a stormy night, is calling for a half-day general strike on Monday, threatening to muster his fire-arm-certificate-bearing irregulars, and playing with a Third Force of 50,000 Ulstermen directed at the IRA and Mrs Thatcher, between whom he can scarcely any longer distinguish.

If Moderate Ulster unionism is to carry majority opinion behind the good sense of Mr Molyneaux it will need help, from Ministers above all. It is good to learn therefore that Mr Prior agreed to talks last night with Mr Molyneaux and security chiefs about the practicalities of the proposal for an auxiliary civilian organization for local surveillence and the passing of information to the police. Such an organization falls right outside the class of "private armies" which Mr Prior has rightly said will not be tolerated. It could be of use. But more, it gives ablebodied civilians in the threatened areas a legitimate opportunity to act in the defence of their families and their neighbours, which they have a strong and natural urge to do. It is an idea that Mr Prior and his advisers should consider with keen initial favour.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Governor's protest from a 'penal dustbin'

From the Governor of H M Prison, Wormwood Scrubs

Sir, As the manager of a large penal dustbin I wish to write about the latest proposal of the Home Secretary to reduce the prison population.

I am driven to write as my patience and tolerance are finally exhausted. We have before us the prospective implementation of section 47 of the Criminal Law Act 1977, which would allow courts to suspend between a quarter and three quarters of a sentence of imprisonment of between six months and two years.

The Advisory Council on the Penal System (1978) was extemely doubtful of the efficacy of suspended sentences in reducing the prison population. On part suspended sentences Mr Brayshaw, the then (1977) Secretary to the Magistrates' Association, echoed similar doubts, as did Mr Brittan, Minister of State in Parliament (1979) and the Home Office's *Review of Parole* (1981). I have great respect for Mr Whitlaw's integrity and honesty and so I cannot believe that he is satisfied with the present proposals.

From my personal point of view I did not join the Prison Service to manage overcrowded cattle pens, nor did I join to run a prison where the interests of the individuals have to be sacrificed continually to the interests of the institution, nor did I join to be a member of a service where staff that I admire are forced to run a society that debases.

I am aware of the difficulties that the Home Secretary faces in reducing the prison population, but I find it difficult to understand why, if he genuinely wishes to reduce the prison population, automatic release on licence for short-term prisoners is not introduced. However he, for whatever reason, has not done this.

As it is evident that the present uncivilized conditions in prison seem likely to continue and as I find this incompatible with any moral ethic, I wish to give notice that I, as the governor of the major prison in the United Kingdom, cannot for much longer tolerate, either as a professional or as an individual, the inhumanity of the system within which I work.

I am aware that any gesture I would make would in all probability be futile, but if I do not stand up I shall be like a political party putting pursuance of power before humanity.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN McCARTHY,
Governor,
HM Prison,
Wormwood Scrubs,
PO Box 757,
Du Cane Road, W12.
November 17.

University cuts

From Dr G. H. Sloane-Stanley

Sir, It is a very great pity that your most thoughtful leader today (November 18) did not mention the purely monetary dis-economy of "the economies demanded of the universities".

As things now are, these "economies" will almost certainly result not in any actual saving of public money, but rather in a substantial net cost to the Revenue, as well as about 55,000 people (mostly under 23) unemployed, by October, 1984.

Their unemployment will cost the Exchequer up to £4,500 a year each in benefits and lost taxes (average cost of unemployment in 1981-82, according to the Institute for Fiscal Studies); it is the addition of this outlay, totalling up to £250m a year for at least three years, to redundancy costs which will turn the expected savings into a deficit outlasting the present Government.

Indeed, Sir Keith Joseph would "enhance his reputation as a reflective politician", even more than he could by merely showing the cuts, were he to realize that university education is appreciably cheaper, even in the "driest" monetarist sense, than unemployment, and respond by asking us actually to increase our intake of UK students, even at the "cost" of continuing to employ all existing university staff.

Yours faithfully,
G. H. SLOANE-STANLEY,
Senior Lecturer,
Department of Biochemistry,
Institute of Basic Medical Sciences,
The Royal College of Surgeons of England,
35-43 Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2.

From the General Secretary of the Association of University Teachers

Sir, Although one may disagree with opinions expressed in your leaders from time to time without responding by letter to you, when a gross mis-statement of fact appears concerning my organization, I feel I must put the record straight.

In today's leader ("End of the Robbins era", November 18) you begin quite rightly by saying that the Commons debates an Opposition motion on higher education. You then go on to say that the AUT has "laid on a crowd scene for the occasion".

The reverse is the truth. The date of the AUT lobby of Parliament was announced in August and your paper, amongst others, was notified and over the past few weeks has had statements and details from us about the lobby.

Our understanding is that the Opposition only chose higher education as a subject for debate a fortnight ago and we believe it was the massive pressure from our members who are attending the lobby today that determined this choice.

Yours faithfully,
LAURIE SAPPER,
General Secretary,
Association of University Teachers,
United House,
1 Pembridge Road, W11.
November 18.

SDP and education

From Mr Tyrrell Burgess

Sir, Professor Gold asks today where the Social Democrats stand on two issues in higher education. As you know, the party as a whole is still developing particular policies. Meanwhile, as I have had a set of educational proposals tested at a party conference, I suppose I am the only member with the standing to offer a reply.

Social Democrats can see that a modern society and economy cannot be based upon ignorance and incompetence. The denial of places in higher education is thus mistaken, the savings illusory.

The party has no proposals to abolish A level, though we do not think that higher education can be made to depend upon it. There is so much evidence of people who do well without it, and higher education should offer something to all adults, not just 18 year olds.

At the same time we should like to shift the balance of British education away from knowledge "for its own sake" and towards making and doing, the formulation and solution of problems, capability and creativity of all kinds.

Above all we mean to decentralise responsibility in higher education as elsewhere. The present central administration, for both universities and colleges, forces intelligent and well-meaning people *to make fools of themselves at the* expense of education and the public.

Yours sincerely,
TYRRELL BURGESS,
Chairman, Croydon Social Democratic Party,
34 Sandilands, Croydon.
November 17.

Foundation of the CSD

From Mr Peter Kellner

Sir, My obituary of the Civil Service Department (November 13) seems to have upset Mr Peter Jay. But for all the venom in his letter (November 16), Mr Jay can cite no specific factual error in my article.

Mr Jay refers to my "extraordinary, unjustified and despicable sneers at the late Lord Armstrong". The implication that I have waited until Lord Armstrong's death to write about him as I do is simply wrong. An extensive critique of Lord Armstrong's stewardship of the CSD, including the circumstances of his departure, appeared in my book *The Civil Servants*, published in May last year, when Lord Armstrong was still alive.

Mr Jay writes of my "debt to the gossip writer school of political journalism directed at Lord Croham and Sir Ian Bancroft". Yet my one reference to Lord Croham, for whom I have a high regard, was that he was never given a chance to make the CSD an instrument of reform; while I described Sir Ian as a "quiet, courteous man" who displayed qualities of "honesty, discretion and loyalty". If Mr Jay regards that as gossip writing, he must lead a very sheltered life.

Lord Fulton has responded in the letters page today (November 17) to Mr Jay's ludicrous suggestion that the Fulton Committee's recommendation to establish the CSD was imposed by Mr Harold Wilson. Mr Jay's argument is based solely on an offhand remark recalled thirteen years later and specifically denied by the person purported to have made it.

Now to report that as fact I *do* regard as an emanation from the "gossip writing school of political journalism".

Yours faithfully,
PETER KELLNER,
Political Editor,
New Statesman,
10 Great Turnstile, WC1.

Historic interviews

From Professor Colonel G. I. A. D. Draper

Sir, Lady Mosley is not strictly accurate when she states, (November 7) that "...a fortnight later (after her late husband's statement published in *Action* on May 9, 1940); *habeas corpus* was suspended, and Mosley was arrested..."

The writ of *habeas corpus* was not suspended during the First or Second World Wars. Such had been the practice in former times by legislation generally known as Habeas Corpus Suspension Acts. These Acts prevented recourse to the writ of *habeas corpus* to obtain a speedy trial or the right to bail in cases of treason and other specified offences. Such Acts did not suspend *habeas corpus* proceedings in general, eg, the Act of 1794 enacted during the so-called "Reign of Terror". (Dicey, *Law of the Constitution*, 7th edit, 1908, pp *229-237*).

Even under Regulation 18B, made by an Order in Council under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939, an order for detention might be challengeable in the courts by way of an application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, although the chances of success were minimal after the decision by the House of Lords in *Liversidge* v *Anderson* (1942) A.C. 206.

One such successful challenge to an 18B detention order was made in the case of *The King* v *The Home Secretary, ex parte Budd* (1942) 2 K.B. 14. There, the applicant for *habeas corpus* secured his release on the grounds that he had been wrongly informed that his detention order had been made because he was of hostile association, whereas the order had in fact been made because he was connected with a fascist organization. However, his deliverance was of short duration. The Home Secretary made a fresh detention order under Regulation 18B and this time his detention was beyond legal challenge.

If an Act of Parliament, the supreme law of the land, provides that a person may be detained without trial, on conditions therein specified, there is no need for any legislation suspending the remedy of *habeas corpus*. The "return" made to an application for the writ that the individual is detained pursuant to an Act of Parliament is, if sustained, the most legally efficacious answer to the writ in spite of Blackstone correctly describing it as "The great and efficacious writ, in all manner of illegal confinement..." (3, *Commentaries*, 131).

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
G. I. A. D. DRAPER,
16 Southover High Street,
Lewes,
Sussex.

Premenstrual tension and equality

From Dr Raymond Greene

Sir, In your issue of today's date (November 12) Mr Berlins and Dr Tony Smith have written an admirable summary of the present position of premenstrual tension. They kindly quoted the paper I wrote in 1953 with the assistance of Dr Dalton. It was the first paper on the subject to be published in this country. In it I very tentatively suggested that the cause might be an imbalance in the production by the ovaries of the hormones *progesterone* and oestradiol.

In those days the tests for these hormones were elementary. Now they are precise. Yet the proof of my hypothesis is still lacking. We may be sure now that a simple deficiency of progesterone is not the basic cause of the trouble.

Nevertheless the fact remains, as Dr Dalton has testified before the courts, that treatment with progesterone relieves the condition. This no more proves that progesterone deficiency is the cause of the trouble than that aspirin deficiency is the cause of headaches.

However, the medical profession has been slow in adopting the treatment because we don't understand why it works. This is understandable but wrong-headed. For centuries we have used remedies that we do not understand. Digitalis was used in mediaeval times, yet it is only recently that we have discovered why it works. Recently we have been forced to admit that the ancient Japanese and Chinese treatment by acupuncture sometimes works, but we do not know why.

The fact is that progesterone *works*. We are hoping soon to find out why. Meanwhile its use in treatment can eliminate much unhappiness and even crime.

Yours obediently,
RAYMOND GREENE,
106 Harley Street, W1.

From Miss Patricia Scotland and others

Sir, It is disturbing to read (letter, November 17) that workers for women's equality are "aghast" because the courts are beginning to recognize premenstrual problems as being desperately real and not imaginary. A century and a half ago we were still treating epileptics as victims of possession by devils. Until Banting and Best's discovery of insulin we did not know there was such a thing as sugar diabetes.

The courts are presided over by tough, trained minds, used to sifting evidence and to detecting spurious claims. Before Sandie Smith and Christine English were set free unpunished despite having killed, the judges were presented with cold, hard facts. Those facts were that without a supplemental dose of progesterone those women were exposed with regularity of clockwork to the risk that they would take leave of their normal senses. With that dose the risk was eliminated.

One understands the resentment at the way society has treated women throughout history. Women had to win a martyrdom before they won the vote, and incidents of their servitude still linger. But if determination to see inequality eliminated involves a mindless refusal to recognize that men and women can be equal while being biologically different, then the fighters do a disservice to their cause.

The miracle of reproducing the human species is principally a female miracle. The hormone patterns in a woman's biology reflect this and it is like refusing to look through Gallileo's telescope to deny the evidence that is there before us.

Half the women in the world suffer all manner of physical and mental distortion because of hormonal imbalance, and this can now be corrected. As the courts have seen, the treatment works. This discovery is probably the biggest step towards true equality of men and women that there has ever been. It is a tragic irony to hear women shouting it down.

Yours etc,
PATRICIA SCOTLAND,
LAUREEN FLEISCHMANN,
TESSA HINGSTON,
1 Gray's Inn Square, WC1.

Murder in Ulster

From Mr James H. Molyneaux, MP for Antrim South (Official Ulster Unionist)

Sir, I must protest against the words applied by your Belfast Correspondent, Christopher Thomas, today (November 18) to our late colleague, Robert Bradford.

Whatever might have been his, or our, opinions, nothing can justify the words "a political career marked by its fury." I must add that the whole dispatch was a monstrous piece of sneerling and cynical reportage.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES MOLYNEAUX,
House of Commons.

From Mr Mark Hobart

Sir, If members of Parliament for Northern Ireland, who say they are elected by those who wish to remain governed by the British, state that they intend to make Northern Ireland ungovernable, might someone explain how they then expect that wish to be fulfilled?

Yours faithfully,
MARK HOBART,
2 The Old Orchard,
Nassington Road, NW3.

Rates recovery

From the Chairman of the Severn Trent Water Authority

Sir, I read with dismay the letter from Professor Peter Birks (November 14).

Far from no payment being made to those people who fell within the decision of the House of Lords in the Daymond case, this authority has refunded approximately £11m to those involved.

While no doubt Professor Birks is thinking of the legal principle that money paid under a mistake in law is not refundable, the Water Charges Act 1976 was enacted to provide for repayment.

Opinions differ as to whether in the long term the Daymond case benefited those people who were not connected to a sewer.

However, there is no doubt that each of the ten water authorities responded promptly and with honour to the House of Lords decision, however dismayed they may have been at its implications.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM DUGDALE, Chairman,
Severn Trent Water Authority,
Abelson House,
2297 Coventry Road,
Sheldon, Birmingham.

Brideshead at Bodleian

From Mr E. P. Wilson

Sir, However much they enjoy the television series *Brideshead Revisited*, friends of the Bodleian Library will be aghast at the current "exhibition" there called *Brideshead Revisited*.

A whole exhibition room has been given over to the Granada Television Company. The centre of the room is dominated by three huge display stands covered with 117 photographs or stills from the television series; another stand consists of photographs of laudatory press-reviews of the series; dummies display the costumes used. By the doorway a representative of Granada Television sells postcards of the leading actors, gramophone records of the music employed, souvenir booklets, and last, and doubtless least, Penguin copies of the novel. In cases around the walls, symbolically peripheral, the library has put on show the only items which deserve inclusion in a scholarly library of its nature and standing, viz, for example, instances of Waugh's work as a writer and artist whilst an undergraduate at Oxford.

That the Bodleian Library should permit one of its exhibition rooms to be largely taken over for a promotional exercise by a television company should arouse widespread disquiet and dismay. It is not that one expects all exhibitions to be of equal *gravitas;* one remembers with pleasure the exhibition ten years ago of printed ephemera from the John Johnson Collection. But ephemera need not be trivia, and that is what the room is now largely filled with. That trivia may give pleasure is irrelevant — so may an ice show, but one would not expect the Bodleian Library to stage one.

In 1605 Bacon described the Bodleian Library as "an ark to save learning from deluge". Through the present ludicrous masquerade it seems as if the ark is beginning to be scuttled. One looks to Bodley's curators to prevent such leaks again.

Yours faithfully,
E. P. WILSON,
Worcester College,
Oxford.
November 13.

Handicapped children

From Lady Coggan

Sir, Some years ago, as a social worker, I was in a group going round a mental hospital in the north of England. A woman in our group asked the doctor in charge why these severely retarded girls were kept alive.

"Madam", he replied, "you don't know what they do for us". He then turned to the young staff nurse and said to us: "Every night she waits till they fall asleep on the floor, and then she picks them up and puts them into bed between clean sheets".

Such compassion would be missing if there were no babies or children needing such care.

Yours faithfully,
JEAN B. COGGAN,
Kingshead House,
Sissinghurst, Kent.

Urban fox

From Mr Donald Forbes

Sir, Foxes wasted no time after Canon Crozier's sightings (November 9) in the sixties. Towards the end of 1978 I saw a dog fox near Swiss Cottage, London NW3, at about 10 pm. He was crossing Fitzjohn's Avenue from Belsize Lane heading for the Finchley Road. Far from streaking, he threaded his way nonchalantly through the slowly moving vehicles like an experienced domestic dog.

Yours faithfully,
D. N. FORBES,
Higher Woolcotts,
Brompton Regis,
Dulverton,
Somerset.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

November 18: Mr D. J. Enright had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty presented him with The Queen's Gold Medal for Poetry.

Mr Duncan Slater was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands upon his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Muscat.

Mrs Slater had the honour of being received by The Queen.

His Excellency Monsieur Paul-Thomas Pondi and Madame Pondi were received in farewell audience by Her Majesty and took leave upon His Excellency relinquishing his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the United Republic of Cameroon to the Court of St James's.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh this evening attended the Royal Concert at the Royal Festival Hall in aid of the Musicians' Benevolent Fund and Allied Charities.

Having been received upon arrival by the Right Hon the Chairman of the Greater London Council (Mr John Ward), Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were escorted to the Ceremonial Box by the Chairman of the Royal Concert Committee (Mr John Denison) and the President, 1981 Royal Concert (Sir Keith Falkner).

The Duchess of Grafton, Mr Robert Fellowes and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Grand President of the British Commonwealth Ex-Services League, this morning chaired a Commonwealth Council Meeting at Buckingham Palace.

The Princess of Wales this evening switched on the Christmas Lights in Regent Street, W1.

Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith, Mr Oliver Everett and Mr John Haslam were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel-in-Chief, The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire) was represented by Brigadier John Roden (Colonel of the Regiment) at the Funeral of Brigadier Michael Hunter (formerly Colonel of the Regiment) which was held at St Simon's Zelotes Church, Milner Street, SW3 this afternoon.

KENSINGTON PALACE

November 18: The Duke of Gloucester, as President, accompanied by The Duchess of Gloucester, visited St Bartholomew's Hospital, London EC1 this afternoon.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland and Mrs Euan McCorquodale were in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST. JAMES'S PALACE

November 18: The Duke of Kent, President of the Football Association, accompanied by The Duchess of Kent, this evening attended the England v Hungary World Cup Qualifying Match at Wembley.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN, and Mrs Alan Henderson were in attendance.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. H. M. Peel
and the Hon A. K. de Yarburgh-Bateson

The engagement is announced between Jonathan Henry Maconchy, elder son of Mr and Mrs Walter Peel, of Knockdromin, Lusk, co Dublin, and Ann Katharine, daughter of Lord and Lady Deramore, of Heslington House, Aislaby, Pickering, North Yorkshire.

Mr C. H. Williams
and Miss E. M. Richey

The engagement is announced between Charles, eldest son of Mr and Mrs F. J. Williams, of Caerhays, Cornwall, and Emma, only daughter of Wing Commander P. H. M. Richey, of La Chapelle, France, and the Hon Mrs Richard Stanley, of New England Stud, Newmarket, and Ledwell House, Oxfordshire.

Mr I. C. Angus
and Miss L. J. Brazier

The engagement is announced between Ian, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. A. Angus, of 48 Brookland Rise, London NW11, and Linda, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs P. L. Brazier, of The Elms, Aspenden, Buntingford, Hertfordshire.

Mr G. C. D. J. Burnett
and Miss S. E. Stringer

The engagement is announced between Gavin, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs R. J. Burnett, of Yateley, Hampshire, and Susan, elder daughter of Commander and Mrs J. P. Stringer, of Rogate, West Sussex.

Mr R. H. Collier
and Miss A. E. Fowler

The engagement is announced between Richard Hale, only son of the late Mr Alfred Collier and of Mrs Helen Phillips, of Riverside, California, and Anne Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Fowler, of Effingham, Surrey.

Mr S. J. Lake
and Miss A. B. Knight

The engagement is announced between Stephen John, eldest son of Mr Michael John Lake, of Glamorgan, South Wales, and Mrs D. H. Morgan, of Oklahoma, United States, and Amanda, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. M. D. Knight, of Abbotsbury Road, London, W14, and Wepham House, Wepham, Arundel, West Sussex.

Mr P. D. Norman-Rowsell
and Miss C. J. Newmark

The engagement is announced between Dominic, younger son of Major and Mrs C. M. N. Rowsell, of West Mains of Baldoon, Kirkinner, Newton Stewart, Wigtownshire, and Carolyn Jane, daughter of Mrs D. Lane, of 43 Malvern Court, London, SW7, and the late Mr P. W. J. Newmark.

Mr J. R. Steel
and Miss A. K. Arnaudoff

The marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Jonathan Robin, younger son of Mr R. O. Steel, of Winterbourne Holt, Newbury, Berkshire, and Mrs M. K. Morgan Giles, of Upton Park, Arlesford, Hampshire, and Anna Katharina, only daughter of Mr and Mrs D. A. W. Arnaudoff, of Ithaca, New York.

Major C. R. G. Watt
and Miss J. S. D. Hoos

The engagement is announced between Robin Watt, The Royal Hussars, (PWO), only son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs W. G. Watt, of Buckhorn Weston, Dorset, and Jane, only daughter of the late M. E. J. Hoos and of Mrs Hoos, of West Stour, Dorset.

Lady Davina Windsor, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, is four today.

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Brigadier Sir Douglas I. Crawford will be held in the Anglican Cathedral, Liverpool, on Friday, November 27, 1981, at noon. No tickets are required.

The Norwegian Ambassador will open the Norwegian Christmas bazaar at the Norwegian Seamen's Church, 1 Albion Street, Rotherhithe, London, at 10.30 am on November 21.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Lord Goronwy-Roberts will take place at noon on Thursday, November 26, at St Margaret's, Westminster.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):

Allen, Mr Graham Archibald Stafford, of Langham, Norfolk £860,727
Hook, Mr Ernest George, of Beckenham, Kent £298,882
Lock, Mrs Winifred Eveleen, of Kensington, London, Winifred Gerin, the biographer of the Brontës £157,218

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr Philip Alan Myers, Chief Constable of North Wales, to be Inspector of Constabulary in the North-west from January 1.

Legal

Mr Ian Stevenson Webster and Mr Reginald Lockett to be circuit judges on the Northern Circuit

Birthdays today



Mrs Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, who is 64.

Mr Arthur Coleridge, 66; Miss Kathleen Halpin, 78; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Terence Lewin, 61; Dr. P. T. Matthews, 62; Sir Clement Pleass, 80; Air Marshal Sir Kenneth Porter, 69; Sir Bernard Scott, 67; Sir Charles Stirling, 80; Professor Margaret Turner-Warwick, 57.

CORRECTION

Mrs Jacqueline Bennett received the Queen's Gallantry Medal at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday on behalf of her husband, Mr Peter Bennett, who was killed while on duty as a Customs and Excise officer, not as a policeman as stated yesterday.

Luncheon

London Rotary

Mr Douglas Smee, president, and members of the London Rotary Club entertained Mrs Mary Whitehouse at luncheon at the Cafe Royal yesterday.

Receptions

Bow Group

Mr Niranjan Deva-Aditya, Chairman of the Bow Group, welcomed members and guests at a reception held last night at the Carlton Club. Among those present were:
The Canadian High Commissioner, the French Ambassador, the Israeli Ambassador, the Sri Lankan High Commissioner, Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, Mr Francis Pym, MP, Mr Michael Heseltine, MP, Mr John Biffen, MP, Mr David Howell, MP, Mr Nigel Lawson, MP, Mr Cecil Parkinson, MP, Mr Timothy Raison, MP, Mr Norman Lamont, MP, Mr Jock Bruce-Gardyne, MP, and Mr Reginald Eyre, MP.

Mayoress of Kensington and Chelsea

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their escorts, were present at a reception given by the Mayor and Mayoress of Kensington and Chelsea last night at Kensington Town Hall. The Deputy Lieutenant for Kensington and Chelsea, the Deputy Chairman of the GLC and the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Westminster were among others present.

Ambassador of Oman

The Ambassador of Oman gave a reception last night at the Berkeley hotel to mark Oman's National Day. Among those present were members of the Diplomatic Corps, government ministers, members of both Houses of Parliament, officials of departments of state, representatives of the Armed Forces, academics, members of Anglo-Arab associations and other friends of Oman.

Africa Confidential

Lord Vernon, the Earl of March, Mr Charles Janson, Mr James Lomkin, Mrs Judith Morison and Mr Xan Smiley were hosts at a reception held yesterday at the Hyde Park Hotel to celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of the publication, *Africa Confidential*. Among those present were:
The High Commissioners for Zambia, Ghana, Uganda, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Swaziland and The Gambia, Mr I Mazarura (representing the High Commissioner for Zimbabwe and Mr M Nkuche (representing the High Commissioner for Lesotho); Mr Ronald Byatt, British High Commissioner to Zimbabwe, Sir Leonard Allinson, Mr Brian Barder, Mr John Sankey, Mr Alan Donald and Mr Christopher James (Foreign and Commonwealth Office), Mr E C Anyaoku, Mr M Malhoutra and Mrs Patsy Robertson (Commonwealth Secretariat), Mr Richard Luce, MP, Mr Peter Bottomley, MP; Lord and Lady Plunket, Sir Charles Troughton, Sir Laurens van der Post, Mr David Stirling, Mr Algy Cluff and Professor Roland Oliver.

Dinners

Gould Inc

Mr William T. Ylvisaker, Chairman of Gould Inc, and Mr David Simpson, president of the company, were the joint hosts at a dinner at the Inn on the Park, London, last night.

Machine Tool Trades Association

The annual dinner of the Machine Tool Trades Association was held at Grosvenor House last night. Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, was the principal guest and speaker.

London Solicitors Litigation Association

The president of the London Solicitors Litigation Association, Mr A Pugh-Thomas, presided at the annual dinner of the association held at the Law Society's Hall yesterday. The other speakers were Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, and Mr Tom Sargant, Secretary of Justice. The guests of the association were:
Lord Justice Lawton, Sir Jonathan and Lady Clarke, Major-General and Mrs J E R Allen, Master and Mrs Bickford Smith, Master and Mrs Chamberlain, Master and Mrs Martyn, Mr Registrar and Mrs Bradburn, Mrs Sargant, Mr and Mrs R K H Gaskell, Mrs Pugh-Thomas and Mr and Mrs C King.

Royal College of Pathologists

The annual general meeting of the Royal College of Pathologists was held on Tuesday. The foundation lecture was delivered afterwards by Dr C. Milstein, of the Medical Research Council Laboratory of Molecular Biology, Medical School, Cambridge. Professor R. C. Curran, president of the college, and Mrs Curran were hosts at the annual dinner held at the Café Royal in the evening.

Service dinner

HMS Vernon

Vice-Admiral J E C Kennon, Chief of Fleet Support, was guest of honour at the Porto Bello night dinner held in HMS Vernon yesterday to commemorate Admiral Vernon's victory at Porto Bello on November 22, 1739. The Commander, Commander P J Stickland, presided.

A 1966 self-portrait by Oskav Kokoschka, part of a memorial exhibition of the artist's drawings, watercolours and graphics, which opens today at the Goethe Institute, Exhibition Road, west London.

£66,000 paid for a pair of French pistols

By Huon Mallalieu

Although two thirds of the monetary value of the sale of arms and armour at Christie's yesterday was contributed by the Greenwich armour, as reported on page 4, the sale as a whole did well, and only 5 per cent was bought in.

A lavish cased pair of French presentation pistols with full accessories went to an anonymous bidder at £66,000. The pistols were given in 1796 by Murat to the Hereditary Prince of the Two Sicilies.

The Tower of London Armouries, whose hopes of the Greenwich armour had been dashed, paid £18,700 for a half-armour which was probably made for the first Earl of Pembroke.

Sotheby's were offering the weeds plucked from the rich garden of Paul Mellon's collection of British paintings, and it was pleasing to see that a number of them found homes in the British Isles, either in institutions or private collections.

The National Portrait Gallery, action through Leggatt Bros, the London dealers, acquired one of Sir Peter Lely's Interregnum portraits, showing Arthur Lord Capel, afterwards first Earl of Essex, and his wife seated before a landscape. That cost the gallery £24,200.

The most expensive work in the sale was another portrait, but this time of a horse, a bay Arab in a coastal landscape dated 1779 by George Stubbs, which was bought by a British bidder for £61,600.

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

You have probably noticed a frequent feature in this newspaper called The Times University Results Service.

You may have wondered what The Times University was, and what it offers you.

For those who are seriously interested in enrolling, I would like to explain in a little more detail.

The Times University is a modern building clad in plastic ivy which stands in 15 acres of rolling parkland just off the Grays Inn Road. Here, students may spend up to three years studying all aspects of modern communication. Senior students have their own rooms; most students work in large open-plan study areas, each with his own hot-drink machine, photocopier and telex receiver.

The most popular courses are:

Information Service Theory This course not only teaches students how to convey the most information in the least space but offers informational philosophy, which is concerned with the relative value of, say, high tide in Ilfracombe and a lecture on herbaceous gardening in Ancient Greece, or the comparative usefulness of the announcement that (a) the A4 is reduced to no lanes (b) the Duke of Kent is going to a football match.

The Theory and Practice of Birthdays. Students are given enough mathematical grounding to work out how old a person is, given his birth date. There is also a series of seminars on the value of announcing a famous person's birthday in the day itself, by which time it is already too late to send him a card, buy him a present or get invited to his party. Case histories are studied of well-known people who would die rather than have their age published.

World Leadership Students are taught to compose short moral essays known as leaders containing advice which, if taken by world leaders, would bring peace and prosperity in no time.

Advanced Semantics The study of crosswords. Students can apply for this course only if they already have a good working knowledge of minor Victorian poets, geographical abbreviations and unusual short words.

Supplementary Information A course on how to put together supplements on interesting areas, especially in the Middle East, and more especially on how to find subjects not so far covered by supplements.

The Arts, Especially Opera The study of the arts, especially opera.

The Law and Order of Rules The theory and practice of separating pieces of prose by long thin black lines or short thick ones.

Comparative English Prose The study of different styles needed in a newspaper. Why, for example, it is all right for a private advertiser to write: "Flat, W'minster, 2 rms, k & b, own patioette, wd suit bachelor sheikh", but not all right for a parliamentary reporter to write "Hse of Commons, lge chamber, today, Foot slams Prior over Belfast (2 dead, 1 w'ded) Ayes 298 Noes 234."

Correspondence Course A course in correspondence or letter-writing. Students are taught how to choose subjects and adopt approaches which would make their letters more eligible for publication. There are several specialist courses. (1) The "I was actually there, so I know what happened" school. (2) The "I am in the Government, so I know what is going to happen" school. (3) The "I am a local ambassador, and my government would be cross if I did not protest" school. (4) The "I think it would be fun to start a correspondence on the pros and cons of moustaches" school.

The Reading of Proofs The art of avoiding mipsrints.

Church news

Appointments

Canon D E Creaser, Vicar of St Margaret, Frizinghall, diocese of Bradford, to be Vicar of Weston with Denton, same diocese.

The Rev G Curry, formerly Curate of St James, Carlisle, diocese of Carlisle, to be Vicar of St Stephen, Elswick, diocese of Newcastle.

The Rev C Dawson, Vicar of Todmorden, diocese of Wakefield, to be also Priest in Charge of Walsden, same diocese.

The Rev J R Gates, Diocesan Youth Officer in the diocese of Norwich, to be Vicar of Cosby, diocese of Leicester.

The Rev P R Henwood, Vicar of St Mary, Bromley, and Rural Dean of Bromley, diocese of Rochester, to be also Proctor in Convocation for the diocese of Rochester.

The Rev P N Humphreys, Vicar of St James, Porchester, diocese of Southwell, to be Rector of St Giles, West Bridgford, same diocese.

The Rev R B Jones, Rector of Ufford, Woodbridge, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, to be Vicar of St Katharine, Southbourne, Bournemouth, diocese of Winchester.

The Rev D M Lawson, Assistant Curate, St Mary's Cathedral, Glasgow, diocese of Glasgow and Galloway, to be incumbent of All Saints, Keighley, diocese of Bradford.

The Rev R G Lewis, Team Vicar of St Paul, Pendeford, Tettenhall, diocese of Lichfield, to be Vicar of St Margaret's, Ward End, diocese of Birmingham.

Memorial meeting

Rev Dr J. Parkes

The Archbishop of Canterbury (joint president) was represented by Mr Michael Kinchin Smith and the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland (joint president) by the Rev J. Fraser McLuskey at a memorial meeting arranged by the Council of Christians and Jews for the Rev Dr James Parkes and held in Westminster Cathedral Hall yesterday. The Right Rev George Appleton presided and the other speakers were the Chief Rabbi, Father Francis Wahle (representing the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster) Rabbi John Rayner and the Ven Carlyle Witton-Davies. Those present included:
Mrs J. Parkes (widow) and other members of the family, Viscountess Stansgate, Lady Karminski, Rabbi David J Goldberg, Professor Ulrich Simon, Rabbi M Zemer and Mr Martin Gilbert.

25 Years Ago

From The Times of Saturday November 17 1956

Yugoslavs join UN force

New York, Nov 16 — Yugoslavia is to be represented in the United Nations emergency force in the Middle East it was announced at these headquarters today. An advance party of 44 officers and men is flying tomorrow direct to Abu Suweir in the canal zone. The Yugoslav contingent, which will later consist of 700 officers and men, will include two armoured car companies and one company of engineers. The main body will sail for Egypt on Nov 24. According to a U.N. spokesman 23 countries have offered to contribute to the international police force. In the first instance, however, the force will be drawn from eight countries — Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, India, Norway, Sweden, and Yugoslavia. In the early stages, the force is expected to be some 4,500 strong.

OBITUARY

MR MIRZA ABOL HASSAN ISPAHANI

Role in the creation of Pakistan

Mr Mirza Abol Hassan Ispahani, who died in Karachi yesterday aged 79, had had wide business experience before he was called upon to take an important share in diplomatic and cabinet affairs in the first seven years of the existence of the Pakistan State. He was successively Ambassador to the United States, High Commissioner in London, and Minister of Industries and Commerce in the Central Government. He had an attractive personality and his charm of manner was combined with acumen and keen business instincts.

He was born at Madras on January 23, 1902. After study at St John's College, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1924. In the following year he joined the family business of M. M. Ispahani in Calcutta of which he became a director, as well as of other business concerns.

He was soon active in the political field, and was elected to membership of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League. He became a Member of the Calcutta City Corporation in 1933 but resigned two years later in connexion with the claim for separate Muslim electerates. He was re-elected in 1940 and was Deputy Mayot in 1941-42.

He was elected to the Bengal Legislature in 1937 and remained a member until the transfer of power 10 years later.

He was an ardent supporter of the demand of the Muslim League for the creation of a separate Pakistan State when independence came, and Mr Jinnah chose him to be his personal representative in touring the United States to expound the League's standpoint. In this connexion he took part in 1946 in the *New York Herald Tribune* Forum. Ispahani was a member of the Indian Constituent Assembly set up for the framing of a Constitution and when separation was decided upon he was chosen to serve on the Pakistan Constituent Assembly.

His work in the Assembly was of short duration for when the partition took effect in August 1947 Mr Jinnah selected him to be the first representative of the new State at Washington. In the same year he was Deputy Leader of the Pakistan delegation to the United Nations Assembly. He also shared in the work of the delegation to the Havana Conference on trade and employment. Early in 1952 he succeeded Mr Habib Rahimtoola as High Commissioner in London, and was thus the second holder of that office.

Again the tenure was brief for, in 1954 when the Governor-General dismissed Kwaja Nazimuddin the Prime Minister, and a new Government was formed, Ispahani became Minister of Industries and Commerce. The unsettled state of the country was again shown in the autumn of 1955 when another crisis occured and the Government was reconstructed under a new Prime Minister. Ispahani now returned to business life. He was closely associated with his brother, Mr M. A. Ispahani, in the formation of The Pakistan International Airlines. He was later Ambassador to Pakistan in 1973.

He married first in 1930, Ameneh Sultan Shushtary, daughter of Haji Sultan Ali, of Bombay. She was sometime President of the All Pakistan Women's Association, and both in Washington and London she continued to dress in the traditional way of her people. She appeared little in public and devoted herself to the demands of a family which included two sons and a grown-up daughter. The action in 1954 of Ispahani and two or three other leading political figures in marrying a second wife, without divorce of the first, was much criticised by prominent ladies of the country as a departure of the principle of sex-equality. His second wife was Ghamar Azimi.

Ispahani wrote several books including one on Jinnah, and he also published the correspondence between himself and Jinnah, in 1977, a valuable document on the Muslim struggle for Pakistan.

HERR GERHARD MARCKS

Herr Gerhard Marcks, the German sculptor, died on November 13 at the age of 92.

He was born in Berlin in 1889, and after being advised by the sculptors August Gaul and Georg Kolbe to study sculpture he werked in the studio of Richard Scheibe from the year 1907.

In the First World War he saw service in the German forces and after a year teaching at the Berlin School of Arts and Crafts was invited to join the Bauhaus at Weimar by Walter Gropius. It was during his time at the Bauhaus that his first series of woodcuts were published. For some years he was head of the Bauhaus pottery workshop at Dornburg Castle.

From Dornburg he went to school of arts and crafts at Giebichenstein Castle, near Halle, where he first taught pottery and was later appointed director of the school. Between 1933 and 1945 he was a freelance sculptor in Berlin and also at Niehagen on the Baltic. After the Second World War he was professor at the State School of Art in Hamburg.

As an admirer of Gaul he was drawn to animal sculpture but many who attended the Arts Council exhibition of his werk in London in 1954 will recall the striking impression made on them by Marcks' statues of women, youths and girls in which a certain austerity is offset by a sense of inner animation. Marcks executed many public commissions and these included a number of large war memorials for German towns.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN DALTON

Major-General John Cecil D'Arcy Dalton, CB, CBE, who died on November 15 at the age of 74, was Vice-Quartermaster-General, War Office, from 1960 to 1962.

The younger son of Major-General J. C. Dalton, sometime Colonel Commandant, R. A., he was born on March 2, 1907 and educated at Cheltenham College and RMA, Woolwich. In the Second World War he served in France and Flanders in 1940 and later in North Africa and N.W. Europe. During the Korean War he was Chief of Staff of the British Commonwealth Forces from 1952 to 1954. From 1957 to 1959 he was major-general i/c Administration, GHQ, far East Land Forces and in 1959-60 Director of Quartering, War Office. He was formerly a county councillor for the North Riding of Yorkshire, a Deputy Lieutenant and from 1977 Vice Lord Lieutenant of North Yorkshire.

He married in 1942 Pamela Frances, daughter of Brigadier-General W. H. E. Segrave, DSO. They had two sons.

THE TIMES UNIVERSITY RESULTS SERVICE

The following pass list has been issued by London University:

FACULTY OF SCIENCE
BSc

CHELSEA COLLEGE

Second Class Honours — Lower Division: Singh, J.

FACULTY OF ARTS
BA

INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

First Class Honours: Elliot, M S; O'Donnell, V P; Somorjay, Sylvie M E; Yearsley, P A.

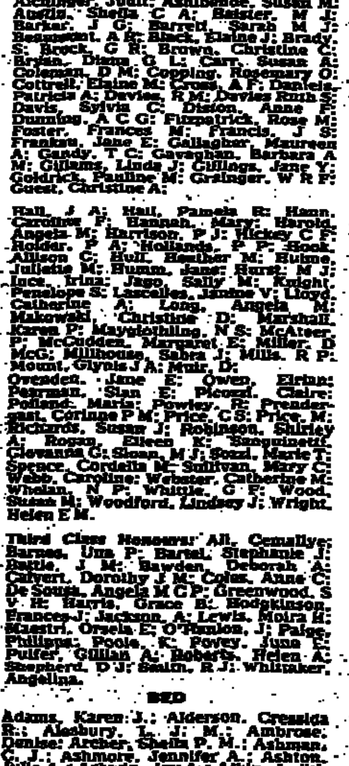
Second Class Honours — Upper Division: Baker, Claire A; Barber, Elizabeth M; Barnard, Frances C; Beck, Helen M E; Berger, Lorna M; Blanchet, Alison J; Blewitt, Julie M; Brooks, M J; Burton, C D; Calver, G C; Cartwright, Jane F; Cecil, Veronica M; Chilvers, Jennifer M; Clarke, M J; Cooper, Elizabeth A; Corcoran, Lorraine E; Corcos, N J; Creedon, Margaret R; Crousson, Janet A C; Dale, J M; Davies, Lesley J; Dew, Elizabeth A; Donohoe, Anne M; Downham, C M; Duncan, Virginia F E; Fielding, Susan M; Floyd, Julie K; Gorrick, M J; Green, C J; Greenard, Sandra L; Griffin, Ann G; Healy, M J; Hern, Katharina; Hoare-Exley, M F; Horsley, Deborah; Hosken, J M; Hughes, R A; Hughes, S J; Johnson, Jill K; Jones, Catherine M; Joyce, Mary A; King, Pamela J; Lamming, Clare; Lawson-Jones, Anne R; Leboff, Karen R; Lewis, Amanda M; Lim Chin, Marie G; Loach, P E; Lovatt, Karen D; Low, Elise M; Lowe, Claudia P; Mackenzie, L A; Marler, Julie C; Maude, Colette A; Meighan, W J A; Miller, D J; Pass, Anne V; Popper, S K; Rae, Susan C; Reilly, Patricia B; Roberts, Deborah J; Sharp, T R; Simmonds, Molly L; Slater, S A; Smythson, Judith A; Spatcher, Mary E; Stonestreet, Derryn M; Siredwick, Barbara I; Tagney, P L; Tambyah, Christine P; Turner, G J; Walsgrove, Linda J; Warburton, P D; Wells, W H; West, Jennifer W; Wilding, Carol L; Wilson, Hilary J; Wong, Sau Tjing.

Second Class Honours — Lower Division: Adams, Maria A; Algar, Mary C; Archer, D G; Arnold, Zoe G; Ashby, R J; Ashworth, Anne R; Bal, Parminder Jit; Ball, Carolyn J; Ballingal, Michelle; Barnett, Robyn A C; Barry, Jean B; Bartley, Angela C; Beach, Mary E; Bennett, M D; Bergkamp, Maryke M; Best, Jennifer C; Bickers, V M; Blackman, P R; Blackwell, Rosamunde C B; Blows, Marion; Bond, Ann; Boys, ...

James, Margaret M; Johns, Tina A; Johnston, M R A; Johnstone, Janice K; Jones, Felicity A; Jordan, C M; Joseph, Juliet; Jowitt, Rachel M; Keane, ...

Tams, Heather D; Taylor, Mary M; Taylor, P E; Tully, I D; Whaley, Penelope J; White, Deirdre M; Williams, Dulcie M; Willis, R D; Wilson, Margaret ...

Woolford, Cherilyn L; Woolveridge, Amanda E; Worby, M J.





Francis, Marjorie L M; Freeman, A G; Frost, Nicola J; Froy, Debra E; ...

Erskine, Catherine M; Foster, M E; Freer, J P; Gillespie, J M; Greenway, ...

Some people

The Great Detectives
Seven Original Investigations
(Orbis, £7.95)

Critical Observations
(Faber, £9.75)

By Julian Symons

Julian Symons crops up all over the place in different guises: historian, reviewer, essayist, poetry editor, crime novelist. In the photograph on the cover of *Critical Observations* he glances warily away from the camera; he is hidden by glasses and a little beard. He goes in for problems and puzzles — one of his jollier books, *Bloody Murder*, a history of the detective story, begins with a set of baffling questions ("Is it a detective crime psychological analytical suspense police story?") and opaque answers ("No, it's a hybrid"). So, when he simultaneously produces two such unlikely books as these, we should ask what he is up to.

Take, first, *Critical Observations*, a very peculiar book indeed. It is a collection of essays, articles and reviews, written between 1964 and 1979. In every case the subject is either mysterious or obscure. Here, for instance, is Frances Newman, born and raised in Atlanta in the 1890s, author of *The Hard-Boiled Virgin* (1926), which should have heralded *There's A Certain Elegance About Celibacy*, *Eminent Virgins, So-Called*, and a history of sophistication, all, alas, unwritten. Here, too, is Hart Crane, whose poetry "has never found many admirers in Britain" (much of it is about bridges) and whose chief passion was for sailors (he subscribed to a naval bulletin reporting the movements of the fleet). There is an introduction to Wyndham Lewis's neglected first novel, with pieces on Little Magazines, essays on the variously complicated lives of Dashiell Hammett, Agatha Christie, Simenon and Raymond Chandler, and portraits of Symons's friends Ruthven Todd, who would materialize unexpectedly, drunk and broke, and then, astonishingly, affluent, and George Woodcock (not, of course, the TUC one), sweet and serious, who, though his links with Anarchist groups have not been close for many years, retains a feeling that "Anarchism would be an ideal state of affairs if it could be achieved". The first essay describes Mr Symons's encounter with the nine volumes (out of a projected fifteen) of the collected works of his namesake Arthur Symons, a "super-typical literary figure" of the Nineties, editor of the *Savoy*, who lived and wrote on, ghostly, thirty-five years after his doctor had predicted his imminent death from GPI. The last piece finds Mr Symons (ours) earnestly teaching at Amherst College in Massachusetts ("Pressed by me into writing sestinas and villanelles they resisted at first..."). What a rum book.

So, in its way, is *The Great Detectives*, "I little dreamt", writes its illustrator, Tom Adams, "when reacting with enthusiasm to Virgil Pomfret's original idea... what I was letting myself in for." It is a most convoluted notion: Julian Symons has prepared seven biographies of fictional detectives — Sherlock Holmes, Miss Marple, Archie Goodwin, Ellery Queen and father, Maigret, Hercule Poirot and Philip Marlowe. Some chapters are discreetly and disconcertingly linked; it is suggested, for example, that the distressed heroine who tracks Holmes to the cottage where he spends his retirement baking bread and beekeeping (eh?) grows up into Miss Marple, and that the fellow who hangs about while Maigret arrests his man in the greengrocer's is Poirot on special assignment.

Each biography has an apparatus of footnotes, explaining how we know of Marlowe's rates of pay, Poirot's age, Goodwin's furniture, etc., and is illustrated with Tom Adams's alarmingly realistic drawings. Mr Symons himself occasionally appears: one of his subjects suspects that he is an FBI man, though plainly he is doing nothing more than working out Virgil Pomfret's curious, plotless purpose.

All very muddling. The explanation must be that Mr Symons is a shy man, who has hidden behind parodies of other authors' styles so that he won't be discovered when *The Great Detectives* is read by countless fans at Christmas. *Critical Observations* is part of his smokescreen: a strange assortment of fragments to lure readers away to minor authors, to *The Hard-Boiled Virgin*, *Mrs Dukes' Millions* and *The Anarchist Prince*. Mr Symons's skill is in drawing our attention to other writers and away from himself. That, therefore, must be his game here; he is, in fact, the Great Deflector.

Janet Morgan

Heyhoe

Me Again
Uncollected writings of Stevie Smith
Edited by Jack Barbera and William McBrien
(Virago, £9.95)

I must declare an interest in that some of the more enchanting and illuminating items in this collection are letters written to me. In fact, in the main, the selection of letters provide the best material (being freshly minted as it were) in this rather uneven volume of Stevie Smith miscellanea, edited by Professor McBrien and Jack Barbera, two American academics now engaged in writing a definitive biography of the late poet and novelist. This may be described as the overflow of their research, and, in spite of Stevie's text (whether poetry or fiction) being ever scintillating, the result here of so much bulk is not altogether successful as intellectual *entertainment*.

Stories, essays, reviews, poems, letters and a radio play comprise the whole. The stories, apart from "Is there a life beyond the Gravy?" (interest declared again: I commissioned this for an anthology), are meagre Stevie, thin in humour (Stevie's forte was as a tragic humorist), lacking the crunch of her *Novel on Yellow Paper* and *The Holiday*: in fact they appear to fit more into the fabric of *Over the Frontier*, her second published novel. Perhaps driven by publicity to repeat the star success of her *Novel on Yellow Paper*, Stevie allowed this second novel which contains many rejected reviews and rejected poems.

The essays are autobiographically interesting in that these inform about her childhood, Palmers Green, The "Lion" aunt and similar themes which are better illustrated in the other two novels, and in her poems. One has to appreciate that the whole of Stevie's work is autobiographical, or rather variations on the same theme. The essays read as marginal notes for fiction and poetry: in the latter Stevie brought her autobiographical art to perfection, which is probably why she was a poet of genius and a novelist of idiosyncratic talent.

Reprinting reviews is ever dicey, and while these show that Stevie was a reviewer of wit and beautifully informed in her prejudices, again their brevity does not greatly add to our knowledge of her point of view, better expressed in the fiction and poetry.

The letters are indeed fascinating because they show that the dark despair, the death-wish of Stevie, was ever accompanied by a bright spark of optimism pitched to fantasy. They show her vulnerable to critical opinion, and eager, as any author, to gain esteem among her peers. The nicest extract is from a letter to myself in which she tells me about her famous poem "Not Waving But Drowning" which she had just sent to *Punch* who liked it, "think it funny I suppose!"

The poems have not been included in the selection she made shortly before her death for the definitive volume, and one does gain the impression that these are very minor, if still of interest to fans. The radio Play? well yes, interesting of course, as is most material from Stevie Smith, whose genius caught the public imagination, at long last, and brought her such posthumous fame — which she would have delighted in. Heyhoe, to quote Stevie.

Kay Dick



Odysseus: Nobel poet of the hungry heart

The Nobel Prize-winner for Literature in 1979, Odysseus Elytis, arrives in London next week to take part in what can only be called an Elytis Festival. On Tuesday he is the guest of honour at a luncheon given by the Greek Ambassador to a chosen company of British philhellenes and lovers of poetry. On Thursday he receives the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature from the University of London, at the hands of Her Royal Highness Princess Anne. On Friday there is an evening reception at the Greek Embassy, and on Saturday he is with the Arts Council of Great Britain. At their shop in Long Acre beween 2:00pm and 3:30 he will sign copies of his *Selected Poems*, a collection from his work over the past 50 years in English translation, chosen and introduced by Edmund Keeley and Philip Sherrard. The book is due to be published in Britain on the 26th by Anvil Press Poetry Ltd, who have already published last year the poem generally regarded as his masterpiece: *To Axion Esti*.

It must be rather an ordeal for a man always modest and averse, since his youth, from publicity. I say since his youth because in 1935 when he was a student in Athens he took part in the first international surrealist exhibition which was arranged there that year under the inspiration of Andreas Embirikos and other surrealists connected with the paper *Nea Grammata*. I remember the stir it made in Athens at the time although I can't claim to remember any of the exhibits. Since then he has pursued his art with faithfulness and assiduity, taking from surrealism the love for fantasy and the free-flowing stream of ideas which was what exhilarated him in his youthful reading of Paul Eluard, and adding to them a gravity which has its base in a deeply felt Hellenism.

His family origins are from the island of Lesbos, but he was born in Heraklion, the capital of the then independent state of Crete, in 1911, one year before Enosis. The family name was Alepoudeli. The first element in it means "fox"; as Archilochus said, the fox knows many tricks. His pen-name Elytis is close to the ancient word for "scabbard" or "case for a spear" (or a crab's shell) but his admirers connect it with the first syllables of the words for Hellas, or hope or freedom. All three are concepts which could serve as keynotes for much of his poetry.

His first poems were published in literary magazines in Athens and Salonika. In 1939 he brought out his first collected work *Orientations*. When the Italians invaded Greece in 1940, he joined the army as a subaltern on the Albanian front. His experience marked him strongly. The war was fought in winter in tangled and hostile mountains. The Greeks were indifferently armed and equipped, and supply was difficult. Most of the time the daily rations amounted to a loaf of bread and a handful of olives. There was exhilaration from victory, and the liberation of old, lost centres of Greek civilization, followed by the collapse when the German invasion rescued Mussolini.

These experiences are reflected in the poem he published in 1945, *Heroic and Elegiac Song for the Subaltern Fallen in the Albanian Campaign*. He published little for the next 14 years, part of which he spent in Paris. Then came in 1959 his best known and probably his best work, *To Axion Esti*. The title recalls a Byzantine hymn and means "It is worthy"; it is also the name given to a famous icon of the Virgin.

The Greek language is infinitely flexible and euphonious. Greek poetry has the longest continuous history of any in Europe; the whole of his heritage is available to the poet of today. In this long work in three parts there are elements that recall the classical writers, the medieval liturgy, the poems of the War of Independence and the work of the school of Seferis, Gatsos, Engonopoulos, and others whose revival of lyric poetry in the thirties was initiated by the publication in 1931 of Seferis's prophetically named *The Turning Point*.

Elytis is a serious as well as a sensuous poet. He has said himself: "I consider poetry a source of innocence full of revolutionary forces. It is my mission to direct these forces against a world my conscience cannot accept; precisely in order to bring that world, through continual changes, to be more in harmony with my dreams."

David Hunt

Brave endeavours

Diaries 1920-1922
By Siegfried Sassoon
Edited and introduced by Rupert Hart-Davis
(Faber, £9.95)

Very few of those who emerged still breathing from the unholy horrors of World War I managed to do so wholly unmarred. In Sassoon's case the damage was psychological rather than physical. A gifted writer, he failed somehow to make the most of himself. Revulsion at the scourgings he had needlessly endured produced vividly angry poems but the impression you come away with in the end is one of petulance rather than *saeva indignatio*. He lived on to write much in prose that was honest and worthwhile — amongst it a crotchety, insufficiently read life of Meredith — but although by now a strictly enforced self-control has become apparent, this never quite leads to the sovereign power he always seems to be promising us.

These diaries, dating from his middle thirties, convey well the troubles and travails of a staunch, bewildered man. Is his writing worth anything? Can he make it better? Is *trying* to make it better any more than a waste of time? In what sense, if any, is his deviant sexuality a matter for guilt? — this last of course, in the early 1920s, a much more menacing question than now.

There have always been two kinds of published diary: the day-by-day, take-it-as-it-comes sort and the meditative Amiel-type in which soliloquisings not necessarily centring on the self are set out at length. Sassoon's are a combination of the two. For example you can find nuggets like: "March 23 To Cirencester 3.15/March 24 Hunt/March 25 Go to Weirleigh." but then, only a fortnight later, comes a splendidly vivid description of Sassoon losing a jumping race on his mare Lady Jill and reflecting afterwards in the blustery early evening while a friend struggles with a mulish magneto, "on the vanity of human race-riding".

He was of course a man with full and easy right of entry into the literary scene, and good portraits, as well as good judgments abound. The unfailing decency and generosity of Arnold Bennett are once more made plain, and the literary problems confronting Conrad in his later stages exactly pinpointed.

This is a richly enjoyable book though always the author's brave endeavours not to become too unhappy are putting a considerable strain on him. Things might have gone so much better for him, I always feel, if he'd had more money worries.

David Williams

Royal tattle

H.R.H. The Princess Margaret
A Life Unfulfilled
By Nigel Dempster
(Quartet, £7.95)

The publicity for Nigel Dempster's book about Princess Margaret claims that he "discloses the background to her eventful life and the true nature of this gracious and remarkable woman." And in his acknowledgements he professes "only praise and admiration" for the Princess, a sure sign that some pretty rough stuff is to follow.

His book turns out to be a chronicle of gossip concerning Princess Margaret and her circle of friends. Gossip is of course Mr Dempster's trade, and there is no doubt that his ear is close to the ground. But gossip is surely only of interest if it is illuminating, entertaining, and fresh. In this book it is none of these things. He makes no attempt to explain why Princess Margaret's marriage failed but he revels in every available manifestation of that failure. The author does however point out how unfair it has been that all the blame was heaped on Princess Margaret while Lord Snowdon emerged unscathed. I have always assumed that Lord Snowdon had more discreet friends than she.

I am a bit doubtful about the sources for some of Mr Dempster's material. He has relied heavily on such characters as Dai Llewellyn, while the better informed and more intelligent Lady Elizabeth Cavendish has eluded him. And for a gossip writer he makes several shoddy errors: For example, he tells us that Lord Snowdon followed the "precedent" of Angus Ogilvy in not taking a title on marriage. As we all know, Mr Ogilvy did not marry until three years later.

Mr Dempster fails to tackle the enigmatic character of Princess Margaret. There is nothing here of her approach to her duties, her talents, her religious convictions or even her capricious personality. He seems to sum up his book when he writes: "Royal rifts are a favourite theme of the Press whose members are never privy to first-hand personal glimpses of Royal Family life." The purpose of his book must therefore be to enhance his reputation as a dispenser of gossip. In the process Princess Magaret is the victim, but she will emerge unscathed. The author quotes her as saying: "I've been misreported and misrepresented since the age of seventeen and I gave up long ago reading about myself."

Hugo Vickers

Whigs and all that

A Liberal Descent
Victorian Historians and the English Past
By J. W. Burrow
(Cambridge, £19.50)

Macaulay, thanks to a radical biography by John Clive and to Thomas Pinney's superb edition of the letters, we now know almost as well as he knew himself — better, perhaps. The place of William Stubbs as the father of modern, archive-based constitutional history in England is secure and even J. A. Froude remains in view, if slightly out of focus on the edge of larger studies devoted to Kingsley or Carlyle. But Freeman?

Of the four major figures who make up this learned, witty and exceptionally well written book on the uses of history by Victorian England in its high Protestant, Liberal prime, the most thoroughly forgotten to the general eye is Edward August Freeman (1823-1892).

Born in the year that Byron went to die in Greece, and Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford from 1884 to his own death eight years later, Freeman attempted to combine the uncombinable in a quixotic and wholly Victorian way: extreme pedantry with aspirations to succeed Macaulay in popular acclaim as bard to the memory of Anglo-Saxon England; acute Francophobia (he rarely used a Latin word when a "Germanic" one was to hand, and was so averse to the French system of centralized government that the very sight of the word *Préfet* was enough to ruin his day) with a great love of France and French architecture particularly when it was, historically, not French. The Normans were not French but Norse, which was why they settled down so easily over here. Within a century and a half, just in time for Magna Carta, we had absorbed them, which was a good thing, and yet our great leader Harold had perished on Senlac field (Hastings), which clearly was not.

Reader in Intellectual History at the University of Sussex, Dr Burrow is too serious and wide-ranging a scholar actually, to mention *1066 and All That* by name, although I thought I detected a mischievous allusion at least once. But the study of both Freeman and Froude makes the point that Sellar and Yeatman's target was never English history itself but the sometime outrageous use the Victorians made of it. Freeman thought Whigs and Tories could be traced back to the eleventh century and once invaded Froude's pitch by describing Henry VIII as a "a king who, with all his crimes, was at least an Englishman". He and Froude were both late Romantics and travellers, delighting above all in the survival into the present of the past: primitive democracy in the town meetings of a Swiss canton; the peasant soldiers of Horatian Rome on the Boer farms of the Cape.

Three members of the Burrow quartet considered a singular national event — Macaulay the Revolution of 1688, Freeman the Conquest, and Froude the Reformation — seeking within its uniqueness some definition of England. This was then pulled into line, to varying degrees of success, with the prevalent Whig interpretation of history which placed continuity and renewal before all else and became, during their lifetimes and largely due to their popularity, effectively the official view. It was, as Dr Burrow points out, their particular good fortune that no English national history was attempted in the nineteenth century from the opposing Tory or Radical sides: Carlyle, for example, poured his wild poetry into the histories of Germany and France, and only Macaulay among the Whigs comes near the genius of Carlyle.

Burrow directs his sharpest critical intelligence at Macaulay (who demands nothing less) and in a brilliantly convincing chapter verging at times on literary criticism, outlines the limitations of Macaulay's imaginative vision and the processed whereby the *History* came to enshrine nothing less than "the sectarianism of English respectability". I should have written "nothing *more* than", for from this follows Lord Acton's observation at the end of the century that Macaulay's essays offered "a key to half the prejudices of our age". Who has done the same for us? Trevelyan? Churchill? Our history has lain politically idle since 1945: nobody dares make bold, popular use of it after 1750 and before that nobody cares. We leave precedent to the lawyer; we are ignorant of analogy and association, unlettered in our own past.

Stubbs is the odd one out of the four. "Horror of the facile ran deep in Stubbs's nature", writes Burrow, "It was a hard fate that made him so long an instructor of youth". But an instructor of youth he remained, indeed a supreme undergraduates' crib, not strictly a narrative historian at all, more like a new method of discovering truth by a new mind. Dr Burrow may well be the first man since F. W. Maitland to sit down and read the *Constitutional History* right through, for pleasure. Coming not from a medievalist but from a scholar of nineteenth century intellectual history and a man of wide reading who knows that in making the remark, he is placing Stubbs in the company of *Lost Illusions*, *Middlemarch* and the *Origin of Species*, the tribute is both original and impressive. I must go back to Bishop Stubbs.

Michael Ratcliffe

Fiction

Bliss
By Peter Carey
(Faber, £6.50)

Where were you at Waterloo?
By Nicholas Best
(Hale, £6.95)

Bliss is not about bliss, but about hell on earth. The hero Harry Joy dies twice, but each time his heart is revived. His spirit does not want to return to the torments and vulgarities of the married life of an advertising man in an Australian town. But he must work through the infernal comedy of human relationships until he achieves an earthly salvation with Honey Barbara, an ecological whore from Bog Onion Road.

In this first novel, Peter Carey shows his command over the areas of black humour and modern fable. A glittering style and an acerbic wit do not disguise a moral concern with the pollution of mankind and the planet. At one moment, Harry Joy's monstrous wife invents a new product, *Organic Poison*. It would be a more apt title for this book, which heralds the appearance of another important novelist from Australia.

Nicholas Best's *Where were you at Waterloo?* is a recruiting manual for the Brigade of Guards masquerading as a satire. The Gobelin Guards leave Public Duties in London to fly out to British Casuarina in order to stiffen the frontier and put paid to a gang of Warlocks. The range of comedy extends from Carry On Bearskin to caricature — a gay visiting film director, of course, has made a film called Poofter in Boots. Some sound plotting is tripped up by slack writing. At Trooping the Colour, "seventy pairs of eyeballs rattled in seventy skulls". You could hear that at Waterloo.

The Central American Republic of Tecan in A Flag for Sunrise by Robert Stone (Secker & Warburg, £6.95) is Vietnam and after. Robert Stone, the author of the praised *Dog Soldiers*, pursues his studies of violence and depravity in the present areas of revolutionary change. There are echoes of Conrad and Greene, but brutality is always the resolution of moral choice. His Guardia Lieutenant keeps the body of a young hippie girl in the freezer, then demands absolution for torturing a young nun to death with cow prods. Over all the mayhem, Stone puts a knowing cynicism that claims to be historical analysis. "We're all the joke", his hero says after knifing his drug-crazed shipmate. "We're the joke on one another." And a bloody joke it is. Really, the book should be called *The Power and the Gory*.

The best thing about J. A. Underwood's new translation of Franz Kafka: Stories, 1904-1924 (Macdonald, £7.95) is an elegant foreword by Borges, in which he declares that plot and atmosphere characterize Kafka's work, not the convolutions of the story or the psychological portrait of the hero. The collection presented here does not pretend to be comprehensive; "The Burrow" and "The Great Wall of China", for instance, are missing. A comparison to the classic translations by the Muirs is odious, but necessary. Underwood claims to have been more faithful to the original German, yet to have updated the language — surely a contradiction in terms. The new translation offers few striking improvements on the old and one turn for the worse. The names are anglicized: *Meg* for Greta, Gregory for Gregor, a metamorphosis that Underwood defends on the grounds that the characters are people, not foreigners. By that reasoning, *Otello* should be by Joseph Green and the Brandenburg Concertos by John Brook.

Funeral Games (Murray, £6.95) brings Mary Renault's splendid Alexandran quartet to an end with her reconstruction of the unsavoury battle for power after the death of Alexander the Great. As Renault observes, he was responsible for that chaos because he failed to make a dynastic marriage and father and heir before he left for India. Had he done so, the Macedonians would have had no need to consider rival claimants. Even with the help of a list of principal characters, the convolutions of policy detract from any enjoyment of Renault's imaginative and stylistic power. Her honourable accuracy leads her to a complexity which often defeats interest and comprehension.

Andrew Sinclair

Stock Exchange Prices

Equities slide

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Nov 9. Dealings End, Nov 20. § Contango Day, Nov 23. Settlement Day, Nov 30
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days



BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

[illegible]

MEDIUMS

[illegible]

LONGS

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

[illegible]

C — E

[illegible]

F — H

[illegible]

I — L

[illegible]

M — N

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
91	45	MFI Furn	51	..	3.7	7.3	9.4
248	144	MK Electric	210	..	17.1	8.2	8.0
365	170½	ML Hldgs	293	..	10.0	3.4	9.4
50½	27	MY Dart	30½	-2	4.1	13.6	5.3
150	86	McCorquodale	123	..	11.4	9.3	6.0
82	66	Macfarlane	70	..	5.3	7.6	6.4
43	18	McInerney Prop	22	..	2.2	10.1	5.1
53	25	Mackay H.	38	-2	5.2	13.6	13.9
127	84	McKechnie Bros	85	..	10.4	12.2	6.7
100	56	Macpherson D.	63	..	6.0	9.5	23.8
174	85¼	Magnet & S'thns	130	..	7.1	5.5	9.3
217	97	Man Agcy Music	123	..	12.5b	10.2	4.3
255	101	Man Ship Canal	101	..	..	..	..
36	21	Mang Bronze	24	..	3.1	12.9	..
154	67	Marchwiel	112	+2	8.6	7.7	..
142	76	Marks & Spencer	122	-2	5.8	4.7	16.6
51	33½	Marley Ltd	36	-½	3.2	8.9	8.2
28	14½	Marling Ind	24½	..	1.3	5.5	17.1
42	22	Marshall T Lox	37	..	4.0	10.7	3.3

O — S

[illegible]

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
289	201	Sketchley	265	-1	13.4	5.1	13.5
111	64	Smith D. S.	95	..	10.0	10.5	7.5
113½	58¾	Smith & Neph	95	-1	5.0	5.2	11.5
187	130	Smith W. H. 'A'	162	..	6.6	4.1	15.7
403	176	Smiths Ind	363	..	15.0	4.1	9.4
93½	65¾	Smurfit	76	-1	5.7	7.5	8.9
67	28	Snia Viscosa	28	..	..	..	..
40	19	Solicitors Law	27	..	..	..	..
555	350	Sotheby P.B.	427	+4	17.9	4.2	11.3
184	115½	Spirax-Sarco	138	-1	6.3	4.6	11.6
88	39	Staffs Potts	33	-1	0.0	..	..
107	70	Stag Furniture	82	..	7.1	8.7	6.9
55½	29¼	Stakis (Reo)	45½	..	2.1	4.5	7.7
544	230	Standard Tel	438	..	15.0	3.4	14.3
87	45	Stanley A. G.	46	-1	3.6	7.8	7.4
225	115	Steel Bros	221	..	11.4	5.2	8.5
222	154	Steetley Co	166	-1	15.0	9.0	8.0
29½	12½	Steinberg	25	..	..	..	..
120	84	Stonehill	98	..	12.1	12.4	35.7
58	9	Stone Platt	10	..	..	..	..
33	11	Streeters	24	..	..	..	8.2
80	48	Strong & Fisher	52	..	9.7	18.7	..
110	42	Sunlight Serv	90	+1	3.6	4.0	7.4
52	28	Sutcliffe S'man	46	..	..	..	..
188	61½	Swire Pacific 'A'	107	+1½	..	..	..
201	140	Sytone	158	..	12.9	8.1	17.5

T — Z

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

RUBBER

[illegible]

TEA

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

RECENT ISSUES

[illegible]

RIGHTS ISSUES

[illegible]

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) November 18	Market rates (close) November 18	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8990-9150	$1.9120-9140	0.44-0.34c prem	0.93-0.83c prem
Montreal	$2.2400-2580	$2.2545-2565	0.27-0.37c disc	0.65-0.85c disc
Amsterdam	4.63½-69fl	4.67½-68½fl	1⅞-1⅛c prem	4½-3⅞c prem
Brussels	71.10-80f	71.60-70f	20-30c disc	54-64c disc
Copenhagen	13.67-78k	13.73½-74½k	290-200ore prem	250-100ore prem
Dublin	1.1950-2050p	1.2010-2025p	24-35p disc	90-115p disc
Frankfurt	4.24½-28½m	4.27-28m	1⅞-1⅝pf prem	4⅝-4⅛pf prem
Lisbon	121.25-123.50e	122.95-123.25e	30-185c disc	75-405c disc
Madrid	181.30-183.70p	183.35-55p	9-27c disc	40-75c disc
Milan	2268-85lr	2283-85lr	9½-12½lr disc	37-41lr disc
Oslo	11.01-11k	11.08-10k	50-155ore disc	195-90ore prem
Paris	10.73-78f	10.76½-77½f	¼-1¼c disc	4⅛-5¼c disc
Stockholm	10.41-53k	10.51-52k	260-190ore prem	685-615ore prem
Tokyo	421-28y	424½-25½y	3.10-2.75y prem	7.80-7.50y prem
Vienna	29.80-30.15sch	30.07-12sch	15-10gro prem	35-25gro prem
Zurich	3.40½-43½f	3.41½-42½f	1⅞-1½c prem	4⅝-3⅞c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975: was up 0.1 at 90.3.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 15%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 14¼ Low 14

Week Fixed: 14⅝-14¾

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	14¼	2 months	14⅛
3 months	13⅞	3 months	13¾

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	14⁵⁄₁₆-14¼	3 months	14⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	13²⁹⁄₃₂-13²⁷⁄₃₂	4 months	14¼
4 months	13¾-13½	6 months	13⅞
6 months	13¾-13½		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	15½-15¼	7 months	14¼-13⅞
2 months	15½-15¼	8 months	14¼-13⅞
3 months	14¾-14½	9 months	14¼-14⅛
4 months	14½-14¼	10 months	14¼-14⅛
5 months	14¼-14	11 months	14¼-14⅛
6 months	14¼-13¾	12 months	14¼-14⅛

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	15¼-15	6 months	14½-14¼
3 months	14⅝-14½	12 months	14½-14¼

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	15½	3 months	15
7 days	15-15½	6 months	14½
1 month	15¼	1 year	14⅝

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 16¼ Close 16

1 week	15½-15⅜	6 months	14½-14⅜
1 month	15¼-15⅛	9 months	14⅜-14¼
3 months	14¾-14⅝	12 months	14½-14¼

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 15¼ 6 months 15.

Finance House Base Rate 16%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6495-1.6545
Bahrain	0.7132-0.7162
Finland	8.2380-8.2790
Greece	106.25-108.25
Hongkong	10.7865-10.7935
Iran	not available
Kuwait	0.5323-0.5353
Malaysia	4.2490-4.2790
Mexico	47.85-49.35
New Zealand	2.2720-2.2920
Saudi Arabia	6.4790-6.5030
Singapore	3.8910-3.9110
South Africa	1.8265-1.8415

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5830-1.5860
† Canada	1.1786-1.1796
Netherlands	2.4490-2.4530
Belgium	37.47-37.50
Denmark	7.1975-7.2025
West Germany	2.2360-2.2380
Portugal	64.30-64.50
Spain	95.75-95.85
Italy	1197.00-1198.50
Norway	5.8000-5.8050
France	5.6420-5.6470
Sweden	5.4970-5.4920
Japan	222.00-222.20
Austria	15.72-15.75
Switzerland	1.7820-1.7900

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8478-0.8479

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 12-13; seven days, 12¾-12⅝; one month, 13⅛-12¹⁵⁄₁₆; three months, 12⅞-12¹³⁄₁₆; six months, 12²⁹⁄₃₂-13²³⁄₃₂.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $400.75 (an ounce); pm, $403.75 close, $402.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $414.25-416.25 (£191.20-191.30).
Sovereigns (new): $98.50-99.50 (£51.50-52).

Need for an exchange rate policy? page 19

Business News

THE TIMES Thursday November 19 1981

Wage rates and the young, page 19

Levy may hold off cocoa collapse

By Our Commodities Correspondent

Cocoa prices could collapse if attempts by the International Cocoa Organization to find extra funding for its buffer stock fail tomorrow.

Cocoa for March delivery has already fallen by £61 a tonne to £1,086.50 this week. At the beginning of November it was £1,186.50 a tonne.

Mr Juergen Plambeck, the organization's buffer fund manager, told the executive committee in London that he had failed to persuade banks to put up a syndicated loan of as much as $400m (£210m). It is understood that consumer members of the organization would not agree to guarantee the loan.

The buffer stock needs funds because it has spent about $158m of its available $230m trying to lift the cocoa price above the 110 cents a lb agreed last month. The price is about 15 cents below the intervention level despite the organization having bought 64,000 tonnes of cocoa in less than two months.

In place of the loan, the organization may decide today to raise the levy on cocoa traded by members to 2 cents or 3 cents a lb from the present 1 cent. At the same time it seems likely that members will agree to the buffer stock manager entering the market with his remaining funds.

But since Mr Kwesi Hackman, the executive director, has estimated that world cocoa stocks stand at 500,000 tonnes, further purchases will be necessary to stop another slide. The organization will, therefore, be considering a second recommendation that the buffer stock be authorized to buy 40,000 tonnes of cocoa for delivery between June and October of 1982 on deferred payment.

Yesterday's meeting was attended by a representative of the International Monetary Fund. Although he apparently did not commit the fund to providing money, he did say that balance of payments assistance might be forthcoming for cocoa producing countries.

WH SMITH PROFITS RECOVER

W. H. Smith yesterday announced a sharp recovery in profits for the first eight months of the financial year, despite heavy losses in its American publishing business.

The pretax profits of £3.1m compares with £817,000 in the same period last year. Sales rose £64m to £469.7m. Trading profits were £4.6m against £2.7m, while interest charges were cut from £1.9m to £1.4m. The trading figures included a profit on sale of properties of £1.4m, against £353,000.

The United States publishing operations produced a loss of £3m, well up on the previous year's loss of £147,000. Smith is now to pull out of contract distribution and general publishing in the United States and concentrate on the viable operations, religious publishing and bargain books.

Financial Editor, page 19

Squeeze on Libya forces offer of oil price cut

By Michael Prest

Libya, one of Opec's toughest members, has given way to severe political pressure and threats of withdrawal by major oil companies and offered to cut its oil price by $1 a barrel to about $36.50.

The attempt at conciliation is a vivid demonstration of the impact of the continuing oil glut and of Saudi Arabia's success at last months' Opec meeting in forcing oil price reduction.

The offer comes only two days after Exxon, the world's biggest oil company, announced that it is ceasing all operation in Libya. Mobil, another oil major, is also thought very likely to pull out.

Libya has also been under considerable pressure politically to pursue a less aggressive role in the Middle East and Africa. Libyan troops are being withdrawn from Chad, in central Africa. It was widely known in Washington for several months that the State Department has been unhappy about the involvement in the country of American oil companies.

The $1 a barrel price cut has been offered to three companies, Conoco, Marathon, and Amerada Hess, which are partners with the Libyan National Oil Company in the Oasis Oil Company.

It is the third time Libya has been forced to cut its price in barely a month. After trying to maintain prices at over $40 a barrel during the summer when demand for Opec oil was slumping, Libya finally agreed at the last Opec meeting to charge $37.90. Since then it has whittled the price down to about $37.50.

The oil companies believed that the prices Libya has been charging for most of the year have been too high in relation to both demand and the Saudi Arabian marker price, even allowing for the high quality of Libyan oil.

American, Italian, French and other oil companies therefore bought less oil from Libya, whose production has fallen from 1.7m barrels a day six months ago to under 700,000. It is believed that Libya now fears for its balance of payments and has been discussing with western banks the possibility of raising loans.

Exxon's own production had declined by last month to just 1,800 barrels a day. Libya exports 275,000 barrels a day to the United States, and in all there are 34 American oil companies in the country.

But the smaller companies, such as the Oasis partners, depend much more heavily on Libya for crude than the majors and will probably stay in the country. Exxon and Mobil are partners in the Arabian American Oil Company, the world's biggest single producer of oil. Political relations between Libya and Saudi Arabia are not good at present.

The $1 price reduction and the actual and threatened withdrawal of oil companies from the country were being seen last night by industry sources as the end of a decade in which Libya has been one of Opec's most hardline members.

The British National Oil Corporation said yesterday that it had almost reached agreement with its customers on an increase of $1.50 in its oil price to $36.50. The move follows last month's increase in the Saudi Arabian price. But BNOC is understood still to be awaiting final agreement with Shell, which led oil companies in pressing for a smaller increase.

Video book on sale in two years

By David Hewson

Talking encyclopaedias which can run a programme through an ordinary television set, hold a memory of thousands of reference pages, and ask the viewer questions, will be on sale in Britain within two years.

Work on the product is already under way after an agreement between two British companies, Thorn EMI and Mitchell Beazley, the publishers to start a joint electronic publishing venture.

Mr Garry Pownall, director of programmes for Thorn EMI Video, said yesterday that one of the first titles to be produced under the agreement was likely to be *The Joy of Knowledge* a 16-volume encyclopaedia. Future titles should cover the fields of photography, wine, gardening, nature, health and sex education, art and general reference material.

The partnership will produce home video material on the standard tape cassettes now in common use. But it is concentrating its technological work on the introduction of the new VHD video disc system, developed in Japan by JVC, which is due to come on sale in Britain next June.

The discs will cost between £15 and £20 but, unlike cassettes, cannot be used for recording. They can produce a static image or provide 24 individual images each second.

This will allow the producers to shoot a standard television introduction to a particular subject. When that has been run, it will be followed by hundreds of individual page frames which can be viewed for the fine detail or skipped to go on to the next chapter.

Mr Pownall forecast that the interactive disc system, which uses a microchip to set the viewer questions about the programme, should be on sale within two years. As well as having educational possibilities, it could also be used in the entertainment field to enable viewers to choose what sort of ending a film should have or influence the programme content in some other way.

Chris Gregory

Mr John Ashcroft: "The white cold look is out for the eighties."

Flowery future for wallpaper

By Our Commercial Editor

Fashion could be coming to the rescue of Britain's wallpaper manufacturers, hit severely last year by heavy retail de-stocking on the home market and a 20 per cent plunge in exports. But, even after the closure of half a dozen factories with the loss of about 1,500 jobs in the past year, further rationalization of production at the lower end of the wallpaper market is likely, Mr John Ashcroft, president of the Wallpaper Manufacturers' Association, said in London yesterday.

The era of the white-walled look, with mainly do-it-yourself enthusiasts slapping emulsion paint everywhere in the house, could be ending after more than 10 years in fashion, suggested Mr Ashcroft, who is chairman of Coloroll, the Nelson, Lancashire, independent manufacturers which claim nearly a fifth of the wall coverings market.

Vymura, part of ICI, has about 23 per cent of the wallcoverings market although Vymura is biggest in vinyl coverings. Crown, part of Reed International, also has about a fifth of the market, just behind Vymura although it and Coloroll are the biggest contenders in wallpaper.

A survey has shown that the 25-year-old to 34-year-old age group is now the biggest user of wallcoverings, said Mr Ashcroft and he added: "The white cold look is out for the eighties: the house is cold enough because you can't afford the heating".

The increasing use of coloured emulsions showed people wanted a warmer, friendlier atmosphere to guide them through the eighties but wallpaper was now being developed to offer more than coloured paint could.

Cheap surface printed wallpaper—rejected by consumers because of its "melt in the hand" characteristics — was almost disappearing, Mr Ashcroft said. In 1970, 60 million rolls of this type of wallpaper were sold but last year this was down to three million. Heavier weights were now in.

The remaining overcapacity in the wallcovering industry was in surface print papers and this was where further rationalization was likely, he added. But the rest of the industry was now on a stable base with a likely return top rofit throughout the industry next year.

The wallcovering industry saw its £150m turnover in 1979 —a third of it for exports—decline to £135m last year. In the home market the sales decline was around 10 per cent. Several smaller companies went out of the wallcovering business, leaving around 15 manufacturers in the field.

Jenkin: aid hint

Jenkin hints at more aid for machine tool industry

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Strong hints that the Government is planning to step up the level of financial backing to promote the development of new manufacturing technologies were given last night by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry.

He told members of the Machine Tool Trades Association at their annual dinner in London that they were standing on the threshold of a rapidly-changing technology.

He emphasized the Government's commitment to encourage the development of new techniques through the robot support programme and to finance development of Computer Aided Design and Computer Aided Manufacture (CADCAM).

"My department is ready with financial help for the development of advanced machine tools," he said. "Under the requirements boards in my department, we are backing companies moving into flexible manufacturing systems and we are ready to increase the scale of that support".

The Industry Secretary referred to the growing need for designers and builders of machine tools to work more closely with companies engaged in electronics, laser technology and automated factory design to promote a new atmosphere of collaboration.

☐ Britain's employers are to draw up measures to alleviate the high levels of unemployment and are to reaffirm industry's calls for the Government to initiate a modest reflation in meetings with senior ministers in the next few days.

Members of the Confederation of British Industry's policy-making council agreed yesterday to establish an action group to seek ways of reducing unemployment. The move follows a resolution at the national conference earlier this month.

Profits on roofing tiles 'excessive'

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Marley and Redland subsidiaries, with around 80 per cent monoply of the concrete roofing tile market between them, have been in only muted competition and have made long-term excessive profits, the Monopolies and Mergers Commission has decided.

In a hard-hitting report on the tile industry yesterday, the commission recommended that from now on the industry, including its costs and profits, should be monitored by Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, backed if necessary by the threat of further legal action against the two market leaders.

That could be considered if Marley or Redland pricing policies resulted in high profits in future or if there was concern that competition between them remained limited, the commission said.

There could be action under the Competition Act, or the Government has powers under the Fair Trading Act to regulate prices.

Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs, accepting the commission's findings yesterday, said she would be asking Mr Borrie to open discussions with those involved.

Both Marley and Redland said they would cooperate with Mr Borrie, but Mr David Lyon, Redland's deputy managing director, said: "We want to continue to run our business efficiently without any controls."

Marley said its profits had been no more than adequate considering the planned level of capital expenditure.

Stock market reaction to the report came mostly after hours with the shares of both Marley and Redland being marked down by almost 10 per cent. Marley fell from 36½p to 33p and Redland was down from 157p to 142p. Brokers said the falls probably reflected the late publication of the report rather than an understanding of its content. Both recovered a little of their losses late in the afternoon.

Local authorities, the main bulk tile buyers, should make better use of this power to reduce prices and foster competition, the commission said. Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, is to consider this recommendation.

Any takeover proposals by Marley or Redland for smaller tile makers, of which there are a a little more than a dozen, should be allowed only exceptionally, the commission said. Mrs Oppenheim said she would bear that in mind.

Mr Borrie should monitor discounting in local areas to ensure that there is no excessive discounting by either Marley or Redland which might fend off new entrants to the industry or unduly affect the smaller makers, the commission said.

It added that between their tilemaking subsidiaries, there has been muted competition, particularly in London and the South-east. As a result, prices over the long term had been excessive.

Concrete Roofing Tiles: House of Commons paper 12; HMSO, £7.

Financial Editor, page 19

Australian diamond mine given starting deadline

By Our Mining Correspondent

The Ashton joint venture, a partnership whose property in Western Australian could increase world diamond output by half, must submit proposals by the end of next year for starting production, under a bill introduced into the Western Australian parliament.

Mr Peter Jones, Western Australia resources development minister, told the parliament yesterday that he expects production from the joint venture's alluvial diamond deposit to start before the end of 1982.

Production from the Kimberlite pipe AK-1 will have to begin before the end of 1986, he added. The legislation will require a minimum production of 500,000 tonnes of ore from the alluvial deposits and two million tonnes from the Kimberlite.

World production of diamonds last year was 47 million carats. Exploration has identified at least 100 million tonnes of diamondiferous material at the remote site in the north-east of Western Australia.

The joint venture is owned by Conzinc Rio Tinto of Australia (56.8 per cent), Ashton Mining (38.2 per cent) and Northern Mining (5 per cent).

Mr Jones said the bill will ratify the agreement between the partners and guarantee their claim to the deposit against the challenge of Afro-West Exploration which is disputing ownership in the supreme court of Western Australia.

Jobless costing '£4,500 each'

By Melvyn Westlake

The Government yesterday resisted giving any confirmation that there has been a big jump in the cost to the Exchequer of Britain's unemployed. Recent studies have suggested that each jobless person is costing more than earlier Treasury estimates had suggested.

Indeed one study, due out next month, puts the total cost of the unemployed for 1981-82 at almost £13,000m, giving an average cost for each jobless person of £4,500.

In the Commons yesterday, Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, would only say that every extra 100,000 registered jobless (excluding school leavers) would cost £165m in benefits, rent rebates and administrative costs in 1981-82. This is 22 per cent more than 1980-81.

However, this excludes the loss of income tax, National Insurance contributions and the National Insurance surcharge. Earlier this year, the Treasury estimated that every extra 100,000 registered jobless would cost the Exchequer £340m or £3,400 per person (in 1980-81) when the loss of revenue and the cost of extra benefits and rebates were added together.

Recent calculations by the Manpower Services Commission suggest that every extra unemployed person now costs £4,380.

This is 46 per cent up on the cost two years ago. On this basis, unemployment costs have risen by one and a half times the rate of inflation over the same period and suggests that the total cost of the jobless this year will be £12,450m.

Another study, due to published next month, puts the total at almost £13,000m for 1981-82, assuming that the average number of people registered as jobless is 2.9 million. This is the figure arrived at by researchers at the Institute for Fiscal Studies.

According to the IFS, the average cost of each unemployed person is £4,500, although this applies to the total jobless rather than to each additional unemployed person.

The income tax lost is estimated to be £3,100m, with a further £2,600m foregone in National Insurance contributions. The fall in income among the unemployed will mean that they have less to spend, therefore, the Exchequer also loses £2,560m in indirect taxes.

At the same time, the Government has to pay out £4,600m in benefits.

■ **Stock Markets**
FT Index 503.5 down 4.8
FT Gilts 63.97 up 0.01
FT all shares 300.26 down 2.22
Bargains 17,835

■ **Sterling**
$1.9145 up 210 points
Index 90.3 up 0.1
New York: $1.9243

■ **Dollar**
Index 106.9 down 0.4
DM2.2370 down 185 pts

■ **Gold**
$402.50 up $3
New York: $397

■ **Money**
3 mth sterling 14⅞-14¾
3 mth Euro $ 12 11/16-12 9/16
6 mth Euro $ 13 1/16-12 15/16

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

CRA	8p to 173p
Chesterfield	5p to 350p
Esperanza	12p to 140p
Gas & Oil Acre	30p to 440p
Grootvlei	14p to 408p
Horizon Travel	10p to 255p
Husky Oil	10p to 545p
Lloyds Bank	12p to 415p
Lydenburg Plat	5p to 175p
Malaysian Tin	5p to 103p
Trust Secs	25p to 310p
Vlakfontein	8p to 118p
Wade Potteries	3p to 34p
Western Areas	12p to 204p
W Rand Cons	6p to 87p

Falls

BTR	10p to 328p
Bestobell	20p to 366p
GEC	8p to 729p
Glaxo	6p to 434p
Granada 'A'	6p to 198p
Gt Univ Stores	7p to 426p
Imp Chem Ind	6p to 274p
Lep Grp	15p to 280p
MTD (Mangula)	3p to 23p
Martin RP	15p to 320p
Rosehaugh	10p to 250p
Taylor Woodrow	10p to 480p
Ultramar	10p to 480p
Unilever	14p to 621p
Union Discount	10p to 423p

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Talks on investment

Members of the Grylls study group, which published proposals last month to stimulate investment by cutting industry's borrowing costs, meet Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Treasury officials today to discuss their recommendations.

The study group, set up by Mr Michael Grylls, chairman of the Conservative Parliamentary backbench industry committee and a strong supporter of small businesses, and headed by Sir John King, the British Airways chairman, has already had talks with the Department of Industry and will later be meeting Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry.

The main proposal in the report is that interest on bank loans for capital investment should be paid net of corporation tax by the borrowers and that banks should recover the difference from the Treasury.

Tax probe at Belgian Paribas

The Belgian judicial authorities have confirmed that they have launched an investigation into the Belgian arm of Paribas on suspicion that it has been encouraging tax evasion.

On Tuesday, members of the Belgian fraud squad raided the bank's Brussels headquarters and several of its branches, took possession of documents and questioned some bank officials.

Texaco 'contacted'

Texaco says it has been contacted by investment bankers and large shareholders of Marathon Oil in connection with Mobil's takeover bid for Marathon.

Mr John McKinley, Texaco's chairman and chief executive, announced this from a prepared statement made in New York, but said he would not make any speculative comment. Marathon was not prepared to comment last night on Mr McKinley's statement.

☐ Volkskas Merchant Bank, one of the leading Afrikaner banks in South Africa, has acquired for about £1m a 75 per cent stake in the London-based E. S. Schwab, a small banking company with licensed deposit-taking status. Volkskas said in Johannesburg that the acquisition was subject to the approval of the South African and United Kingdom authorities.

☐ The Chinese Government is determined that joint ventures in China with foreign investors will succeed, Sir Murray Maclehose, the Governor of Hongkong, stressed in an address to the Hongkong Society of Accountants.

MINI-PHONE ON TRIAL



A miniature payphone (pictured) is being tested in the South-east of England by British Telecom. The unit is 9in square, 7in high and weighs less than 7lbs but takes coins from 2p to 50p. The Tabletop Payphone is expected to interest small businesses, small shops and rented accommodation. The phone can be switched to normal operation with a key. It could be available nationally by the middle of next year.

☐ A United States federal judge has ordered a group headed by fugitive financier Robert Vesco to account for funds misappropriated from IOS, a mutual fund, in a case first brought by the Securities and Exchange Commission in 1972.

☐ Leading Swiss banks have cut time deposit rates by between ¼ and ½ percentage points.

OECD sees 28m on dole

Paris, Nov 18.—A year from now unemployment in the 24 countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) could reach 28 million, mainly due to an expected rise in United States jobless, OECD sources said today.

Three months ago the OECD forecast 26.5 million out of work, but the sources said growth in the 24 countries during the second half of this year is proving slower than expected.

The OECD forecast had been 1 per cent for the current six months. But growth was now likely to prove "only just positive".

The next OECD forecasts are due next month. Latest growth predictions were 2 per cent for the first half of 1982 and 3 per cent for the second.—Agence France-Presse.

Speculation cuts dollar

Speculation on further falls in American interest rates depressed the dollar in late European trading on foreign exchange markets. Business was thin, with German banks closed for the day.

The dollar fell 1.85 pfennigs to DM2.2370 at the close, after the Federal Reserve Board had added reserves to the banking system at a low 12⅝ per cent. The market saw the Fed's move as a sign that Tuesday's meeting of the board's open market committee had decided to relax its grip on the money supply.

The pound jumped more than 2 cents to $1.9145, its highest level since the end of June. Its trade-weighted index against a basket of currencies improved 0.1 to 90.3.

TODAY

One-day conference on universities and industry, organized by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. Prince of Wales to speak at the Institution of Mechanical Engineers' dinner. Mr Michael Heseltine, the Environment Secretary, is guest speaker at the Institute of Directors' annual dinner, Grosvenor House Hotel, London.

Cyclical indicators for the United Kingdom economy in October; manufacturers' and distributors' stocks (third quarter provisional figures); capital spending by the manufacturing, distributive and service industries (third quarter provisional figures); construction, new orders (September); London dollar and Sterling certificates of deposit (mid-October); United Kingdom banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock (mid-October); sales and orders in the engineering industries (August).

PRICES PAGE

The Stock Exchange prices page published yesterday related to the situation at the close on November 16, rather than November 17. We apologize to our readers for the error, and for any inconvenience caused.

Exco men make millions

Exco International, the money broking group, made an exciting debut on the Stock Exchange yesterday with the shares rising 45p above the issue price to 185p in first dealings.

But after heated selling by investors lucky enough to have gained shares in the ballot, the shares fell 5p and by the end of the day closed at 178p. Although this is still a 38p gain on the placing price, many in the City were disappointed that the premium had not been higher.

Eleven Exco directors have become millionaires overnight through their holdings in the group. Mr John Gunn, managing director, said: "We are very pleased with the reception and are satisfied with the way our advisers have handled everything."

The 14.5 million shares sold to raise £20m for group expansion were oversubscribed 62.5 times. There were 195,000 requests for shares.

IN BRIEF

Open trade doors wide, Japan urged

□ Leaders of Japan's federation of economic organizations (Keidanren) are to warn the Tokyo Government of the danger of protectionism arising in the United States and West European countries unless Japan reduces its growing trade surplus.

Chairman Mr Yoshihiro Inayama and other Keidanren leaders recognized at a special meeting today the need for opening Japanese markets wider, avoiding sharp increases in specific exports, promoting imports, and establishing industrial cooperation with Western countries.

The leaders agreed that the Japanese government should work out specific measures to achieve the four aims within a few months, the spokesman said.

The Keidanren will also consider its own ways of avoiding a rush of exports of cars, television sets, video recorders and other items at another meeting today

Volkswagen record

□ Volkswagen of West Germany has produced 40 million vehicles worldwide since 1945, a feat never before achieved by a non-American car maker. "The lion's share of that figure is held by the legendary Beetle", a company statement said.

Energy priority

□ The International Energy Agency said in Paris, research and development of new energy sources must remain a top priority for industrial nations to safeguard energy supplies in the 1990's.

French power move

□ The construction of oil-fired power stations in France will in future have to be approved by the government. The move is in line with plans to boost consumption of coal.

Videocolor stake sold

□ The French electrical and electronics group Thomson-Brandt is to acquire the 42 per cent interest held by RCA Corp of the United States in Videocolor, Europe's second-biggest producer of colour television tubes.

Japan-China loans

□ Japan's Export-Import Bank is negotiating with the Bank of China on the supply of loans to finance Japanese exports of small industrial plant to China.

Joint coal venture

□ The Kawasaki Steel Corporation said yesterday it is interested in a proposal by the Amax Group of the United States to develop coal mines in Wyoming in a joint venture to supply steaming coal to Japan.

Britain urges curbs on steel imports

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Tighter control on the level of steel imports into Europe from non-EEC countries is being urged by the British Government in discussions with the European Commission.

Ministers are supporting demands made by the British Steel Corporation and the private sector producers for measures to reduce the flow of imports into the Community and Britain from third country suppliers. They want it to be part of the overall Commission strategy to stabilize the European market by coordinated price increases and elimination of surplus capacity.

Under the latest phase of the Commission scheme, European producers are to raise prices by 12.5 per cent from the beginning of next year, with further increases in April and July.

Under the terms of the continuing programme, imports from third countries have been made subject of agreements between the Commission and individual countries.

British Steel wants those agreements more tightly drawn — and is being supported by the German steel industry. BSC's ability to achieve break-even by the end of next year will depend on the effectiveness of the new round of price increases. Yesterday Mr Bill Richardson, the corporation's manager for prices and contracts, underlined the importance it attaches to controlling the flow of imported steel.

Total imports account for about 20 per cent of United Kingdom steel sales, with about 10 per cent of the market claimed by third country imports amounting to about 1 million tonnes. Speaking to an Institute of Purchasing and Supply conference in London, he said the corporation was urging the commission, which will shortly be renegotiating agreements with third country suppliers, to secure revisions on existing agreements embracing both volume and prices.

The steel corporation wants the volume of shipments related to levels of the past year, rather than those of peak years in the late 1970s. The Commission is also being asked to seek modification of the prices at which imports enter Britain.

Under existing agreements, imports from European Free Trade Area countries can come in at prices up to 3 per cent below those charged by BSC. In the case of other countries the differential can be as high as 6 per cent.

Meanwhile, producers have already begun preliminary discussions with the Commission on the arrangements which will follow the existing pact between producers and the Commission, which expires next summer.

The Commission is not enthusiastic about becoming involved in controlling price levels beyond the present agreement but, among producers, there is a strong feeling that the Commission will be required to maintain a surveillance role in controlling production levels if progress towards stabilizing the steel market is to be maintained.

Belgian banks say state is choking the economy

Brussels, Nov 18. — Belgium's banks accused the government today of choking the economy through excessive public spending and taxes on industry.

The Belgian Banks Association said in its annual report that governments dominated by rival pressure groups had become increasingly impotent in efforts to restore prosperity.

A rapid increase in government debt was linked with the rise in unemployment to 10 per cent, a deteriorating balance of trade and growing bankruptcies.

The banks' attack came at a time of great uncertainty in Belgian politics. The country has had a caretaker government since September, when the Christian - Socialist coalition of Mr Mark Eyskens, collapsed because of disagreements over aid to the loss-making steel industry.

A general election on November 8 produced no clear victor and Flemish Liberal Mr Herman Vanderpoorten has been seeking to form a coalition. He is due to report this week.

The centrist Social Christians, normally the senior partner in government, did so badly in the election that some of their leaders believe they should go into opposition.

But Mr Willy de Clerq, the Flemish Liberal party president, said yesterday that only a coalition united around Liberal-Social Christian economic policies — cutting business taxes and government spending — could get Belgium out of its troubles.

Mr Louis Delmotte the banks association chairman, said in its report that, there could be no justification for forcing banks to lend money to ailing industries, even if loans were guaranteed by the state. — Reuter.



Peter Trievor

Sir John Rix, Vosper's chairman, Mr Edmond Lau Ting Chung with a model of the ferry

Vosper wins £1 7m ferry order

By Baron Phillips

Vosper Hovermarine has clinched orders worth about £17m for surface-effect ships — a cross between hovercraft and conventional vessels — which will be used as passenger ferries in Hongkong.

The bulk of the order, worth some £12m, has been placed for the large HM5 vessels, capable of carrying 200 passengers. The company announced the main order in London yesterday. It comes from the new Hongkong-based Sealink Ferries, made up of a group of local companies and run by Mr Edmund Lau Ting Chung. He has been in charge of the world's largest ferry operation, the Hongkong and Yaumati Ferry Company, which has also ordered six smaller vessels worth about £5m from Vosper.

The deal is important for Vosper because it is the first commercial order for the larger surface-effect ship, on which the company's future is staked. Sealink has ordered four craft which will be used on a high-speed ferry service between Hongkong and Macau, a distance of 45 miles.

First of the HM5 vessels will be delivered next August and the remainder will be commissioned by July 1983.

Although these orders will not be immediately translated into more jobs, the success of Vosper's surface effect ships has meant a doubling of the workforce in the last two years to 500.

IBA move to help financial advertising

By Kenneth Gosling

The Independent Broadcasting Authority will look again at its Code of Advertising Standards and Practice to see whether there can be some relaxation of the rules governing the screening of financial advertising.

It is inviting proposals for changes in the code provided the public interest is safeguarded. "That must be uppermost in our minds", Mr H. G. Theobalds, head of advertising control, told a seminar in London yesterday.

Channel 4 and breakfast television will open up new opportunities for advertisers to give the public a wider range of financial offers and facilities.

Spending on financial advertising on television has risen from 1 per cent of total advertising revenue in 1973 to just over 3 per cent last year — an increase from £171,000 to £35m gross.

There is also the growth of independent local radio to be considered: banks and building societies find radio effective, particularly addressed to the young.

Any changes proposed will be considered by the advertising advisory committee of the IBA before recommendations are put to the authority and the Home Office. The process will take several months.

There is thought to be very little room for relaxation so far as banks and building societies are concerned. But there may be some movement in the area of shares and debentures. The IBA nevertheless hesitates about this area which it regards as risky.

IRAN WILL RAISE OIL OUTPUT

Singapore, Nov 18 — Iran has sufficent gold and foreign currency reserves to continue the war with Iraq to the end and it expects to increase oil output up to 50 per cent by March, according to its central bank governor Mohsen Nurbakhsh.

Mr Nurbakhsh, who is at a meeting of South-East Asian central bankers here, said Iran had cut spending to meet lower foreign currency earnings and could increase output from its war-damaged oil industry to cope with any shortfall.

He rejected claims by former bank governor Ali Reza Nobari that Tehran faces a critical shortage of spare parts for oil installations.

Mr Nurbakhsh said oil production averaged one million bpd since March and he expected this to rise to 1.5 million bpd by March next year.

We are having no difficulty in getting spare parts even from countries which are not so friendly to us. — Reuter.

More jobs likely at Ferranti

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

Ferranti has formed a joint venture company with General Telephone and Electronics Corporation of America to build and sell telephone equipment. The initial capital investment is £8m.

Three hundred new jobs are expected to be created within three years at Ferranti's factory at Moston, Manchester. The new company will be called Ferranti GTE and will be jointly owned with the British company having a 51 per cent stake.

About £500,000 has been contributed by the Government under the Industry Act. The company will have its own manufacturing, development and marketing units with the sales based in London and the manufacture in Moston.

The company will make and sell large Private Automatic Branch Exchanges which will act as the principal controllers of electronic offices. The company will compete at the lower end of the telecommunications market by providing telephone handsets. It intends to sell a substantial proportion of its hardware through British Telecom.

The large PABXs will be capable of providing up to 10,000 lines. In the same three year period over which 300 new jobs are to be created the joint venture hopes to realize a turnover of £25m. The market for PABXs in the United Kingdom is expected to be worth about £200m.

The joint venture has been precipitated by the British Telecommunications Act which came into effect at the beginning of October. The United Kingdom has been identified by GTE as the largest telecommunications market in Europe for subscriber products.

Telephone handsets, which have been fully approved, are expected to be on sale throughout Britain from next week. Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information Technology, published the Government's liberalization programme on Monday which said the supply of PABXs would not be fully liberalized until July 1983.

GTE, which has headquarters in Stanford, Connecticut, had sales and revenues for 1980 of $9,979m.

The GTE telephone companies spent $2,500m during 1980 to improve and expand transmission and switching systems and other telecommunication equipment. In 1981 that figure will be increased by 12 per cent.

Job finders switch to computer processing

By Adrienne Gleeson

Two commercial employment agencies are now using computers in their attempts to match job applicants to vacancies.

Brook Street Bureau has just announced the inauguration of a £1m scheme linking 20 of its London offices to a central computer to provide instant information to all these branches on any vacancy notified to them. And Alfred Marks will announce the introduction of a similar scheme at a City of London exhibition at the end of the month.

The Brook Street scheme, which is called Oscar (Opportunity Selection and Computer Aided Recruitment) is now installed in 20 branches in the City and the West End of London, and will shortly be extended to branches in the larger suburbs. All the vacancies notified in London are fed into the computer, together with details of the requirements, experience and qualifications of job applicants. The computer then matches applicants to jobs, producing a short list from which employers can make their final selection. Brook Street has spent three years developing this scheme.

Although the introduction of the Alfred Marks system is not to be announced formally, until the end of the month, it has been running in since the middle of 1980. So far 34 branches are linked to the central computer, and another 57 — all in Greater London — are due to come on-line by the middle of 1982. These branches now receive and despatch information on applicants and vacancies almost immediately, by way of Visual display units. Under the previous system, transmission of information between branches could have taken up to 48 hours.

The pioneer in using computers in job search in the United Kingdom is the Manpower Services Commission, which introduced a service called Capital in north east London in the mid-1970s, and eventually abandoned it in February this year. Capital was at least as sophisticated as anything the commercial agencies have produced, but it was also extremely expensive, It was estimated that it would cost £8m to extend it to the whole of London alone, and since its job-matching capacities had become an embarrassment at a time when there might be 50 equally qualified applicants for any one job, it was axed in response to one of the Government's cost-cutting moves. The Manpower Services Commission now relies on a much less sophisticated system, which is being extended to area offices throughout the country. This will record all vacancies (as well as other information required by the Department of Employment), but offers no scope for job-matching.

Lack of cash and doubts about their cost-effectiveness in view of the MSC's experience have inhibited other employment agencies from experimenting with computers for job search. Both Brook Street and Alfred Marks admit that the computer facilities are most useful in sorting through mass applications and vacancies, and that their application outside large urban centres would be limited. Edward Hurst of Brook Street also says that computer matching becomes progressively less useful as jobs become more complex, because "the intangibles" become progressively more important.

Assurance over MFA discussions

From Peter Norman, Brussels, Nov 18

Mr Peter Rees, the British Trade Minister, has claimed that the instructions given to the European Commission for the negotiations in Geneva on a new Multi Fibre Arrangement (MFA) will safeguard British interests.

Yesterday's 10-hour meeting of ministers in Brussels, which decided to take a tough line on textile imports from low-cost countries, had been a succes, he told a press conference.

Britain had toughened up the Commission's proposals for a "surge mechanism", which would curb sudden increases in the import of textile goods from developing countries that have not made full use of their quotas in the existing MFA, he said.

The meeting also agreed that the Commission should negotiate for a recession clause in the new MFA which would limit imports from the Third World in the event of economic downturn in the EEC.

It has instructions to press for cutbacks in textile imports from the four dominant suppliers in the Third World. Although the Commission's mandate contains no figures it has been suggested that the quotas of Hongkong, South Korea, Taiwan and Macao should be cut by 10 per cent. This would be reallocated to allow into the EEC more clothing that had been "outward processed", that is made up in a low-cost country from cloth produced in the EEC.

The EEC position was finalized only hours before the beginning of the negotiations on the MFA (the Geneva talks began today) which is due to replace the existing arrangement governing the Third World's textile trade with industrial countries.

New Renault trucks challenge

Lyons, Nov 18. — Renault plans to renew its range of trucks, buses and coaches by 1986 by launching a new model every three months beginning next year.

M François Zannotti, the commercial vehicle subsidiary's president, said that the objective was to increase Renault's share of the French market to 60 per cent from about 45 per cent at present. This would compare with 65 per cent of the German market held by Mercedes and 70 per cent of the Italian market held by Iveco, a unit of Fiat.

"Our objective is clear. We want to become the world's second ranking producer of vehicles of 15 tons or more, and the fourth ranking of 5 tons or more," he said. Productivity would be increasing at an annual rate of 10 per cent.

The main competition was not from the United States or Japan, but from Mercedes of West Germany.

The recent devaluation of the French franc was "very timid and very late" and did not offset the inflation differential between Germany and France.

The company's wage bill would increase by 19 per cent next year and it was evident that the current parity of the franc would not be maintained through 1982.

He said, that contrary to earlier predictions, the commercial vehicles division would be in deficit this year, but he declined to be more specific. The company posted net earnings of Fr18.3m (£1.75m) for 1980.

The division would continue to devote 4.5 per cent of its turnover for research. — AP-Dow Jones.

Business appointments

Edwards is new chairman of RTZ Industries

Mr Derek Edwards is the new chairman and chief executive of RTZ Industries.

Dr Dennis Oliver, former chairman at Pilkington's optical division, will be chairman of the two groups into which it has been divided but will be succeeded as chairman of the ophthalmic division by Mr Geoffrey Iley, from January 1. Dr Oliver will remain a director of the ophthalmic division and chairman of the electro-optical division.

Mr R. J. B. Nairn is the new financial director and company secretary of Polywarm Products.

Mr M. J. Giles will become chief executive, Quinton Hazell Automotive Europe, succeeding Mr H. W. Joynt, who has been appointed director, management services division of the Burmah Group.

Mr Len Shorthouse has been appointed by BIX (UK) as director engineering services.

Mr David Sadtler is the new director of corporate planning and development for LRC International.

Mr Guy Heald, vice president, has been appointed foreign exchange manager of the London branch of Chemical Bank. Mr Paul Chappell, assistant vice president, has become chief dealer of spot foreign exchange trading.

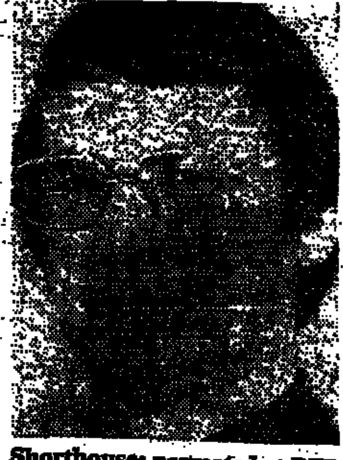
Mr William R. Porter has become managing director of the Stourbridge Brick Co.

Mr V. J. Lowe has been appointed a director of Edward Jones Group.

Mr Philip J. White had become a non-executive director of Thomas Robinson and Sons.

Mr J. F. Higson, assistant managing director, GRA Promotions and Mr J. B. Dawkins, group chief accountant, have been appointed to the board of GRA Property Trust, the holding company of the GRA Group.

Mr Brian J. Overall has become technical sales director of F & R Cooling.



Shorthouse: promoted at BIX

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Looking to New York for inspiration

After the cautionary signals from the Bank of England and the rather dampening remarks from the Chancellor on interest rate prospects, the gilt edged market has taken a breather over the past couple of days - though the authorities have been able to feed out low coupon stock at the short end of the market. Understandably, attention has turned to the United States in the search for fresh inspiration. Yesterday's injection of reserves by the Fed at 12¾ per cent was taken as encouraging, but it will probably take several more days for markets to get a better feel for what may have been decided at Tuesday's meeting of the Open Markets Committee. Last night the feeling in London seemed to be that the new Treasury 14 per cent 1986 stock could still attract a reasonable response. This morning, albeit not the rapturous one that looked to be on the cards early on Monday.

Beecham Group

Moving off a plateau

Due in good part to the recent weakness of sterling, Beecham's profits look set to bound off the plateau on which they have languished for the last four years. The extent of the group's exposure to fluctuating exchange rates can be gauged from the fact that reported pretax profits for the half year to September 30 at £81.6m would have been £10.8m higher if the company had calculated exchange rates at the end of that month instead of at March 31. Even so, the 27.5 per cent rise to £81.6m was at the top end of expectations and analysts' projections for the full year are now being upgraded from around £180m to perhaps £200m against £150.6m pretax for 1980-81.

The interim profits were split broadly between pharmaceutical and consumer products. In the latter division, the Bovril acquisition again made a big contribution and improved margins. Indeed, since total group sales grew by just under 14 per cent to £639m, the higher overall profit owed more to better margins and higher volume than price increases. Helped by a good performance in the United States by the Ticar antibiotic, the continuing strength of Amoxil in the United Kingdom and Japan, pharmaceutical volume growth was probably around 10 per cent.



Sir Graham Wilkins, chairman of Beecham Group

Longer-term, there are worries over the tough attitude the Japanese may adopt towards foreign drug companies. At present, however, Beecham's products appear to be welcomed and there is scope for European pharmaceutical companies to arrange licensing and marketing deals for Japanese products which should bring mutual benefits. Beecham shares have performed strongly over the last year, reflecting the large overseas exposure. They rose a further 4p to 228p last night, just a whisker below their 1980-81 peak.

● *RIT and Guinness Peat have held a common interest in Esperanza for a long time, but the severing of the connexion by RIT's purchase at 130p a share of GP's remaining 9 per cent holding is convenient to both. For GP it brings £1.4m cash, which will be welcome after a difficult year, and is consistent with the declared policy of concentrating on mainstream financial and commodity operations. For RIT, however, it is the beginning rather than the end of the story.*

Although Takeover Panel rules compel RIT to make a general bid now that the additional 9 per cent has carried its total holding to 38.5 per cent, it is doubtful that RIT expects or wants full control, or even perhaps a majority of the equity. The offer values Esperanza at £15m, probably rather more than RIT wants to commit to a single business at the moment, and its purposes are just as well served by a stake of 40 per cent or so, especially since the departure of GP leaves RIT the single biggest shareholder.

RIT's purposes are two fold. Most important, Esperanza's worldwide operations could open many doors for RIT. The company's involvement with shipping, particularly, gives it representation in 48 countries. Esperanza is also the kind of company ideally suited to the development of financial services, a main part of RIT's strategy.

Second, Esperanza's pretax profits recovered to £3.82m in the last financial year, and at 130p a share the company looks a good buy. RIT will be able to include these profits as those of an associated company and the nature of Esperanza's operations mean that there is unlikely to be a call for funds. If the deal represents something of a contraction for GP, it is another sign that RIT is an up and coming force.

W. H. Smith

Cutting its losses in US

W. H. Smith has finally bitten the bullet in the United States and decided to pull out of contract book distribution and general publishing, concentrating instead on the profitable activities of the remainder bargain book business and religious publishing. And with losses in the United States running at £3.1m in the first eight months of the year, against £147,000 in the same period last year, that should give the group a useful boost from here on. As it is, the pretax return in the group's "low season" is up from £817,000 to £3.1m: so it looks as if the full year out-turn, excluding property sales, could be heading towards £21m against £16.1m last year.

To date the United Kingdom wholesaling side has benefited from the lower incidence of industrial disputes, the increase in newspaper cover prices, the rise in circulation of the "pops" on the back of bingo, and the rush of publishing that went with the royal wedding. There has also been a virtual elimination of losses on book wholesaling in Britain, and book distribution, while still losing money, is doing so at a reduced rate.

Redland/Marley

A slap on the wrist

Both Marley and Redland, the building materials groups, taken to task by the Monopolies Commission, may now regret putting large glossy photographs of their roof tiles on the covers of their most recent annual reports. Market reaction to the Commission's report was to mark down the shares of the two companies after hours by almost 10 per cent at one point, although the price of both recovered a little later: Marley to 34p, down 2p from the previous day's close, and Redland to 142p, 15p down.

The recovery reflects the view that the Commission's report is not, for the time being at least, going to do anything to damage either group's profits. The report represents a slapped wrist in the past and a potential slapped wrist in the future, but for the present, it has stopped short of ordering divestment or directly altering the companies pricing policies. Indeed, the signs are that neither company is going to alter its pricing policy or trim margins. The hint that the public sector should buy elsewhere will have, at best, only a marginal effect on either company.

United Kingdom roof tiles sales do in any case represent less than 10 per cent of total sales for both companies. Even with the margins that the Commission suggests the companies are making, roof tiles represent a useful but not main source of profits. At present, there seems little reason to revise projected profits this year of about £15.5m for Marley and £42.5m for Redland. The crucial time will come when the building industry picks up again, if the Office of Fair Trading decides to get tough.

Economic notebook

Why Sir Geoffrey needs an exchange rate policy

Sir Geoffrey Howe, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the Treasury Select Committee on Monday that the fight against inflation remained the Government's central economic objective and the control of sterling M3, the broad measure of money, its principal weapon in the battle. Suggestions that the Chancellor was about to abandon the pre-eminence of sterling M3 in favour of a range of other economic dials — broad and narrow measures of money, growth of money gross domestic product, as well as the exchange rate — now look somewhat wide of the mark.

Signs over the past year or so that the Government has become increasingly concerned abut limiting movements in the exchange rate do not seem to have been reflected in the emergence of any coherent policy on what the value of the pound should be. Earlier this year, when the pound was very strong, ministers continually referred to the exchange rate as a reason for bringing interest down. In September, when the Bank of England intervened to drive up interest rates, the desire to avert a sterling collapse was said to be the principal factor. But on both occassions the money supply indicators and the movement in the exchange rate were pointing in the same direction.

In the first instance, when interest rates were coming down, the Government had no reason to suppose that money supply growth was outside its target range for this year, while the exchange rate was clearly damagingly high from the point of view of industry.

The Government's confidence was further boosted by the rapid fall in the rate of inflation.

In the second, a weak pound and (as far as could be discerned through the statistical fog created by the Civil Service dispute) runaway money supply both pointed in the direction of increasing interest rates. This time the drop in sterling was seen as posing the most immediate threat to the Government's counter-inflation strategy.

Now, for the first time since the Government started thinking seriously about the exchange rate, the pound and the money supply dials are pointing in opposite directions.

The pound, helped by falling interest rates in America and elsewhere, has revived and the money markets are now signalling that this calls for lower interest rates in Britain, too. But the money supply, boosted by buoyant bank lending mainly to the personal sector, is careering out of control.

Now that the exchange rate has ceased to be an immediate problem and no longer threatens to ruin the counter-inflation strategy the Chancellor has turned his attention back to the indicator that does — the money supply. That is why the Bank acted on Monday to stop interest rates in the markets from falling. The Government is frightened that lower interest rates will lead to a money supply explosion.

It remains to be seen what the Chancellor will decide to do if the pound begins to rise again. This is all too possible if Britain attempts to pursue a tight money policy with high interest rates, while interest rates in the rest of the world are tumbling.

While this would be good news for inflation, the Government surely could not contemplate with equanimity any rise in the exchange rate which threatened to repeat the destructive impact on British industry of the 1980 appreciation of the rate. Yet any attempt to bring down the value of the pound would run directly counter to the money supply target.

The Government shows no sign of having a policy to cope with this inconsistency. This is partly because it feels, in the face of the evidence, that it is better able to control the money supply than the exchange rate, because the money supply is less subject to outside shocks, like oil price rises.

It also believes that domestic money growth influences the exchange rate. So, for example, it is fairly pointless to intervene to keep the pound from rising if tight money policies at home, relative to policy abroad, are pushing it up.

(It is fair to say that the Chancellor does not accept that the money supply is the principal determinant of the exchange rate. This proposition was argued by, among others, Professor Alan Walters, the Prime Minister's economic adviser, last year when he suggested that the rising exchange rate reflected tight money conditions, even though sterling M3 was running well above target.

Sir Geoffrey's overriding commitment to a tight money supply target would seem to rule out any early move towards joining the European Monetary System. Though the Government has shown itself prepared to stop the pound from dropping to levels which would wreck the inflation strategy, it has demonstrated little interest in curbing any rise.

Moreover, to the extent that the Government does take a view on the exchange rate, it is couched in terms of the effective rate, which is thought to have most significance for inflation, rather than the rate against European currencies. Athough Britain now does more than half its trade with Europe, including countries outside the EMS but with currencies linked to it informally, the dollar remains the biggest single influence on the effective rate.

Sir Geoffrey has repeatedly argued, with justification, that an exchange rate target, inside or outside the EMS, does not absolve the Government from taking economic decisions — on interest rates, taxation and public spending — which may be unpleasant. To stop the pound falling, for example, would normally mean higher interest rates and more contractionary policies.

But, apart from those who believe in magic, many proponents of a policy of an exchange rate target taking precedence over a money supply target do so because they believe that it would provide a better guide to policy when the two conflict. The crucial importance of the exchange rate to industrial competitiveness and finances, and the speed with which changes affect the economy, mean that the Government risks inflicting uncertainty and long-term damage by leaving the rate to react, unhindered, to every economic shock and change of sentiment.

The anti-inflation dream of Sir Geoffrey may once again provoke industry's nightmares.

Frances Williams

Are the young really pricing themselves out jobs?

In January the government is to launch its new "Young Workers Scheme" to "encourage employers to recruit more young people at realistic wage rates". It plans to pay £15 a week to employers who keep young people's gross earnings below £40.

The scheme is designed to encourage employers to provide more jobs for youngsters and is, it might be thought, a very worthy abandonment of free market principles to provide much needed opportunities for the "generation at risk".

But it is based on a completely unproved assumption that young people's wages are pricing them out of jobs — that the levels of pay for the under twenties is a root cause of youth unemployment. It is an assumption almost universally accepted. Even a leading article in *The Times* of October 9 talked of "greedy wage claims and union intransigence about levels of starting pay" being among the causes of unemployment.

Yet the figures tell a different story. In 1975, according to statistics given in recent parliamentary answers to Mr Alex Lyon, MP, males under 18 years of age were earning 41 per cent of adult earnings. In 1980 the figure was 39 per cent. In 1975 females under the age of 18 were earning 58 per cent of the adult rate. In 1980 they were earning 55 per cent.

In other words there has been very little change in the proportion of young people's wage rates to those of adults — if anything there has been a slight decline. Yet all the talk would lead one to believe exactly the opposite, that figures would show a dramatic increase in young people's wage rates to account for higher youth unemployment.

The danger in this so far unchallenged conventional wisdom is that it could mean reduced living standards for young workers and would also be the stalking horse for lowering adult rates, particularly through the system of Wages Councils and Boards which are supposed to protect the conditions of workers in the worst organized and lowest paid sections of industry.

The myth of young people "pricing themselves out of jobs" is heard frequently.

"Not enough apprentices are being taken on in agriculture and other industries because the younger element of the workforce is over priced", a National Farmers Union representative was recently quoted as saying.

"Young people had been priced out of the jobs market because of the high wages they were paid", according to the report of a speech by Mr Nigel Vinson, chairman of the Development Commission, at a conference in the summer of the Country Landowners' Association on creating jobs in rural areas.

In an article in *The Daily Telegraph* in August, Tory MP Mr Richard Needham speaks of a Post Office scheme some two years ago paying 16-year-olds at the rate of £43 a week. "It is this type of ludicrous union-negotiated starting wage which is the cause of most of our self-inflicted problems", he complains.

It is a seductive argument: For Mrs Thatcher it takes the blame for some of the present unemployment away from her Government and for many employers it is a perfect opportunity to cut wages. But examples of the effects of these alleged high wages in actual job losses are sparse indeed.

On the contrary, a 1980 Department of Employment Research Paper, "Youth Unemployment", by Peter Makeham, which undertook a fairly rigorous examination of national statistics on unemployment, concluded among other things "that variations in youth unemployment do not appear to have any systematic relationship with changes in the relative earnings of young people". Nor are the changes of earnings significant anyway.

The figures given in the parliamentary answers to Mr Lyon on July 13 show that there is a huge gap between average gross weekly earnings for under 18s and for those on the adult rate. In 1980 the figure for under-18s was 53 per cent for males and 67 per cent for females (an indication not so much that the girls are doing well, as of the low basic rates for adult women).

Figures dealing with the earnings of apprentices and full-time trainees in relation to average adult earnings again show very little movement — 56 to 57 per cent in the years 1975 and 1978.

Much is made of the relatively low pay of young people abroad, especially in West Germany, but little mention is made of the much higher level of training carried on there. Most West German young people are subject to a training contract. They have statutory day-release and complete their training with a legally recognised qualification.

What kind of jobs do young people do? A small minority are in training. They include apprentices who are genuinely training and who do not contribute their full "whack" to begin with. However, as they go on, they make bigger and bigger contributions. Yet their wages are only about half the average adult rate. There are also many so called "apprentices", who could be included in the statistics but who are doing a productive job, like many young hairdressers.

But the mojority of under-18's who are at work are fully effective workers. They work in unskilled jobs, learnt in a few days and, like the checkout girls at many department stores, are just as productive as adults.

To sum up:

— there is no evidence that young people get "high" wages. Government statistics show them getting an almost constant proportion (around half) of adult rates.

— statistical studies show that there is no correlation between young peoples' rates of pay and their rates of unemployment.

— only a small proportion of young people are in training. Many are providing employers with the same service as adults (for example in retail distribution) and hence would justify getting far higher rates.

— the whole "pricing themselves out of jobs" argument, far from being a plan for providing jobs, can be seen in another light — as a wage-cutting, cheap labour exercise. The planned "Young Workers Scheme" of providing Government subsidies to employers who hold wages down, will throw a deliberate spanner into the works of collective bargaining machinery and encourage many employers at present bound by wage council minimum rates to break the law.

— youth employment, like adult unemployment arises from the economic situation Tnd Government policy.

Chris Kaufman

The author is a research officer with the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers.

Photograph: George Crane



A junior at work in a London hairdresser's: many trainees are in fact doing productive work.

EARNINGS OF YOUNG PEOPLE*
(percentage of adult rates)

	Ages (¹)							
MALES April	Under 21	18 to 20	Under 18	16	17	18	19	20
1973	46(²)							
1974(³)	53	60	38					
1975	55	62	41	36	44	53	62	70
1976	54	61	39	34	41	52	60	69
1977(³)	55	61	40					
1978	55	61	40	35	43	54	61	69
1979	54	61	40	35	43	54	61	68
1980	54	61	39	34	42	53	60	68
FEMALES April								
1973								
1974	68	75	56					
1975	68	74	58	53	60	68	75	79
1976	67	73	54	48	56	65	72	77
1977	68	74	55					
1978	68	74	54	50	57	68	74	80
1979	69	75	56	52	58	69	74	80
1980	68	73	55	53	57	67	73	79

*Average gross weekly earnings of full-time employees under 21, whose pay in the survey period was not affected by absence, as percentage of the corresponding figure for those aged 21 and over.

(¹) At January 1 preceding survey.
(²) A significant number of employees aged 15 were included in the survey before the raising of the school leaving age in 1973.
(³) For 1974 and 1977 analyses by individual years of age were not prepared.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	15 %
Barclays	15 %
BCCI	15 %
Consolidated Crds	15½%
C. Hoare & Co	*15 %
Lloyds Bank	15 %
Midland Bank	15 %
Nat Westminster	15 %
TSB	15 %
WilliamsandGlyn's	15 %

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 13%, up to £50,000 13½% over £50,000 14%.

Business Diary: Third time lucky for MTTA?

Britain's beleaguered machine tool industry yesterday found itself yet another leader in Kenneth Lane, executive chairman of Kearney & Trecker Marwin.

Lane takes over as the director general of the Machine Tool Trades Association, it was annouced after yesterday's general council meeting in London. Lane has a hard road ahead of him. He is the third director general of MTTA this year. His predecessor Roy Ward remained in the chair for only four months, before storming out of the Association's Bayswater offices complaining that a small cabal within the MTTA was thwarting his attempts "to drag the industry into the 1980s".

The industry, like the association, needs all the help it can get. Production has collapsed over the last ten years

Although there were strong undertones of a personality clash between Ward and the MTTA heirachy the same could not be said of the long serving, Howard Barrett, Ward's predecessor as director general, who retired last May. But at the time of his retirement even Barrett did not attempt to disguise his unhappiness at the lack of responsibility afforded to the director general of the MTTA.

Says who?

A pat on the back yesterday for the British Airports Authority and Humberside County Council came from no less august a body than the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy. Their financial reports were judged the best of 73 entries for the institute's fledgling Public Sector Accounts Award.

The BAA won praise for the quantity and quality of the information it made public and the clear language of its presentation, especially in a separate report for its employees, something the institute values highly. Humberside, too, picked up marks for the simplicity of its presentation and easy-to-follow language. In these cost-conscious days, the inexpensive production did not pass unnoticed either.

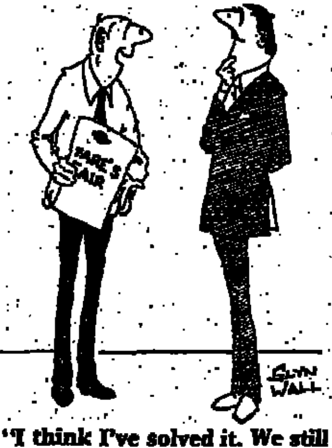
Humberside also scored high in the judges' view because of the objective and dispassionate nature of its report. Local authorities, it appears, being political animals, tend to let that colour the presentation of their figures.

Indeed, financial information not disclosed was as much a talking point at the award ceremony at the Guildhall as was what had been made public.

Central government departments are the worst offenders in that respect, although nationalized industries and health authorities are not blameless either. Local authorities are now covered by a recent code of practice.

Central government's absence of entries was highlighted by Hubert Monroe, chairman of the judges and Special Presiding Commissioner for Income Tax. Indeed, his own department was a non-entrant.

But the problem seems to be that central government departments just do not publish suitable reports, rather than that there is any Machiavellian plot of secrecy.



"I think I've solved it. We still reduce the fares — but you have to pay to get off."

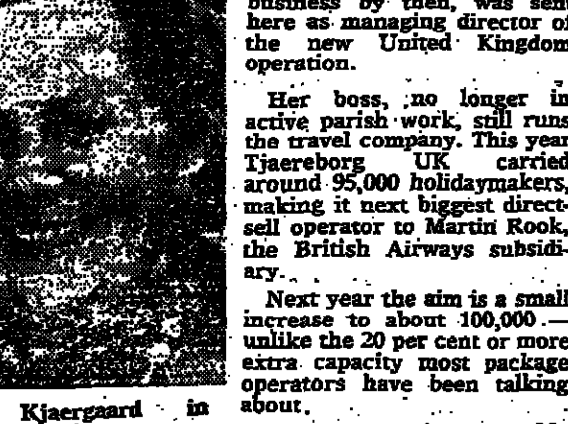
Debts delight

A reduction in the size of business debts per firm is the "first sign of the recession bottoming out" according to Herbert Young, president of the West Riding Trade Protection Association which holds its 123rd annual general meeting in Leeds today.

Debts recovered during the year reached the highest yet figure of £4.5m and this money is recirculated back into industry. The association, which collects debts throughout Britain, the EEC countries and as far as the Pacific, employs no personal collectors but does all its business by letter. It is achieving an 80 per cent success rate compared with an average of 65 per cent of debt collection agencies generally.

Young will tell member firms that, while the asssociation is substantially increasing its membership, the number of debts pro rata was reduced over the last quarter of the financial year to August 31, 1981, by about 15 per cent compared with the same period the previous year.

On the debit side, however, in the first six months of the year, business failures recorded an unprecedented increase, with more that 4,500 liquidations compared with 3,100 in the 1980 period.



Sonja Kjaergaard in London yesterday.

The Dane course

Sonja Kjaergaard was until four years ago secretary to a priest. She is now managing director of a travel company.

The priest was Eilef Krogager, the Dane who started up the now direct-sell package holiday company which he named after his native village, Tjaereborg. (Say it "chairbawg", hence the company's advertisement in the United Kingdom with its animated armchair).

Tjaereborg cuts out the high street travel agents, and decided to move into Britain just over four years ago. Ms Kjaergaard, a divorcee with two daughters, who says she had learnt a lot about the business by then, was sent here as managing director of the new United Kingdom operation.

Her boss, no longer in active parish work, still runs the travel company. This year Tjaereborg UK carried around 95,000 holidaymakers, making it next biggest direct-sell operator to Martin Rook, the British Airways subsidiary.

Next year the aim is a small increase to about 100,000 — unlike the 20 per cent or more extra capacity most package operators have been talking about.

The reason is, says Ms Kjaergaard, that she wants to avoid "late consolidations" — the euphemism for its holidays which disappear as schedules are mashed together, meaning that you may be offered a different hotel, a different flight or even a different country from the one you have booked.

Tjaereborg's British operations saw a profits upturn last season, she says, which might partly offset the bad times the organization has been seeing, especially in Scandinavia. But so far the British end accounts for only 10 per cent of the group turnover.

Ross Davies

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Modest rally in gilts

Equities showed their first sign of indecision yesterday, after the Bank of England's cautious approach to domestic interest rates revealed earlier in the week.

Investors, uncertain of the market's next move, decided to play it safe and withdrew support to leave prices drifting steadily throughout the day in thin trade.

Dealers admitted they could see no real reason for the set-back and were hoping for signs of a rally later today when new-time buying will be introduced. But the final picture at the close of business last night showed the *FT* Index 4.8 off at 503.2 and cutting the rise on the account so far to 9 points.

The only bright spot in the day's proceedings were first-time dealings in the much-heralded Exco which had been 63 times oversubscribed. However, despite the initial rush by the stags to take their profits and the subsequent scramble around jobbers, which saw a few tempers frayed, the outcome proved to be a little disappointing. Last week the market had been talking of a premium of up to £1 over the 140p offer price. But after opening at 185p the price subsequently closed at 178p—a premium of 38p.

The market's other newcomer, Television South, made its market debut yesterday, after last week's offer which was only just oversubscribed. The common shares opened at 33p in quiet trade with the loan stock at £87, equivalent to a premium of 52p over the £9 combined units.

Gilts were able to shrug off the worries over the prolonged spell before the next reduction in interest rates and reported some modest increases at the close. But applications for the new tap, which begins dealings today, were described as "modest".

In blue chips, the half-year figures from Beecham offered few surprises, being much in line with most expectations, with the price reverting to unchanged at 228p, after 229p. Unilever, which reported on Tuesday, retreated 14p to 621p, while fading bid hopes clipped 2p from P & O Dfd at 123p. Losses were also seen in ICI, 6p to 274p, BOC Group, 2p to 145p, and Hawker Siddeley, 4p to 314p.

On the bid front, Esperanza Trading climbed 12p to 142p after receiving terms worth 130p a share from RIT, unchanged at 352p. Guinness Peat, which has already agreed to sell its 9 per cent stake in Esperanza to RIT, gained 4p to 89p.

But ACC remained unchanged at 57p in spite of rumours that the group planned to sell its music publishing business. ACC said it was listening to any proposals put forward. Meanwhile, Scottish & Newcastle slipped 4p to 50p after denying suggestions that it planned to sell its Tower Hotel. But did admit receiving several inquiries and was considering some form of rationalization.

In builders, Redland fell 9p to 148p and Marley 1p to 35½p after the publication of the report from the Monopolies and Mergers Commission over the supply of roof tiles.

Oils again lost ground ahead of Shell's third-quarter figures, expected today. Estimates of net revenue, before currency adjustments, vary from £275m to £500m compared with £340m last time. Shell itself lost 6p at 360p and BP eased 4p to 302p.

Equity turnover on November 17 was £92.310m (12,349 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were: Exco, Beecham, P&O d'fd, GM Firth, Racal, Bestobell, Vaal Reefs and W H Smith.

Traded options attracted a total of 1,518 contracts, of which 458 were puts. Interest was centred on Imperial Group with 306 calls and Racal on 272.

Traditional options saw calls in TW Ward on 12p, Royal Bank of Scotland on 161p and Oscar Kemsley on 71p, with a double completed in Exco on 23p.

BPC offer for printer called off

The provisional agreement made last week to save Carlisle Web Offset cannot now be completed after the failure of Mr Robert Maxwell's British Printing Corporation to agree terms with a union.

Mr Ian McIsaac of Touche Ross, joint receiver of Carlisle, says that in view of this unexpected setback he has no alternative but to close the business, which prints the northern edition of the *TV Times*. BPC agreed to buy the business last week and made individual job offers to 168 people. Mr McIsaac says that the sole reason for non-completion was the inability of one of the three unions involved to accept the offer.

Impala Platinum

Impala Platinum, South Africa's second biggest platinum producer, will cut production by 10 to 15 per cent next year. In August the company was producing at the rate of 540,000 ounces a year.

The reduction has been caused by customers taking only the minimum amount of metal allowed under their contracts. By bringing production and consumption more into line, Impala hopes to stabilize the price, now around $382 an ounce.

Krugerrand sales soar

Sales of Krugerrands soared by 52 per cent last month over September to 329,089 ounces. To date sales have totalled 2.79 million ounces, 22 per cent above the corresponding period of last year.

Grange Trust

S. G. Warburg & Company says that the ordinary offer for Grange Trust, made on behalf of Tenzerden Investments, became unconditional as to acceptances on November 17. The preference offer for the cumulative preference stock of Grange has been declared unconditional and both offers will remain open for acceptance

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Anglo Metropolitan (I)	0.185(—)	0.036(—)	2.3(—)	0.5(—)	—	—(—)
Beecham (I)	639.5(562.1)	81.6(66.6)	7.6(5.77)	3.7(3.09)	1/2	—(6.66)
Bremar Tst. (I)	—(—)	0.85(0.053)	0.89(1.10)	1(1)	25/1	—(2.6)
Barton Transport (F)	7.13(6.46)	0.09†(0.04†)	22†(10.3†)	16(16.5)	—	16(16.5)
Equity Income (F)	—(—)	0.97(0.96)	—(—)	11.7(11)	—	16.7(16)
Chamberlin & Hill (I)	4.31(4.97)	0.2(0.325)	—(—)	1.1(1.1)	12/12	—(2.75)
Glasgow Pavilion (I)	0.43(0.36)	0.11†(0.026†)	9.5*(2.48†)	—	—	—(—)
Flight Refuel. (I)	10.09(8.88)	1.38(1.45)	—(—)	1.4(0.95)	21/12	—(2.55)
Cen. Sthlds. Inv. (F)	—(—)	0.55(0.55)	4.16(4.24)	2.8(2.5)	14/1	4(3.7)
Jersey Gen. Inv. (I)	—(—)	0.48*(0.44*)	5.0(4.58)	4.5(4)	18/12	—(10)
London Tst. (I)	—(—)	0.4(0.39)	1.24(1.43)	1.2(1.2)	30/12	—(3.5)
W. H. Smith (8 mths)	469(403)	3.1(0.8)	2.0(0.6)	1.5(1.4)	25/1	—(12.3)
Utd. Electronics (I)	4.59(4.37)	0.03(0.4)	0.5(3.1)	0.57(0.57)	8/1	—(1.57)
Wade Pott. (F)	10.4(11.5)	0.5†(1.45)	—(—)	1.5(1.5)	6/1	2(2)
Warnford Inv. (I)	1.96(1.53)	1.55(1.15)	10.97(6.38)	5.5(4.5)	13/4	—(10)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * Net income; † Loss.

125 jobs go as Wade closes subsidiary

By Margareta Pagano

Wade Potteries has closed the two factories of its Govencroft Glasgow, subsidiary with the loss of 125 jobs because its stoneware flagon business is faced with shrinking demand from the Scottish whisky industry, its main customer.

The closure comes after prolonged efforts by the group to save the subsidiary. But with a 75 per cent fall in demand over the last year, Wade says all efforts have been in vain and discontinuing manufacture was the only option.

Last year Govencroft lost £477,000 before tax. Closure and redundancy costs, and a write-down of fixed assets are covered in the £850,000 extraordinary item in this year's accounts.

Mr Anthony Wade, chairman, said yesterday the Scottish whisky industry had shrunk to a level where Govencroft was no longer viable. The remainder of the business will be taken up by one of Wade's Stoke-on-Trent factories.

The other four of the group's divisions fared relatively better despite difficult trading through lower demand which led to short-time working and further redundancies. Another 75 employees lost their jobs in the group bringing the total to 200.

But pretax profits fell from £1.4m last time to £506,620 in the year to July on sales which declined by £1m to £10.4m. After tax charges of £162,000 and the extraordinary debit the attributable loss is £411,288 against £956,700. Nevertheless, shareholders receive an unchanged final dividend of 2.14p gross, making a total of 2.85p gross. The group's shares rose 3p to 34p.

Flight Refuelling hopeful after first-half fall

By Our Financial Staff

Pretax profits of Flight Refuelling, the manufacturer of specialized equipment for the aircraft, nuclear and electronics industries, fell from £1.5m to £1.4m in the six months to June, although turnover rose from £8.9m to £10.1m.

But the directors forecast an improvement in the second half, which will include a first contribution from Stanley Aviation Corporation of the United States

In the year to December, 1980, Flight Refuelling made pretax profits of £2.9m on a turnover of £19m.

Trading profits for the group came to £1.46m for the six months, from which was deducted £71,000 representing interest on the short-term loan raised in connexion with the acquisition of Stanley.

Tax took £320,000, against £168,000 in the first half of 1980, and at the net level profits for the six months were £1.1m against £1.3m.

A directors' statement said: In the light of these results, and of the undertaking in respect of dividend policy contained in the circular to shareholders dated June 5, 1981, covering the rights issue and the acquisition of Stanley Aviation Corporation, the directors have declared a dividend of 5.6 per cent amounting to 1.4p per share.

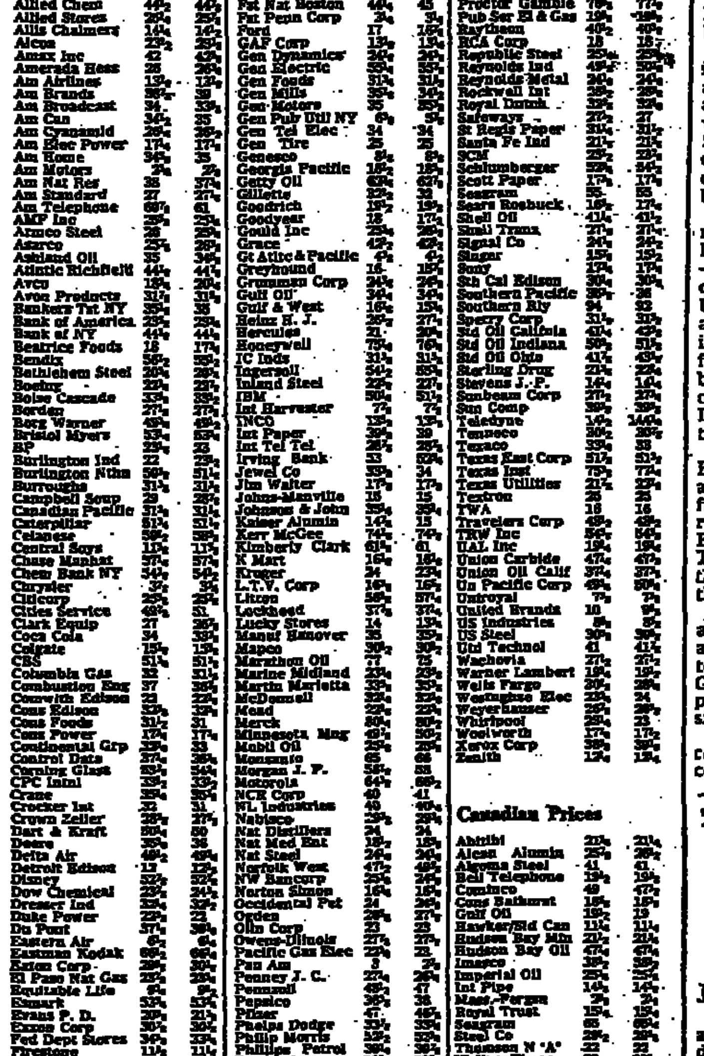
"This constitutes an increase of 47 per cent over the previous interim dividend of 3.8 per cent and will absorb £205,000."

Wall Street

New York, Nov 18.—Stocks closed mostly lower as the market continued to react to recessionary pressures.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down about two points most of the day but then accelerated its decline near the close to end off 6.09 points at 844.08.

Analysts said the Dow Jones average slid more than the market as whole because of weakening blue chip stocks, most of which are in cyclical industries that are very sensitive to the economy.



	Nov 18	Nov 17
Allied Chem	44½	44⅞
Allied Stores	25⅝	25¾
Allis Chalmers	14¼	14½
Alcoa	23½	23¾
Amax Inc	42	42¾
Amerada Hess	28	28¾
Am Airlines	13¼	13¼
Am Brands	38⅞	39
Am Broadcast	34	33¾
Am Can	34½	35
Am Cyanamid	28⅛	28⅝
Am Elec Power	17¼	17¼
Am Home	34⅝	35
Am Motors	2⅞	2⅞
Am Nat Res	38	37¾
Am Standard	27	27⅛
Am Telephone	60⅞	61
AMP Inc	23⅝	23¾
Armco Steel	26	25¾
Asarco	25⅞	26⅜
Ashland Oil	35	34⅝
Atlntic Richfield	44½	44⅞
Avco	18¾	20⅛
Avon Products	31⅞	31⅝
Bankers Tst NY	35⅝	35
Bank of America	23⅝	23¾
Bank of NY	44⅛	44½
Beatrice Foods	18	17¾
Bendix	58½	59½
Bethlehem Steel	20⅝	20¾
Boeing	22¾	22⅞
Boise Cascade	33⅝	33½
Borden	27⅜	27⅜
Borg Warner	49⅝	49½
Bristol Myers	53⅝	53¾
BP	23⅞	23
Burlington Ind	22	23½
Burlington Nthn	50⅞	51¼
Burroughs	31⅞	31½
Campbell Soup	29	28⅞
Canadian Pacific	31¾	31¼
Caterpillar	51¾	51¼
Celanese	56⅛	58⅝
Central Soya	11⅞	11⅞
Chase Manhat	57⅛	57⅛
Chem Bank NY	54½	54½
Chrysler	3⅞	3¾
Citicorp	25⅝	25⅝
Cities Service	49⅝	51
Clark Equip	27	26⅞
Coca Cola	34	33¾
Colgate	15⅞	15¾
CBS	51¼	51⅞
Columbia Gas	32	31¾
Combustion Eng	37	36¾
Comwlth Edison	22	22¾
Cons Edison	22⅞	22⅞
Cons Foods	31½	31
Cons Power	17¾	17⅛
Continental Grp	33⅛	33
Control Data	37¼	38¾
Corning Glass	53⅞	54¾
CPC Intnl	33⅞	33½
Crane	35⅛	35⅛
Crocker Int	32	31
Crown Zeller	28⅞	27⅞
Dart & Kraft	50¼	50
Deere	35⅝	36
Delta Air	40½	40¾
Detroit Edison	12	12⅛
Disney	52⅞	52¾
Dow Chemical	23⅞	24⅛
Dresser Ind	32¾	32½
Duke Power	22⅞	22
Du Pont	37¼	38⅛
Eastern Air	6⅞	6⅛
Eastman Kodak	68½	68¼
Eaton Corp	29⅝	30¼
El Paso Nat Gas	23⅝	23⅝
Equitable Life	9⅝	9½
Esmark	53⅜	53⅜
Evans P. D.	20⅞	21½
Exxon Corp	30⅞	30¾
Fed Dept Stores	34⅝	33⅝
Firestone	11⅛	11⅛
Fst Chicago	20	20¼
Fst Intrst Bncp	30⅛	30⅛

	Nov 18	Nov 17
Fst Nat Boston	44¼	45
Fst Penn Corp	3⅛	3¼
Ford	17	16¾
GAF Corp	13⅛	13⅛
Gen Dynamics	24⅛	24⅝
Gen Electric	55¾	55⅞
Gen Foods	31¼	31⅝
Gen Mills	35⅛	34½
Gen Motors	35	35⅞
Gen Pub Util NY	6⅛	5⅞
Gen Tel Elec	34	34
Gen Tire	25	25
Genesco	8⅛	8⅛
Georgia Pacific	18½	18¾
Getty Oil	63¾	62⅞
Gillette	32⅛	32
Goodrich	19½	19¾
Goodyear	18	17¾
Gould Inc	23⅝	26⅜
Grace	42⅞	42⅞
Gt Atlntc & Pacific	4⅛	4⅛
Greyhound	16	16⅝
Grumman Corp	24⅝	24⅝
Gulf Oil	34¼	34⅛
Gulf & West	16⅛	15¾
Heinz H. J.	28⅞	27⅞
Hercules	21	20¾
Honeywell	75¾	76¾
IC Inds	31¼	31¼
Ingersoll	54½	55¾
Inland Steel	22⅝	22⅞
IBM	50¾	51½
Int Harvester	7¾	7¾
INCO	13⅝	13⅝
Int Paper	39⅝	39
Int Tel Tel	28⅞	28¾
Irving Bank	53	52¾
Jewel Co	33⅝	34
Jim Walter	17⅞	17⅛
Johns-Manville	15	15
Johnson & John	35¼	35¼
Kaiser Alumin	14⅝	15
Kerr McGee	74⅛	74⅞
Kimberly Clark	61¼	61
K Mart	16⅛	16⅛
Kroger	24	23¾
L.T.V. Corp	16⅞	16⅞
Litton	56⅞	57¼
Lockheed	37⅛	37¼
Lucky Stores	14	13¾
Manuf Hanover	35	35⅞
Mapco	30½	30½
Marathon Oil	77	75
Marine Midland	23¼	23⅝
Martin Marietta	33⅝	35⅞
McDonnell	32⅛	32⅛
Mead	22⅝	22¾
Merck	80¼	80½
Minnesota Mng	49⅞	50½
Mobil Oil	25⅝	25⅝
Monsanto	65	66
Morgan J. P.	58⅞	58
Motorola	64⅞	66½
NCR Corp	40	41
NL Industries	40	40⅛
Nabisco	29⅞	29¾
Nat Distillers	24	24
Nat Med Ent	18½	18⅞
Nat Steel	24⅛	24⅛
Norfolk West	47½	48⅞
NW Bancorp	25⅝	24⅝
Norton Simon	16⅝	16⅛
Occidental Pet	24	26⅜
Ogden	28⅝	27⅞
Olin Corp	23	23
Owens-Illinois	27⅝	27⅞
Pacific Gas Elec	22⅝	22
Pan Am	3	2⅞
Penney J. C.	27⅛	26⅝
Pennzoil	48½	47
Pepsico	36⅞	38
Pfizer	47	46⅝
Phelps Dodge	33½	33¾
Philip Morris	52½	52⅝
Phillips Petrol	38⅛	38¼
Polaroid	19⅝	19⅜
PPG Ind	39½	37⅞

	Nov 18	Nov 17
Proctor Gamble	78⅝	77⅛
Pub Ser El & Gas	19⅛	18⅝
Raytheon	40½	40⅞
RCA Corp	18	18
Republic Steel	25⅛	25⅝
Reynolds Ind	49⅝	50⅜
Reynolds Metal	24⅛	24⅛
Rockwell Int	28⅝	28⅝
Royal Dutch	32⅝	32⅛
Safeways	27⅛	27
St Regis Paper	31¼	31½
Santa Fe Ind	21½	21⅝
SCM	23½	23⅝
Schlumberger	52⅝	54⅝
Scott Paper	17⅛	17¾
Seagram	55	55
Sears Roebuck	16⅞	17⅛
Shell Oil	41¼	41½
Shell Trans	27⅛	27⅛
Signal Co	24⅝	24½
Singer	15⅝	15½
Sony	17¼	17¾
Sth Cal Edison	30¼	30¼
Southern Pacific	38⅞	38
Southern Rly	94	92
Sperry Corp	31⅛	31⅞
Std Oil Califnia	41¼	42⅝
Std Oil Indiana	50⅝	51⅝
Std Oil Ohio	41⅞	43⅞
Sterling Drug	21⅝	22⅛
Stevens J. P.	14⅛	14¼
Sunbeam Corp	27½	27¼
Sun Comp	39⅝	39⅝
Teledyne	142	144½
Tenneco	30½	30⅞
Texaco	33⅛	33
Texas East Corp	51⅞	51½
Texas Inst	75⅞	77¼
Texas Utilities	21½	22⅛
Textron	25	25
TWA	18	16
Travelers Corp	43½	42½
TRW Inc	54⅞	54⅝
UAL Inc	19¼	19⅛
Union Carbide	47⅛	47⅝
Union Oil Calif	37¼	37¼
Un Pacific Corp	49⅝	50¼
Uniroyal	7⅛	7⅛
United Brands	10	9⅝
US Industries	8⅜	8⅝
US Steel	30⅛	30⅞
Utd Technol	41	41¼
Wachovia	27½	27½
Warner Lambert	19¼	19½
Wells Fargo	20⅝	20¾
Westinghse Elec	23⅝	24
Weyerhauser	28⅞	28⅞
Whirlpool	25¼	23
Woolworth	17¼	17½
Xerox Corp	38⅝	38⅝
Zenith	12⅛	12¼

Canadian Prices

	Nov 18	Nov 17
Abitibi	21⅝	21¼
Alcan Alumin	25⅞	26½
Algoma Steel	41	41
Bell Telephone	19½	19⅝
Cominco	49	47½
Cons Bathurst	18⅝	18⅞
Gulf Oil	19½	19
Hawker/Sid Can	11¼	11¼
Hudson Bay Mng	21½	21¼
Hudson Bay Oil	47¼	47¼
Imasco	38½	38½
Imperial Oil	25⅝	25⅞
Int Pipe	14⅛	14⅞
Mass-Ferguson	2⅞	2¼
Royal Trust	15¼	15⅛
Seagram	65	66¼
Steel Co	28½	28⅝
Thomson N 'A'	22	22
Walker Hiram	22	22⅝
WCT	11⅞	12

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

AVERAGE EARNINGS

Index numbers for average earnings of employees in all industries and services seasonally adjusted covered by the monthly earnings inquiry released by the Department of Employment.

	Index (Jan. 1976 = 100)	Change over previous 12 months %
1980		
August	187.3	21.7
September	194.0	26.1
October	190.7	20.1
November	192.6	18.9
December	196.6	19.5
January 1981	193.3	18.6
February	196.9	16.5
March	197.9	14.5
April	199.5	13.9
May	200.0	13.2
June	203.9	12.0
July	205.3	12.1
August	211.4	12.8
September*	212.1	9.4

* provisional

Commodities

COPPER was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash bars, £853-56 a metric ton; high-grade three months, £880-80.50. Sales, 3,050 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £848-50; three months, £875-75. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Cash bars, £862-62.50; high-grade three months, £886-86.50. Settlement, £862.50. Sales, 12,[illegible] tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £859-59.50; three months, £881-85. Settlement, £859.50. Sales, 200 tonnes.

TIN was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £8,540-50 a tonne; three months, £8,650-51. Sales, 1,320 tonnes. High-grade, cash, £8,540-50; three months, £8,650-51. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash, £8,535-40; three months, £8,650-51. Settlement, £8,548. Sales, 3,530 tonnes. High-grade, cash, £8,545-48; three months, £8,650-51. Settlement, £8,548. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M33.75 a picul.

LEAD was easier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £343.50-44.50 per tonne; three months, £359-60. Sales, 3,375 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £350-50.50; three months, £365.50-66.00. Settlement, £350.50. Sales, 6,950 tonnes.

ZINC was easy.—Afternoon.—Cash, £434-35 per tonne; three months, £446.50-47.00. Sales, 17,600 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £446-46.50; three months, £459-59.50. Settlement, £446.50. Sales, 3,725 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £200.53 ($382.25) a troy ounce.

SILVER was barely steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 431.50p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 817); three months 446.20p (841.25c); six months, 461p (868.50c); one year 489p (920.50c).

London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash 429.31p; three months 444.45p. Sales, 28 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 434-34.5p; three months, 448-49p. Settlement, 434.5p. Sales, 77 lots.

ALUMINIUM is easier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £549-50 per tonne; three months £573-74. Sales, 3,550 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £555-57; three months £579-80. Settlement, £557. Sales, 3,300 tonnes.

NICKEL was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £2620-30 per tonne; three months £2660-65. Sales, 306 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £2620-30; three months £2660-65. Settlement, £2630. Sales, 1,482 tonnes.

RUBBER (pence per kilo).—Dec 53.00-53.50; Jan 53.30-54.00; Jan-March 54.50-54.60; April-June 58.10-58.20; July-Sept 61.40-61.50; Oct-Dec 64.70-64.80; Jan-March 68-68.10; April-June 71.40-71.50; July-Sept 74.30-74.60. Sales: 224 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS.—Spot 52-53.25. Cifs: Dec 49.75-51.00; Jan 50.75-52.00.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Nov 1144-1145; Jan 1180-1181; March 1143-1146; May 1145-1148; July 1143-1145; Sept 1142-1145; Nov 1143-1145. Sales: 2,789 lots including 21 options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton).—Dec. 1,060-1,062; March, 1,086-1,087; May, 1,097-1,099; July, 1,108-1,109; Sept, 1,121-1,122; Dec. 1,141-1,142; March, 1,150-1,172. Sales: 5,000 lots including four options. ICCO prices: daily (Nov 17) 93.83c; indicator price (Nov 18) five-day average 94.43c. (US cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £3 lower at £150; the "whites" price was £4 lower at £164. Futures (£ per tonne): Jan, 154.50-154.75; March, 157.80-157.90; May, 161.05-161.10; Aug, 175-175.25; Oct, 170-170.15; Jan, 171.25-172.00; March, 176.25-178.00. Sales: 7,774 lots. ISA prices (Nov 17): daily 11.52c; 15-day average 11.85c.

SOYABEAN MEAL (£ per tonne).—Dec, 124.40-125.00; Feb, 128-128.10; April, 130.50-131.00; June, 132.80-133.00; Aug, 135-136; Oct, 136-138; Dec, 137-140. Sales: 29 lots.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds No 2 contract (cents per kilo): Dec, 375-382; Jan, 373-376; March, 383-384; May, 389-391; Aug, 405-407; Oct, 411-412; Dec, 414-417; Jan, 416-430; March, 426-429; May, 431-438. Sales: 89 lots.

GRAIN. (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No. 2, 14 per cent: Nov £113.75; Dec £114 trans-shipment east coast sellers. US hard winter 13½ per cent unquoted. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Jan £111.50 paid east coast; Jan-Mch £115.50 seller east coast.

MAIZE.—French: Nov £127.25; Dec £129 trans-shipment east coast quoted. South Africa white/optional yellow: Dec £88 seller.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Dec £105.75 east coast Scotland; Jan-Mch £110.25 seller east coast. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY: Nov £101.75; Jan £105.85; March £106.70; May £109.75; Sept £100.75. Sales: 87 lots. WHEAT: Nov £105.60; Jan £109.15; March £111.40; May £114.35; July £117.20; Sept £106.30. Sales: 328 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	£107.00	£104.50	£100.50
E. Mids	£108.00	£106.00	£101.40
N. East	£109.90	£107.00	£101.70
Scotland	—	—	£101.00

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Nov 18: GB cattle 96.75p per kg lw (+2.06); UK sheep 166.57p per kg est d c w (+0.98); GB pigs 79.85p per kg lw (+0.42). ENGLAND AND WALES: Cattle Nos up 11.8 per cent, ave. price 95.80p (+1.26); Sheep Nos down 12.2 per cent, ave. price 165.94p (+0.57); Pig Nos up 19.6 per cent, ave. price 79.85p (+0.42). SCOTLAND: Cattle Nos up 16.6 per cent, ave. price 99.98p (+4.77); Sheep Nos down 25.8 per cent, ave. price 165.78p (+5.26).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($ US per tonne).—Nov, 327.25-327.75; Dec, 327.75-328.00; Jan, 327.50-327.75; Feb, 326.25-326.50; Mar, 324.75-325.50; April, 323.75-324.00; May, 324.75-325.00; June, 325.00-325.50; July, 324.50-325.50. Sales: 535 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Feb, £85.70; April, £96.80; Nov, £66.50. Sales: 182 lots of 40 tonnes each.

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 125.83 on Nov 17 against 126.41 a week earlier.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

AT CONSTANT FACTOR COST (1975=100)

		Expenditure data	Based on income data	Based on output data	Average estimate
1979	Q1	107.1	109.1	108.4	108.2
	Q2	110.3	113.0	112.1	111.3
	Q3	108.9	110.6	110.0	109.8
	Q4	108.6	112.4	110.6	110.9
1980	Q1	108.8	111.1	109.8	109.9
	Q2	107.0	110.0	108.1	108.3
	Q3	106.8	107.6	106.3	106.9
	Q4	106.5	108.3	104.7	106.5
1981	Q1	105.9	106.2	104.3	105.4
	Q2	—	105.5	103.7	—
	Q3	—	—	104.0	—

Cricket



Tavaré: one of Kirti Azad's seven victims.

Azad and Underwood prove spin is king

From Richard Streeton
Nagpur, Nov 18

Batsmen struggled here today on a deteriorating pitch which gave the spin bowlers both turn and lift. By the end of a fascinating day's cricket, in which 16 wickets fell, the President's XI were 96 runs ahead with one second innings wicket left.

England were dismissed for 243 after some masterly off-break bowling from Kirti Azad, who took seven wickets. Then, it was the turn of Underwood and Emburey and by the close the President's XI were 139 for nine.

Underwood shared the new ball with Lever and in a spell of 21 overs interrupted only by tea has so far taken four for 56. His changes of pace and nagging accuracy which kept the opposition firmly pinned down confirmed again the crucial role he will play on this tour. Lever took two early wickets, and then Emburey joined Underwood in imposing England's complete control.

After five overs the President's XI were 10 for three in their second innings. Srikknath and Rao both played back fatally and Arun Lal stretched forward and edged a catch to the wicketkeeper as a ball slanted across his body. Vengsarkar struggled gamely for 65 minutes and had just seen his team's first innings deficit of 41 cleared when he was caught at backward short leg from a ball by Emburey that turned more than most.

The left-handed Chopra showed some neat strokes and had just cut Emburey wristily for four when he was bowled on the back foot trying to repeat the stroke. Kirti Azad clubbed 24 from 15 balls, including a fine six over long-on against Emburey, when he was caught at long-on.

England then took three wickets in nine balls just before the end as Binny was bowled off his pads and Gopal Sharma and Parkar were caught at second slip and forward short leg in the same over. Yashpal Sharma had hung on defiantly and at the close had been there 95 minutes.

Earlier, when Kirti Azad dismissed Botham, his seventh and last wicket, his figures were 14.4—4—32—7, though they were not quite as startling after Emburey, Underwood and Lever had managed to prolong the England innings. He finished with seven for 63 and there had, it seems, been no better return against official MCC or England sides in India outside representative fixtures.

For a long time it seemed England would be pushed to get anywhere near the President's XI's first innings score of 202. England resumed at 98 for three and first Fletcher and then Gatting and Tavaré were out to Kirti Azad in the first 40 minutes against balls that turned and lifted sharply.

Fletcher had little chance against a fastish ball that reared nastily and flicked his glove on its way to backward short leg's hands. Gatting received a slower ball that popped as he tried to drive and a simple return catch resulted.

Botham hit Gopal for a magnificent straight six and for four past cover from successive balls but was fortunate with one or two edged strokes. Dilley propped up the other end before he was bowled off his pads immediately after a break for drinks. Botham fell when he lifted one drive too many and Chopra, at long-off, took a straightforward catch as he ran in some ten yards.

The President's XI did not help themselves by dropping three catches as the England tailenders fought determinedly for every run. Emburey and Underwood took no risks but hit firmly against anything loose and Kirti Azad lost some of his venom as he tired during his long unchanged spell. Emburey was missed at midwicket at 197 when the left-arm Chopra replaced Gopal.

PRESIDENT'S XI: First Innings, 202 (K Srikknath 66; D L Underwood 6 for 64).

Second Innings

K Srikknath, b Underwood	1
S Rao, b Lever	0
*D Vengsarkar, c Botham, b Emburey	25
J Arun Lal, c Taylor, b Lever	0
D Chopra, b Emburey	35
Y Sharma not out	34
K Azad, c Gooch, b Underwood	21
R Binny, b Emburey	10
G Sharma, c Botham, b Underwood	1
†Z Parker, c Gatting, b Underwood	0
Randhir Singh not out	0
Extras (l-b 2, n-b 5)	7
Total (nine wkts)	137

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—5, 3—10, 4—45, 5—76, 6—112, 7—135, 8—136, 9—136.

BOWLING: Lever, 6—2—13—2; Underwood, 21—5—56—4; Emburey, 16—4—55—3.

ENGLAND: First Innings

G A Gooch, c G Sharma, b Randhir Singh	17
G Cook, c Arun Lal, b Azad	38
C J Tavaré, c Vengsarkar, b Azad	51
†R W Taylor, c G Sharma, b Azad	4
*K W R Fletcher, c Vengsarkar, b Azad	2
M W Gatting, c and b Azad	3
I T Botham, c Chopra, b Azad	33
G R Dilley, b Azad	3
J E Emburey, c and b Chopra	33
D L Underwood, not out	21
J K Lever, b G Sharma	16
Extras (b 14, l-b 4, n-b 4)	22
Total	243

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—19, 2—94, 3—98, 4—106, 5—120, 6—121, 7—159, 8—172, 9—213.

BOWLING: Binny, 6—0—22—0; Randhir Singh, 4—1—20—1; Chopra, 22—7—60—1; G Sharma, 23.1—10—56—1; Azad, 27—7—63—7.

India's 12 players for the first Test match against England in Bombay on November 27 includes one new cap in Srikknath, who has already taken three half centuries off the touring team, and S. Madan Lal, whose international days were thought to be behind him.

A final choice will be made on the morning of the match when one of the four spinners chosen is expected to be excluded.

Srikknath could hardly be left out after his aggressive and successful batting against England in the past week, though he failed today in the second innings for the President's XI here.

The 30-year-old Madan Lal made his test debut in England in 1974 and last played for India in Australia in 1977-78. A useful batsman and strongly built right-arm medium fast bowler, he has recently performed well in Indian domestic cricket.

TEAM: S M Gavaskar (captain), K Srikknath, D B Vengsarkar, G R Viswanath, S M Patil, Kapil Dev, S Madan Lal, R Shastri, S M H Kirmani, Shivlal Yadav, D R Doshi, Kirti Azad.

Lillee suspended for two one-day matches

Melbourne, Nov 18.—Dennis Lillee, the Australian fast bowler, has been suspended for two one-day matches for kicking Javed Miandad, the Pakistan captain, during the first Test match in Perth on Monday.

The ban, imposed today by the Australian Cricket Board, covers Sunday's World Series Cup match against Pakistan here and Tuesday's Cup meeting with West Indies in Sydney, and will cost Lillee an estimated $A1,300 (about £800) in match fees.

Immediately the suspension was announced, Ijaz Butt, the Pakistan team manager, said he was "glad something had been done". As far as he and the Pakistan Cricket Board were concerned "the matter is now closed".

Bob Merriman, an Australian board official, imposed the ban after hearing an appeal by the Perth Test umpires, Tony Crafter and Mel Johnson, against a $A200 fine levied on Lillee by his team-mates after the incident, on the fourth day of the Test. The suspension is the first for Test match incident.

Mr Merriman quashed the fine. He said the fine was not sufficient and did not conform with normal standards for the sport. According to Australian cricket's code of conduct, introduced last year, his decision is final.

After the two-and-a-half hour meeting during which Mr Merriman heard evidence from Lillee and both umpires, Lillee said: "The matter should now stay closed in all quarters and we should get on and play cricket." Yesterday he had threatened to quit the game if he was suspended.

Mr Butt said he would be discussing the ban on Lillee with his team in the morning. There was, however, definitely no chance now of the Pakistan Cricket Board calling off the rest of the tour. Mr Butt would not comment on the severity of the suspension, saying it was "an internal matter which the Australian board had to resolve to restore cordial relations between the Australian and Pakistani teams."

Lillee was alleged to have kicked Miandad after Miandad bumped into him when completing a run. In retaliation, Miandad was said to have threatened Lillee with his bat.

Mr Merriman said: "The umpires have indicated that, in their opinion, the action of Javed Miandad was also in breach of the code and, had he been covered by the same code, he would have been the subject of a similar complaint."

Commenting on the fine imposed on Lillee by the players, Mr Merriman said the players had supported their decision on the basis that Lillee had retaliated as a result of having been struck by the Pakistan captain. Lillee had confirmed that he was struck by Miandad and this action was witnessed by two Australian players.

"Neither umpire saw this action by Miandad but both claim that Lillee blocked Miandad's normal path", Mr Merriman said. "This is denied by Lillee and he and the players believe, having watched the replays, that Miandad could have avoided Lillee but chose to deliberately strike him with both his bat and his body."

Mr Merriman said he had no power to deal with the complaint against Miandad, which Pakistani officials would have to handle.

David Richards, the Australian board's executive director, said the board "deeply regrets this incident taking place and extends an apology to the Pakistan board and team." He added: "Behaviour of the nature that occurred in Perth is totally unacceptable to the board and, we believe, to the vast majority of people who support cricket in one way or another."

The Australian board are to meet again as soon as possible to consider a complaint from Mr Butt over the Lillee incident, and a special report from Phil Ridings, its own chairman, who was in Perth for the Test.

Lillee's suspension means the Australian board has had to delay announcing the team to play Pakistan in Melbourne on Sunday. The announcement is now expected tomorrow.—Reuter and AP.

John Woodcock writes: True to form, the Australian Cricket Board yesterday announced a trifling suspension of Dennis Lillee when the great majority of those who saw the incident which prompted it had felt that it warranted something more. Having not been there, I can only be guided by such opinions as Bobby Simpson's ("The most disgraceful incident I have seen on a cricket field"), Bill O'Reilly's ("If the board is prepared to do its job Lillee is due for a long holiday") and Keith Miller's ("Lillee has violated all of the codes of the game").

Knowing what I do of the two protagonists—Lillee and the Pakistan captain, Javed Miandad, both brilliant cricketers—they seem to have acted in a characteristically impulsive way. If Lillee was provoked by Miandad, as he well may have been, the chances are that he shared responsibility for it. Over the years, the more he has got away with, the worse his antics have become.

When, almost two years ago, also in a Test match in Perth, Lillee held up play for 10 minutes by refusing to change his aluminium bat, what did the Australian Cricket Board do? Next to nothing is the answer. "I can't think what all the fuss is about", the board's chairman said. This is what is so worrying. If, in Australia, they can turn a blind eye, they will.

In a cry of despair, the two umpires in this recent match at Perth appealed to the board against the smallness of the fine (about £120) imposed on Lillee by the players' court soon after Monday's scuffle. Like a lot of us who have seen famous cricketers spurning the old conventions (remember the West Indian, Holding, kicking out a stump in a Test in Dunedin? Remember his compatriot, Clarke, hurling a brick into the crowd at Multan?), the umpires felt, perhaps, that the time has come for something more than "deep regret". Hit them hard: the harder the more famous they are. That is what is needed, and it is never done.

Zaheer's place in the balance

Melbourne, Nov. 18.—Zaheer Abbas, the Pakistan batsman, will have a fitness test at the Melbourne Cricket Ground tomorrow to see whether he has recovered from a broken rib. He missed the first Test match against Australia in Perth.

If Zaheer fails the test one of two young Pakistani right-handers, Mohsin Kahn or Haroon Rashid, will be flown from Pakistan to take his place.

Lloyd opens his tour well

Mildura, Nov 18.—The West Indian captain Clive Lloyd soon found his touch on his first appearance of the Australian cricket tour, scoring 55 in the drawn match against a Victorian Country XI today. Lloyd, who joined the touring party on Saturday after staying in London while his wife underwent an operation, scored freely after a cautious start.

He was one of several players to gain valuable batting practice against a modest attack. Greenidge made 51, L Gomes 46 and the newcomer Logie an impressive unbeaten 57, which included nine fours and a six. The tourists declared at 250 for five and had the local side reeling at 92 for eight at the close of play. On Saturday the West Indian face Pakistan in the first of this season's one-day internationals.

The Victorian team began well, but their innings fell apart in the face of some fine bowling by the off spinner Joseph. They tumbled from 38 for no wicket to 65 for eight, before the tailenders Cleary and Arthur checked the collapse and denied the tourists victory. Joseph took four for 13 in 12 overs to press his claims for a place in a test side which, in recent years, has been almost entirely dependent on pace.

WEST INDIANS: 250 for 5 (A Logie 57 no, C Lloyd 55, G Greenidge 51).

VICTORIA: 92 for 8 (H Joseph 4 for 13).

Happy retirement

David Nicholls, the former Kent batsman and wicketkeeper, who has retired from the first-class game, received £36,050 from his benefit.

How Ali Bacher is breaking down the barriers that debar South Africa

Taking the slow revolution road back

Johannesburg, Nov 18

South Africa are embarked on a cricket revolution aimed at developing young players of all races and making the game more economically viable at home until the chance comes for a return to the Test arena. It is being led by Transvaal, the most powerful province, who have announced plans for regular Sunday cricket at provincial level, floodlit night matches and a big extension of their coaching scheme in white, black, Coloured and Indian schools.

Dr Ali Bacher, who until last week was the Transvaal club chairman, has been appointed their director of cricket. Dr Bacher, who is 39, was the last Springbok captain, leading the national side in 12 matches, including the four-match series in 1970 in which South Africa "white-washed" Australia. Since then they have been debarred from Test cricket by the apartheid controversy.

Until a few weeks ago South African cricket administrators were clinging to a faint hope that they might be invited back to the Test scene, partly as a recognition of the progress they have made towards multiracialism and partly because of the danger of a split between the cricketing nations, caused by the militancy of anti-apartheid campaigners.

Ironically, it was India's decision to welcome the England visitors and overlook the South African connexions of Geoff Boycott and Geoff Cook that put an end to this wistful thinking.

"We have to stop fooling ourselves", Dr Bacher told me. "We are definitely out of the Test picture and it may take a long time to get back. In the meantime we have to take care of the game at home and make sure we keep the interest alive among our young men.

"To do that the stands have to be kept packed and the spectators happy. Players must be rewarded for their efforts and be persuaded not to seek greener pastures overseas." (An indirect reference to Allan Lamb's departure next year in search of an England cap.) "We must keep the game alive here and convince the world that South Africa deserves to be recalled to the world cricket family."

Dr Bacher believes that South Africa are nearing the end of a golden age which produced cricketing "superstars" such as the Pollock brothers, Eddie Barlow, Mike Procter and Barry Richards, all of whom had their Test careers halted in their prime, and more recently Clive Rice, Lamb, Peter Kirsten, Vincent van der Bijl and Alan Kourie, who emerged too late to play for their country. (Kourie, of Transvaal, is regarded here as the world's best spin bowler.)

Graeme Pollock, whose brother Peter retired some years ago, is still the mainstay of Transvaal's batting at 37 but may continue for only another two or three seasons. Procter, who gave up the Gloucestershire captaincy last year because of knee trouble, is also nearing the end of his career with Natal. Barlow, aged 41, leads Boland, the Currie Cup B side (and scored a century in the season's opening match last week). Richards has returned to Natal as a player-coach but is struggling to regain form.

There are plenty of up-and-coming youngsters from the traditional nurseries of the white schools but Dr Bacher thinks it is too much to hope for a similar flowering of talent which made the Springboks world-beaters in the late 1960s.

If and when South Africa are invited back to Test cricket they will probably have a genuinely multiracial team. Dr Bacher is committed to removing all remaining racial barriers and says that Transvaal are determined to unearth talent in black, Indian and Coloured areas as well as the white schools. "We must look for potential stars in the black townships even though the reserve of talent there is low at present."



Ali Bacher is keeping the pastures green at home.

Transvaal are to send nearly 30 coaches, including a sprinkling of English county players, into the black city of Soweto, the Indian township of Lenasia and the Coloured estate of Eldorado Park, all near Johannesburg. They will coach more than 2,000 boys from 45 schools five days a week. There are also plans to arrange about 40 matches this season between teams from white and black schools.

When the season ends in March Transvaal will have spent nearly £200,000 on coaching and promoting the game multiracially since 1976, most of it in the last two years. They claim to be running the biggest cricket coaching scheme in the world.

Alvin Kallicharran, the West Indian Test player, who has signed a two-year playing and coaching contract sponsored by a supermarket chain, is already busy teaching boys in the Indian and black schools and plays regularly for the Kohinoor Crescents team in the Transvaal Premier League. Simon Hinks, the young Kent batsman, is also coaching and playing club cricket under an exchange scheme

To keep established players happy there will be a rise in appearance money and the chance to win big prizes in a floodlit provincial night league. There is no shortage of money: the main sponsors, Datsun and South African Breweries, have offered more cash. And many other companies are anxious to join in.

Sunday cricket has been barred in Calvinistic Transvaal by the Lord's Day Observance Act, under which no money can be taken at the turnstiles on the Sabbath. Transvaal are surmounting this by inviting spectators to join the club at a cost of £6 and to pay only for lunch on Sundays. Natal have had Sunday cricket for years and Eastern Province have just played their first Sunday match against Northern Transvaal, for whom Chris Old was a match-winner with four for 29.

The coaching programme will meet difficulties in the Coloured and Indian areas, where many people support the view that there should be no normal sport while apartheid exists, and in the black townships which are mostly soccer-oriented, but Dr Bacher says there has been a good response so far.

His successor as Transvaal chairman, Don Mackay-Coghill, a left-arm seam bowler who narrowly missed Test selection in the 1960s, thinks Dr Bacher's appointment will give the game a stimulus and help to keep promising players in South Africa.

He agrees that there is no hope of an early return to Tests as the international front of South African cricket supporters has weakened. "About the only genuine friends we have are in England and even that hope hangs on a tenuous political thread. The Thatcher Government can't remain in power long, and once they go, we go."

Eric Marsden

The night that Britain shouted three cheers for the green, white and blue and kept one in reserve for the red

England singing in the rain to Spain

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

England 1 Hungary 0

England have reached the World Cup finals in Spain. These nine words cannot begin to tell the tale of the last 14 tortuous months but in years to come they will be all that matters. For now the disappointment of Switzerland and the despair of Norway are forgotten, pushed to the back shelf of the memory by the events that unfolded in the drizzle at Wembley last night.

The rafters of the national stadium echoed with the cheers of a full audience and with a patriotic fervour that recalled that sunny afternoon in July 1966 when England lifted the Jules Rimet Trophy itself—and never more so than whhen the two sides walked out of the tunnel to the strains of "Land of Hope and Glory".

It was an emotional welcome for Ron Greenwood's ageing soldiers. They had stumbled their way through a group thata refused to follow logic and, having seemingly lost their chance, arrived here on the doorstep needing only a draw against Hungary to qualify for the finals for the first time in two decades. One goal from Mariner, the last striker to score at Wembley against Switzerland a year ago, was enough to lift them into second place.

Only Clemence and Watson were absent from the side that salvaged England's hopes in Budapest during the summer. Shilton took his turn in the yellow jersey but, as it turned out, England need scarcely have used anyone between the posts. Shilton, the sole survivor from the World Cup defeat against Poland at Wembley in 1973, had but two shots to save and he took both, one from Balint and the other from Kiss, safely in his stomach.

The Hungarians, without Nyilasi for the whole game and Fazekas for half of it, were not even pale shadows of the side that shook the country in 1953. Although secure in the knowledge that they would finish as group winners they professed to be keen to restore the pride that was stolen from them in their own Nep Stadium. They ended the traditional English winter's night without even that.

Mr Greenwood had kept faith in experience but on such an occasion, when nerves crackled in the vibrant atmosphere, it was crucial that England's start was as comfortable and as confident as it was. The famous "clown", Tomaszewski, had held England at bay eight years ago and Meszaros, the Hungarian goalkeeper, had already shown Keegan how agile he can be during Southampton's defeat by Sporting Lisbon in the Uefa Cup.

Meszaros expected to spend an energetic evening and England did not let him down. Keegan, wearing number seven on his back, might as well have had Sallai sewn on to his shirt as well, so closely was he watched.

But those familiar scuttling bursts of acceleration can take him away from any marker and within five minutes he had found enough rmoom to have almost the whole penalty area to himself as Coppell's quick free kick arrived. His header, free though it was, lacked power.

Meszaros had watched one effort from Neal pass uncomfortably close to his far post and, after punching a cross from Mills to the feet of McDermott, watched his shot go by in the same direction. Thankful though he may have been, the next time he saw the white leather ball it was nestling in the back of his neck. England had scored at Wembley for the first time for over six hours and their passage to Spain even then was almost assured, so commanding was their opening.

McDermott floated in a free kick and Martin, originally brought by Mr Greenwood to West Ham United are now invited to make his third appearance, rose to beat Meszaros as well as a cluster of defenders in the air. The ball dropped at the feet of Brooking, his West Ham colleague, whose two goals in Budapest have proved so decisive. Here was a golden opportunity but he wavered in his purpose for what seemed an age, perhaps awaiting the dispersal of the crowd in front.

When he did eventually lift his right boot his aim was off target and he misfired. But fortune smiled on Mariner in particular and on England in general. Standing near the post, he had only to flick his foot and it was there. England in the end had only one bullet in the barrel but it killed Hungary's meagre hopes and breathed fresh life into their own.

Brooking, using that elegant touch of his, put Keegan away twice but England's captain was denied first by his own lack of control and then by the fists of Meszaros. By now the rush of adrenalin had ceased and England could settle to their task. The only interruption to their rhythm was an endless stream of tackles that eventually earned Fallai a booking early in the second half.

England hid more chances to secure their victory, particularly after the interval, when Coppell opened up Hungary's left flank. Tothbrutally brought him down and he was carried off. Morley came on to earn his first cap the hard way. The first three times he gained possession he,too, was fouled and the name of Ccapo was taken by the referee.

A flick from Mariner's head flipped past a post, a volley from McDermott soared over the bar, a thunderous shot from Morley was tipped over by Meszaros and Fallai's boot thwarted Keegan on the line. With Neal and Mills constantly supporting on either flank and with Thompson helping Martin to lock England's vault, there was never any danger that Hungary might break away at the other end.

The side that affectionately call themselves "Dad's Army" dave bought for themselves a future that stretches at least into the Spanish sun next year. The youngsters waiting on the sidelines, those spectators who were beginning to lose faith and the nation as a whole will rejoice with them as they did during their lap of honour last night. This morning it is indeed a land of hope and glory.

ENGLAND: P Shilton (Nottingham Forest); P Neal (Liverpool), M Mills (Ipswich Town), P Thompson (Liverpool), A Martin (West Ham United), B Robson (Manchester United), K Keegan (Southampton), S Coppell (Manchester United), P Mariner (Ipswich Town), T Brooking (West Ham United), T McDermott (Liverpool).

HUNGARY: F Meszaros (Sporting Lisbon); G Martos (FC Lierse), L Balint (Toulouse), J Toth (Ujpest Dozsa), S Müller (Hercules Alicante), I Garaba (Honved), L Fazekas (FC Antwerp), K Csapo (Tatabanya), A Torocsik (Ujpest Dozsa), L Kiss (Vasas), S Sallai (Debrecen).

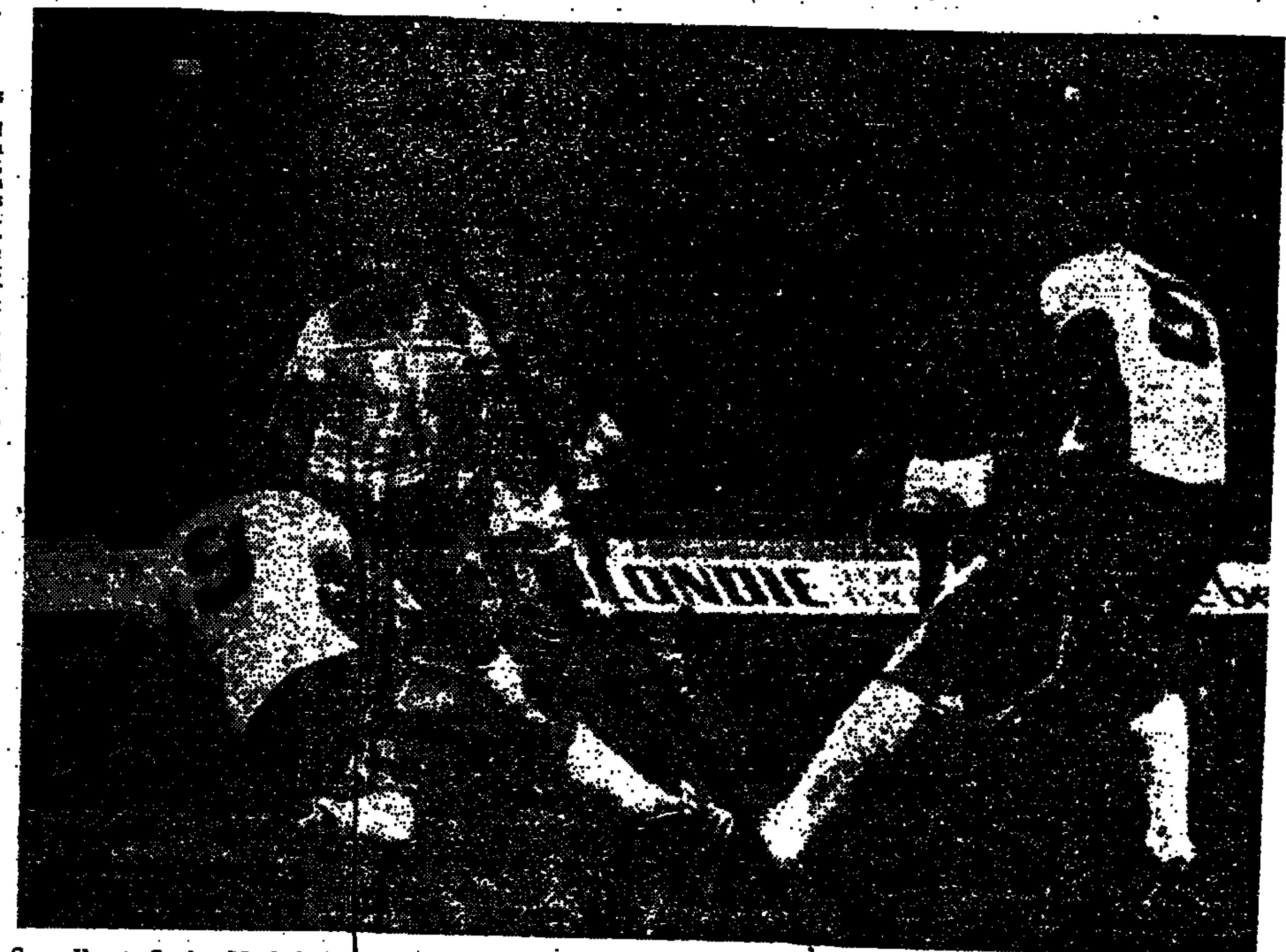
Referee: G Konrath (France).

Group four

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Hungary	8	4	2	2	13	8	10
England	8	4	1	3	13	8	9
Romania	8	2	4	2	5	5	8
Switzerland	8	2	3	3	9	12	7
Norway	8	2	2	4	8	15	6

Qualifiers for the finals

The 16 teams through to Spain so far are: Spain (hosts), Argentina (holders), Brazil, Chile, Peru, Belgium, England, Hungary, Italy, Northern Ireland, Poland, Scotland, Soviet Union, West Germany, Honduras, Algeria.



Sprawling to Spain: Mariner (No 9) scores and finds his feet (on the right below) in time to celebrate a national reprieve. with the help of Robson (No 6) and his captain, Keegan.



Daraselia's panache beats man-of-the-mismatch Flynn.

Wales outplayed but not yet out of the cup

From Rob Hughes
Tbilisi, Nov 18

Soviet Union 3 Wales 0

The grand masters of the Soviet Union hold, as was always likely, the future of Wales in the World Cup. But simply, if the Soviet Union beat Czechoslovakia in Bratislava on November 29, Wales will go to Spain despite being comprehensively outplayed here in the Dynamo Tbilisi stadium.

Eighty thousand Georgians in a huge cavernous bowl made merry in Latin fashion even before the first goal came after 13 minutes. Wales had already twice survived through timely interceptions by Ratcliffe. The goal emphasized how the Russians used pace and vision totally to disrupt the Welsh, who were not in the same league. Burjak hit a powerful ball from the left, Blokin was allowed a free header across goal and Daraselia, a busy midfield men, came in to force the ball over the line with panache.

Mike England, the Welsh manager, had selected a side to withstand the Russian onslaught for at least 20 minutes; and he had warned his men particularly to try to counteract the diagonal runs of the Russian wingers, Blokhhin and Shengelia.

In the 18th minute that manoeuvre ruined any hopes that the Welsh had. Burjak was again the architect, this time hitting a ball of 50 yards behind Jones, and Blokhin left Jones in his wake and beat Davies with a shot from an acute angle that finished inside the far post.

With Blokhin, all warnings are superfluous. Pace is bred into this 29-year-old son of parents who were Ukraine sprint champions and who had been coached by the trainer of Valeri Borzov.

Wales managed one reply, a few minutes after Blokhin's goal, when Nicholas rose to a corner from James but his shot was turned over the bar with some ease by the elastic Dasaev. Before half-time the goalkeeper collected the ball without haste after another James cross deflected off the head of Rush.

For skill, vision, pace and teamwork the Soviet Union had already proven one of the best sides in the world. It is, perhaps, ridiculous to suppose that a nation of three million could expect to be any the less overrun by a conglomerate of 255 million.

Time and again we saw that even without three of their most influential players, Chivadze, Kipiani and the young Bessonov, the Russians were still able to create along lines that demonstrate how Latin flair, particularly from the Georgians, has added rhythm and style to previously sober Russian teamwork.

Daraselia, a favourite at this ground, seldom seemed to use anything other than the outside of his right boot to curl in crosses which his team mates could read the Welsh could not. And even though the Soviet Union were to displease most of the crowd by lowering their pace and commitment in the second half they were to score a third and final goal at the sixty-fifth minute.

Burjak, the creator once more, kicked a corner with such precision that Shengelia, lurking beyond the far post, had only to time his header to score his fifth goal in four World Cup games.

It was hard to select a Welshman who was on a par with a Russian. Flynn, the captain, was selected by his hosts as Welsh man of the match and though he did not look match-fit after his long injury it must also be true that the fatigue of Wales's tortuous journey on Monday had by the final 20 minutes taken all the steam out of their limbs.

SOVIET UNION: Dasaev; Borovsky, Susloparov, Demyanenko, Baltacha, Daraselia, Shengelia, Sulakvelidze, Gavrilov (sub, Gutsaev), Burjak, Blokhin.

WALES: D Davies (Swansea City); K Ratcliffe (Everton), J Jones (Wrexham, sub S Lovell, Crystal Palace), P Nicholas (Arsenal), L Phillips (Charlton Athletic), P Price (Tottenham Hotspur), A Curtis (Swansea City), B Flynn (Leeds United), I Rush (Liverpool), J Mahoney (Swansea City, sub M Thomas, Brighton and Hove Albion), L James (Swansea City).

Referee: J Keizer (Netherlands).

Group Three

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Soviet Union	7	6	1	0	19	1	13
Wales	8	4	2	2	12	7	10
Czechslvakia	7	4	1	2	14	5	9
Iceland	8	2	2	4	10	21	6
Turkey	8	0	0	8	1	22	0

To Play: November 29—Czechoslovakia v Soviet Union.

Pluck of the Irish sees Bingham men through

From a Special Correspondent
Belfast, Nov 18

Northern Ireland 1 Israel 0

Northern Ireland qualified for the World Cup finals for the first time since 1958 with this far from convincing victory before 40,000 spectators here at Windsor Park tonight. But although it was something of an anti-climax, all that mattered in the end was that the result was right.

Requiring only a point to go through with Scotland from the fiercely contested group six, Northern Ireland, who did a lap of honour at the end, put constant pressure on the Israelis. Their tactical ploy of high balls into the middle for the central strikers, Hamilton and Armstrong, created many problems, but there was a lack of decisiveness in front of goal.

With complete midfield domination and the skill and pace on the wings of Brotherston, the Irish maintained a non-stop onslaught which the Israeli defence absorbed resolutely, if at times in panic. Otherwise it was a case of Ireland without their captain, Martin O'Neill, who failed a fitness test on a hamstring injury, pounding away from start to finish.

Armstrong headed wide of a post, Cassidy, O'Neill's replacement, put another off target and then Brotherston got through the defensive wall but inexplicably shot wide, underlining the Irish lack of finishing power.

The deadlock was finally broken after 27 minutes, when a free kick was awarded just outside the box. Brotherston ran over the ball and Jimmy Nicholl floated it into the goalmouth, where Hamilton headed it down for Armstrong to beat the goalkeeper with a vicious left-foot shot.

Northern Ireland maintained the tempo throughout the second half, but they failed to take advantage of their possession and some of their passing left much to be desired. It was perhaps their poorest display in the qualifying group although the outcome was more than satisfying.

Again they built up promising movements which deserved a better fate, but they nearly got caught out after 67 minutes. Jennings, making his eightyninth international appearance, hesitated as Damti went for the ball, which was eventually scrambled away.

But Northern Ireland, who had not conceded a goal at home in the series, held out and qualified for Spain to give the province a much-needed boost on a worldwide stage. "Now we can project a different image of Ulster", the manager, Billy Bingham, said after the game.

Two Israelis were booked: Hum for a foul on Armstrong and Avi Cohen for time wasting.

NORTHERN IRELAND: P Jennings (Arsenal); J Nicholl (Manchester United), C Nicholl (Southampton), J O'Neill (Leicester City), M Donaghy (Luton Town), D McCreary (Tulsa), T Cassidy (Burnley), S McIlroy (Manchester United) (captain), G Armstrong (Watford), W Hamilton (Burnley), N Brotherston (Blackburn Rovers).

ISRAEL: Haviv; Machness, Bar, A Cohen, Shum, Akbois, J Cohen, Malmilian, Lam (sub, Sinai), Damti (captain), Tabak.

Referee: E Maro (Spain).

Eire's hopes dashed as the Dutch succumb to France

From Peter Bills
Paris, Nov 18

France 2 Netherlands 0

The Republic of Ireland's World Cup hopes were dashed here tonight when the Netherlands, once one of the game's super powers, were humbled by France, who are now almost certain to qualify for the finals in Spain. For the Dutch Irish followers there was only despair. A cacophony of sound from 50,000 spectators at the Parc des Princes, which included fire crackers, greeted the French triumph. Michel Hidalgo and his team will now cross the Pyrenees next summer, provided they complete Group 2 with an expected home win over Cyprus.

The French, sustained throughout by Platini's varied talents, celebrated far into the Parisian night. But there were many people around who shed quiet tears at the passing of the Netherlands' greatest era. One wonders if the world will ever again see such poetry in motion as exemplified by Cruyff, Neeskens and Krol at their best.

France had history on their side. Holland Had not won in the French capital since 1936 and they seemed condemned to an even longer wait once Platini put the French ahead with a brilliant curling free kick seven minutes into the second half. Yet the French needed some assistance from Antonio Garrido, the Portuguese referee, who awarded a twice taken free kick after a dubious handball decision from the first kick.

Earlier, the Irish must have been full of optimism as both sides appeared to be unable to break through. The first half was pure chessboard football, with a live cockerel, astonishingly allowed to strut the pitch, the most eye-catching object.

Muhren, Ipswich's Dutchman, squandered the best scoring chance of the night three minutes after the interval, shooting comfortably wide from a fine position created by substitute Tahamata. Muhren's miss became expensive when Platini scored four minutes later. After that the Dutch, forced to take risks, always looked to have too sizeable a task.

Platini was called off with 13 minutes left but Didier Six confirmed the French victory—and Irish exasperation— with a goal eight minutes from the end, brilliantly made for him by Rocheteau.

Ireland were hoping for a draw here, which would have meant a play-off between them and the Netherlands, with the winner going through to Spain.

Group two

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Belgium	8	5	1	2	12	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rp of Ireland	8	4	2	2	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Netherlands	8	4	1	3	11	[illegible]	[illegible]
France	7	4	0	3	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cyprus	7	0	0	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

To play: December 5—[illegible] Cyprus.

Yesterday's results

World Cup

Group four
England (1) .. 1 Hungary (0) 0
Mariner 92,000

Group one
W Germany (5) 8 Albania (0) 0
Rummenigge (3) 45,000
Fischer (2),
Kaltz Littbarski,
Breitner

Group two
France (0) 2 Netherlands (0) 0
Platini 50,000
Six

Group three
USSR (2) .. 3 Wales (0) .. 0
Daraselia, 80,000
Blokhin,
Gavrilov

Group six
N Ireland (1) 1 Isr[illegible] ... 0
Armstrong
[illegible] land 2.

OTHER INTERNAT[illegible]
Spain 3. [illegible] L: Spain

UNDER-21 INTE[illegible]
2, Netherlands 1. [illegible] Old Boys 1.

REPRESENTATIV[illegible]
League 6, Arthur[illegible] [illegible]ales 0, King [illegible]ood 4, New-

SCHOOLS MAT[illegible] Langley Park
Edward's Whitley[illegible] 0: Shrewsbury GS 1: Chee[illegible] Blackburn 3. GS 0: Highgate [illegible] bury 1, Queen[illegible]

Hockey
LONDON [illegible] Cambridge University 3. [illegible] University 1.

Sturrock gives Scotland sound start

Portugal 2 Scotland 1

Scotland, who had not scored [a] goal on Portuguese soil for [illegible] years, took only five minutes to end that long [illegible] in the [illegible] Stadium. Paul Sturrock, the Dundee United striker, was on hand to carry out the job he had been asked to do [by] the Scotland manager, Jock Stein.

Sturrock scored his first goal in international football just a few minutes after Souness had put the [ball] in the net but from an offside position. A poor clearance by Portugal's captain and goalkeeper Bento—his country's hero at Hampden Park last year—was [illegible] back into the penalty area by Stewart. Sturrock brilliantly chipped the ball over [illegible] beat [him] before chasing it into [illegible].

[Por]tugal rallied strongly and a timely stop by Hansen prevented Oliveira from equalising in [illegible] minutes. The [illegible], Jamie, shot [illegible] at Thomson, [a] late replacement for the injured Rough. Thomson was again called into action, in [illegible] minutes, when he did well to beat down a shot from Oliveria. But it was a different story four minutes later when Scotland conceded their first away goal in the qualifying session.

Thomson failed to hold a shot from Romeu and Fernandes followed up to slice the ball home. Just before halftime Scotland sent on the Aberdeen full back, Kennedy, in place of Gray, who had a shoulder injury.

PORTUGAL: Bento; Gregorio, Simoes, Teixeira, Eurico, Dito, Jaime, Romeu, Fernandes, Oliveira, Costa.

SCOTLAND: J Thomson (St Mirren); R Stewart (West Ham United), A Hansen (Liverpool), W Miller (Aberdeen), F Gray (Leeds United) (rep. S Kennedy), G Souness (Liverpool), G Strachan (Aberdeen), A Hartford (Manchester City), D Provan (Celtic), S Archibald (Tottenham Hotspur), P Sturrock (Dundee United).

Referee: C Corder (Netherlands).

☐ Television viewers in Scotland were not able towatch the live second-half coverage of the game against Portugal. Pictures were blacked out by Benfica, in whose stadium the match was being played, because o fa £15,000 debt owed by the Portuguese TV Service, from a previousgam e.

Mehmet set to join Charlton in £70,000 deal

Charlton Athletic have agreed a fee of £70,000 with the American club, Tampa Bay Rowdies, for the transfer of the former Millwall midfield player, David Mehmet. The deal is subject to Football League approval and it will probably take a week for Mehmet's international clearance to come through.

Earlier this week the move appeared to have broken down when Mehmet started training with Ipswich Town. But Alan Mullery, the Charlton manager, and Gordon Jago, his Tampa Bay counterpart, met again yesterday and agreed the deal.

Millwall have placed Tony Tagg, a centre half, on the transfer list at his own request. Tagg, aged 23, has made nearly 200 appearances for the third division club but lost his place to Sam Allardyce, who was signed from Sunderland in September.

Millwall are struggling to get four injured players fit for Saturday's FA Cup first round tie at Portsmouth. Neal, Hayes and Bartley have ankle injuries, and Dibble has an eye infection.

☐ Steve Biggins, who was on Shrewsbury Town's transfer list, settled his pay differences yesterday and signed a new 12-month contract.

Rugby Union

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: Oxford University 17, Major Stanley's XV 34; Rosslyn Park 23, Exeter University 9; Combined London OB 22, United Hospitals 6; Middlesex County Clubs 6, Kent County Clubs 6; Eastern Banks 3, United Banks 12.

UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Surrey 25, Brunel 10.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES CHAMPIONSHIP: Heriot Watt 35, Glasgow 6; St Andrews 6, Edinburgh 13; Stirling 0, Dundee 19. Schools matches: South of Scotland 4, SSRU President's XV 16; Edinburgh 0, Ulster 16.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Barnard Castle 11, Dame Allen 0; Bedford Modern 14, Old Boys 10; Bishop Wand 7, Richmond College 4; Bloxham 17, Magdalen CS, Oxford 3; Caterham 4, St George's, Weybridge 16; Eltham 8, Campion 10; High Wycombe 16, Cavendish 6; Leamington College 0, Solihull 16; Marling 22, AAC, Chepstow 6; Pierrepont 15, Guildford Technical 4; Purley HS 3, Langley Park 8; Reed's 4, City of London Freemen's 0; Truro 10, Newquay 13; Verulam 3, St Columba's 10; Welbeck 4, Derbyshire Schools 19; Windsor 9, Latymer Upper 0; Worksop 21, Mount St Mary's, Sheffield 11.

Goal spree for dominant West Germans

West Germany 8 Albania 0

Dortmund, Nov 18.—Karl-Heinz Rummenigge scored three first-half goals as West Germany, already sure of a place in the finals, swamped Albania 8—0 today in a World Cup qualifying match. Klaus Fischer (2), Manfred Kaltz, Pierre Littbarski and Paul Breitner scored the other goals in West Germany's seventh win in as many matches in group one.

The Albanian forwards reached the German goal area only twice during the match—reflecting the measure of the home team's superiority. West Germany, ahead at halftime, were so dominant that they often had players besieging the Alban[ian goal.] Rummenigge, the [Foot]baller of the Year, [had a great] game and there [were] outstanding performances [from] the tiny left winger [Littbarski], playing in only his [third] international, and the [illegible] Kaltz.

[The Ham]burg defender did not [make his] usual overlapping runs [but was] up front almost throughout the match. Austria are now certain to accompany West [Germany] to the finals from group [one. B]ulgaria would have to win [against] West Germany in the [final] group match on November [22 to] finish ahead of them.

[Al]bania launched their first [attac]k of any merit in the closing [min]utes of today's match when Rega's shot was turned away by Immel. Then, in injury time, another Albanian striker broke away and the German sweeper Stielike brought him down from behind on the edge of the penalty area. Immel smothered the free kick.

WEST GERMANY: Immel; Stielike, Kaltz (sub, Matthaeus), Förster, Briegel, Dremmler, Breitner, Magath; Littbarski, Fischer, Rummenigge (sub, Milewski).

ALBANIA: Musta (sub, Luarasi); Berisha, Targay, Hysi, Kola; Lleshi, Ragami, Ballgjini; Braho, Popa, Luci.

Group one

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pt
W Germany	7	7	0	0	29	3	14
Austria	8	5	1	2	16	6	11
Bulgaria	7	4	1	2	11	6	9
Albania	8	1	0	7	4	22	2
Finland	8	1	0	7	4	27	2

Spain stage late rally to beat Poland

Lodz, Nov. 18.—Spain scored twice in the last 10 minutes to beat Poland here today in a match between two teams who will play in next year's World Cup finals.

Spain, who will stage the finals, opened the scoring after 10 minutes with a goal by Ufarte. The Poles equalized with a goal from Palasz 11 minutes into the second half and took the lead after 74 minutes through Boniek.

Alesandro levelled the scores with 10 minutes to go and Alonso hit the winner eight minutes later. The match was watched by about 18,000 spectators.—AP.



Greenwood vindicated by his team's performance

By Norman Fox

Months of anxiety and torrents of criticism were washed away in the friendly drizbzle at Wembley. No one had carried the burdens more sensitively than the England manager, Ron Greenwood. Last nightsome of us had grey premonitions: the bad dream of another long walk for Mr Greenwood, coat collar turned up against the abuse of disappointed supporters. Once or twice he has turned on the press in his own disappointment, but usually with justification. He is too good a man to leave football under a cloud of failure.

Defeat by Hungary last night would have meant his resignation. Instead, he watched with the rest of the anxious crowd as England played just well enough to qualify for Spain. It was a performance of need and emotion, and the England captain, Kevin Keegan, accepted that, but said it was one the players carried out as much for their manager as for the sake of English football.

Keegan, bearing the facial bruises of a personally tough game, said: "For once we got it right for him. We are so pleased for him. I'm so glad we didn't let the people down. Perhaps we didn't get the goals we should have done but the team applied themselves brilliantly. Every fifty-fifty ball was won."

He said it was difficult to judge how Hungary, who had already qualified, would approach the match. In the event Shilton had only one strong shot to save. Keegan added: "We never gave them a yard and did all the things English football is renowned for. Let's hope the twenty-two in Spain do us as proud as the crowd did tonight." He added, poignantly: "Let's hope it was not my last appearance for England." He own performances have received considerable criticism in the qualifying games.

Mr Greenwood regretted that the Hungarians, whose football he had admired so much since 1953, did not play as well as they had at home. Of England he said that possibly they did not take all the chances they were given but "we didn't give anything away. We didn't give Hungary an opportunity to counter-attack. We applied patience. It was a performance which suited the occasion".

Dick Wragg, chairman of the FA international committee, said: "I am delighted for Ron Greenwood and the players, because they have taken some unnecessary and unjustified criticism but now everything has come right and we are all absolutely thrilled".

Geoff Hurst, the three-goal hero of England's 1966 win and a member of Mr Greenwood's coaching staff, said: "The atmosphere in the dressing room at the end was tremendous. I am sure this will be a boost for the whole country".

European leagues

ROMANIAN LEAGUE: Cluj 3, Jiul 1; Bacau 1, Chimia 0; Olt 3, Brasov 0; Progresul 1, Dinamo 3; Corvinul 3, Timisoara 2; Sportul 1, Steaua 1; Uta 2, Arges 0; Constanta 1, Craiova 1; Asa 2, Tirgoviste 0.

AUSTRIAN: Wiener Sportclub 0, SSW Innsbruck 3; Linzer Ask 2, Grazer AK 1; Sturm Graz 2, Voest Linz 1; Austria Wien 0, Rapid 1.

Rugby Union

Barnes brings a shaft of sunlight to a gloomy Iffley Road

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Oxford Univ 17 Stanley's XV 34

Shortly after half-time at Iffley Road yesterday a visiting side shorn of some of its initial glamour, but still including ten internationals, had not been greatly exercised to rattle up five tries for a lead of 24—3. At that point on a dank and dirty afternoon the university looked due for a roasting, but in spite of a load of difficulties at the set pieces they managed two sparkling tries and another fortuitous one to finish with a respectable scoreline.

Stanley's, without breaking too much sweat, won comfortably enough in the end by three goals and four tries—three of them scored by the Welsh loose forward, Gareth Williams—to a goal, a penalty goal and two tries. It remains a harsh fact of Oxford's life that they have conceded 163 points in their last five matches.

Both of Oxford's champagne moments were uncorked by Barnes, a stocky, typical Welsh stand-off, with a low centre of gravity. He got his first try after a tapped penalty, rounding off a ferreting run by his lively scrum half, Parry, with a startling piece of acceleration and impetus splendidly sustained from a long way out. For his second he twinkled in after a scissors with the Canadian wing, Bibby, who himself scored the last try of the game direct from an interception.

Without three of their best backs—Wyatt, Crowe and Luddington—Oxford had little option but to make the most of what their forwards could produce from loose play, and to run the ball with spirit and enterprise from almost everywhere. What is reputed to be their strongest pack (seven members of which had shared in a heartening performance against the Australians) now found itself wheeled or heaved back at the scrummage and running alarmingly short of lineout possession in the first half.

In that period they lost 13 out of 18 throws on their own ball. All this must have been observed by the Cambridge contingent, traditionally present at this fixture, with satisfaction if not a positive relish.

Garath williams got his first try after the Oxford full back had allowed a kick by George to bounce in front of him, and a brace of them late in the game. The second was worked in close alliance with Ripley, following a scrum at which Oxford were thrust back many metres, and the third was the result of a storming run in from a rolling maul.

The second Stanley's try went to Moriarty in pursuit of a kick through by Wyatt, and the next to the booker, Phillips, knees up and only daylight ahead, after a characteristic break by Davies, weaving through the middle. Number four, after Wyatt had run back an inaccurate kick by Davis, went vividly to Rees, who stepped out of an attempted tackle or two to surge home from the halfway line.

A pushover try for Ripley at the start of the second half presaged more troubles for the university. But after Barnes had got Oxford's adrenalin flowing, the score was 24—11, so Stanley's needed those late tries by Williams to reassert their superiority.

Barnes kicked a penalty in the first period but missed an easy conversion of his own first try, when doubtless running short of puff. A conversion of Bibby's try left him with a personal tally of 13 points. Davies converted three of Stanley's tries.

It was all, in spite of the weather, quite an entertaining spectacle, but a not too realistic one, I suspect, in relation to the sort of contest due for the Bowring Bowl, in the 100th University Match, on the second Tuesday in December.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: *T M E Davis (Hale School, W Australia, and Balliol); *A J Bibby (St George's, Vancouver, and St Catherine's), *S J Halliday (Downside and St Benet's Hall), C Mulerchip (King Henry VIII, Coventry, and Lincoln), S Saunders (University of Cape Town and Christchurch); S Barnes (Bassaleg and St Edmund Hall), M Parry (Canford and Balliol); *J Webster (Uppingham and Oriel), A Hobart (Minister, Southwell, and Exeter), N Herrod (King Henry VIII, Coventry and St John's), *A Brooks (Plymouth College and Hertford), *N T Roberts (Glenalmond and Jesus, captain), C Hugo-Hamman (University of Cape Town and Jesus), J Searle (Tynemouth and Hertford), *M S Gargan (St Peter's, York, and St Edmund Hall).

MAJOR R. V. STANLEY'S XV: R Wyatt (Swansea); C F W Rees (London Welsh), N T Preston (Richmond), A Bond (Sale), S Moriarty (Harlequins) (rep. S Pennock, Pinner with Form College & Lady Margaret Hall); W G Davies (Cardiff), I George (London Welsh); T P Enevoldson (London Irish), A Phillips (Cardiff), I Stephens (Bridgend), M A Biggar (London Scottish), J Fidler (Gloucester), R Thomas (London Welsh), G Williams (Bridgend), A G Ripley (Rosslyn Park, captain).

Referee: B Anderson (Scotland).

O'Connor plays on wing

Michael O'Connor plays his first international on the wing when Australia play Ireland in Dublin on Saturday. O'Connor has appeared at centre in all his five previous internationals but has missed four tour games with a broken finger, leaving Andy Slack to make a successful bid for a recall.

The team shows eight changes—three positional—from the side that beat France 24-11 in Sydney last July. Paul McLean is moved from full back to stand-off and there is a new second row. The captain, Tony Shaw, moves from flanker to lock where he will partner McLean's cousin, Peter.

Chris Carberry, chosen at booker, has only justa recovered from Achilles tendon trouble and conceded four tight heads in the defeat by Munster on Tuesday.

John Hewitt, the NIFC centre, has withdrawn from the Irish team. He has damaged ankle ligaments and his place goes to Paul Dean (St Mary's College) who will be winning his third cap. Both Hewitt and Dean toured in South Africa during the summer. Dean's place among the replacements goes to Michael Kiernan (Dolphin).

AUSTRALIA: R G Gould; M D O'Connor, A G Slack, M J Hawker, B J Moon; P E McLean, J N B Hipwell; J E C Meadows, C M Carberry, A M D'Arcy, S P Poidevin, P W McLean, A A Shaw (captain), G Cornelsen, M E Loane. Replacements: M H Cox, M G Ella, P A Cox, D U Curran, L R Walker, D Hall.

Boxing

Kim stops his challenger in the ninth to retain title

Seoul, Nov 18.—Kim Chul-Ho of South Korea retained his World Boxing Council (WBC) super flyweight title in Pusan tonight when the referee stopped his defence against Rydetsu Maruyama of Japan in the ninth round. The 27-year-old challenger suffered a cut over his right eye in the fifth round of the scheduled 15-round bout, and he began bleeding profusely from the nose from the eighth.

Maruyama's face was soaked in blood by the time Rayes Solis, the Mexican referee, intervened to consult the ring doctor, who forbade the challenger to continue. Mr Solis signalled the end of the bout one minute and 12 seconds into the ninth round.

There were no knockdowns, but both fighters displayed tremendous power and the spectators at the 3,000-seat Kudok Gymnasium were on their feet cheering throughout. The underdog, Maruyama, harassed the champion with effective and stinging jabs in the early rounds, but Kim scored frequently with strong counterpunches. In the sixth, the Japanese staggered Kim with a superb combination to the chin, but the Korean replied with a punishing body attack.

All three judges had the champion ahead on points at the end.

Kim said afterwards that the unorthodox style of his opponent kept him at bay in the early rounds and Maruyama's punching power was "something to be reckoned with". But he said the Japanese could not match him in speed and determination. Kim won the title by knocking out Rafael Orono of Venezuela last January.

Arguello's "problem": Alexis Arguello, the WBC lightweight champion, who defends his title on Saturday for the second time in less than seven weeks, feels the unusually brief span between bouts "could be a problem". Arguello meets the WBC's number three contender, Roberto Elizondo of the United States, in Las Vegas.

"I've never had this little time between championship fights, and that could be a problem", Arguello, one of only six people to have won world titles in three separate weight divisions, said.

"I don't think it will cause much difficulty because I only took seven days off after my last fight. Normally I take off at least 10 days. I was told right after my last fight that I would fight in November, so here we go again, but boxing is my job."—Reuter.

For the record

Tennis

PERTH (Australia): Women's tournament (US unless stated): A Jaeger beat R Randall (Australia), 6—3, 6—3; L Antonopolis beat C Reynolds, 5—7, 7—5, 7—6; V Ruzici (Romania) beat K Steinmetz, 6—3, 6—2; L Allen beat B Hallquist, 6—1, 6—3; S Walsh beat B Gadusek 6—0, 6—2; A Kiyomura beat A Minter (Australia), 4—6, 7—5, 6—3.

BUENOS AIRES: Argentine Open, first round: I Lendl (Czechoslovakia) beat A Gimenez (Spain), 6—3, 6—4; P Rebolledo (Chile) beat V Pecci (Paraguay), 5—7, 6—3, 6—1; J Higueras (Spain) beat G Urpi (Spain), 6—2, 3—6, 6—4; J Aguilera (Spain) beat J Soares (Brazil), 6—1, 6—2; R Ycaza (Ecuador) beat E Bengoechea (Argentina), 6—3, 6—4.

BOLOGNA: International tournament: Y Noah (France) beat D Bedel (France), 6—7, 6—2; G Barazzutti (Italy) beat R Meyer (US), 6—2, 7—6; S Giammalva (US) beat P Portes (France), 4—6, 6—1 6—1; A Mayer (US) beat E Vattunne (Italy), 6—1, 6—4.

BANGKOK: International tournament: M Edmondson (Australia) beat H Simonsson (Sweden), 6—3, 3—6, 6—3; L Bourne (US) beat S Eau-Monghol (Thailand), 6—2, 6—4; V Winitsky (US) beat M Cahill (US), 6—1, 6—3; J Austin (US) beat L Sanders (Netherlands), 6—2, 3—6, 7—5; R Frawley (Australia) beat B Drewett (Australia), 7—6, 7—6; M Davis (US) beat A Graham (US), 7—6, 3—6, 6—4.

Basketball

NEW YORK: National Association: Houston Rockets 102, Indiana Pacers 83; Kansas City Kings 134, New York Knicks 110; Milwaukee Bucks 77, Washington Bullets 95; San Antonio Spurs 112, Dallas Mavericks 105; Boston Celtics 98, Chicago Bulls 95.

Today's fixtures

FOOTBALL: Cheshunt v Cambridge University (7.30).
RUGBY LEAGUE: First division: Widnes v Wakefield Trinity (7.30).
REAL TENNIS: Open singles championship (Queen's Club).
SQUASH RACKETS: British veterans' championships (Squash Leicester).

Racing

Callaghan's new boy goes top of the class

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Anyone who fancies this year's Whitbread Gold Cup winner, Diamond Edge, to win the Hennessy Cognac Gold Cup at Newbury on Saturday week will have derived considerable encouragement from being at Kempton Park yesterday for two reasons. The first was the continued good form of his trainer Fulke Walwyn, who has won the Hennessy six times; the second was a remark that Walwyn made when we were discussing Diamond Edge, who has not been seen in public since his great triumph at Sandown in the spring—"He's all right; in fact I think he's very all right". Diamond Edge is 8-1 with Hills.

Walwyn did not have the field day yesterday that some expected, but all his runners ran well. Callaher took advantage of The Armed Bandit's careless jumping to win the Motorway Novices Hurdle carrying the colours formerly associated with that top class steeplechaser, Fort Devon. Later Corrib Prince looked like winning the Flyover Novices Steeplechase until he fell and Sleepless Knave gave his owner, Mark Bradstock, a good ride in the November Handicap Hurdle, in which he finished second behind Grand Hussar.

The most impressive winner of the day was unquestionably Royal Vulcan, who won the Sprig Hurdle very easily indeed on his first appearance under National Hunt rules. The way he outpaced and outclassed Krug towards the end indicated that Goldspun, who was widely regarded as the best three-year-old hurdler, will have a fight on his hands when the two meet. Krug was runner-up to Goldspun at Nottingham, having won his previous two races.

Hills promptly introduced Royal Vulcan into their betting on the Triumph Hurdle at Cheltenham at 16-1. Goldspun is the ante-post favourite at 14-1. Admittedly a lot will happen between now and next March, but it was impossible not to be taken with the way that Royal Vulcan won yesterday. He was ridden with impish confidence by John Francome and he repaid him by jumping faultlessly.

The Prince of Wales took the advantage of a short break in his busy schedule to come to Kempton to see his steeplechaser Good Prospect run in the Wimbledon Handicap. Good Prospect was ridden for him by Richard Linley and finished third behind John Gifford's two runners, Pillager and Right Mingle.

Afterwards the Prince's trainer, Nick Gaselee, told me that owing to the variety of commitments it was unlikely that Prince Charles would resume race riding this season. Yesterday the Prince watched the race that followed Good Prospect's from a position close to the last fence and got a soaking. No firm plans have been hatched for Good Prospect but he should continue to contribute to his keep judged on the way he finished yesterday. He was giving 21lb to the first and second.

Pillager is a particularly fine stamp of a horse. As he is only six he can only just be gaining strength to match his massive frame. It will not be surprising if he improves steadily during the next couple of years.

You do not need to be blessed with a vivid imagination to picture Fred Winter enjoying a field day at Kempton this afternoon. Musso (12.45), Gay Invader (2.45) and Plundering (3.15) all have the look of likely winners for the master of Uplands, especially Plundering who beat Sir Michael by four lengths over course and distance at the end of last month. Judged on that performance Plundering ought to be up to beating Capping in the second division of the Vauxhall Novices Hurdle.

The earlier division can go to his stable companion Musso, who runs at Kempton instead of in the fourth race at Towcester, for which he was also an acceptor at the four-day stage. Musso has run well enough at Ascot twice to suggest that he should not be long winning.

Easy does it: Gallagher nips over the last hurdle on his way to a runaway win.

Top price for Vaguely Noble filly foal

From David Hedges
Lexington, Kentucky Nov 18

European bloodstock interests continued to make a major contribution to the Keeneland Sales here today when a record price for a foal was paid for a daughter of Vaguely Noble, offered by the Gainesway Farm.

The buyers at $325,000 were recorded in the sales returns sheets as BBA (Ireland) Ltd, but the final bidder was, in fact, Comte Roland de Chambure, who, in association with French trainer, Alec Head, will be placing the foal at the Hagyard Farm near Lexington. The filly foal is out of Gay Matelda, a granddaughter of Matelda, whose winning produce included the now-retired National Stud stallion Tudor Melody.

The British Bloodstock Agency, London, continued to be persistent bidders at a sale which not only produced the occasional exceptional price, but had a good solid middle market. Among their purchases were the mare Love Words, in foal to Alleged, twice winner of the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, bought for $375,000, and Luv Luvin, in foal to Big Spruce, a mare by Raise a Native, who cost $360,000. Both were bought by the BBA's Sir Philip Payne-Gallwey, on behalf of Mr Stavros Niarkos. Purchased for $510,000 was Zitherplay, a Graustark mare in foal to Riverman, whose 1981 yearlings have averaged nearly $200,000.

English bloodstock agent James Wigan paid $375,000 for the Pappa Fourway mare Mazaca, in foal to Alleged. The mare is 15 years old, and it is nearly 30 years since Pappa Fourway was champion sprinter in England, but the female line of this mare includes descendants such as Natashka, who won eight of her 16 races in the United States, and produced, Gregorian, winner of his four races in England and Ireland, and Arkadina, second in the Irish 1,000 Guineas. Wigan also bought for $200,000 the Lyphard mare Syndaar, in foal to Sharpen Up.

Another busy bloodstock agent was James Delahooke who was in action for various English and American clients. He paid $500,000 for a share in the successful American horse Mr Prospector, by Raise a Native, who is currently third in the list of leading stallions. Delahooke also purchased for $200,000, a share in the stallion Damascus, aged 17, who has been a consistent sire of winners and is also an influential broodmare sire.

Mr Michael Goodbody, manager of the Gainsborough Stud at Woolton Hill, near Newbury, recently acquired by Arab interests, paid $170,000 for a filly foal by Blushing Groom, winner of five Group 1 races for the Aga Khan, including the Poule d'Essai des Poulains. The foal is out of She's Decided, a half-sister to Hill Shade, the dam of J. O. Tobin.

Spider's Well survives

The Worcester stewards deliberated for nearly half an hour before allowing Spider's Well to keep the first division of the Hunter's Hurdle yesterday. Spider's Well, who had run green when winning at Hereford last week, hung badly right on the run-in towards Anthony Webber's whip, drifting across the full width of the track and crossing the runner-up Denston.

Webber persevered with the whip in his right hand and Spider's Well finally went away from it to his left in the closing 30 yards, crossing Denston's path a second time. An inquiry was immediately announced and John Redmond, the rider of the runnner-up, followed up with an objection. But the stewards eventually decided that there had been no material interference. Webber said: "I think I was a bit lucky to keep it. But Spider's Well obviously has ability, he has thrown it away twice and still won.

STATE OF GOING (official): Kempton: Good to soft. Taunton: Good. Towcester: Good. Tomorrow: Ascot: Good. Ayr: Good.

Taunton programme

1.0 NECKTIE HURDLE (Div I: novices: £414: 2m 3f)

020010	Gold Stick (CD), Keenor, 11-12-0	Mr J Pelim
000213	Original Step, T Hett, 6-12-0	B Wright 4
2/02410	Steel City (CD), Courell, 7-12-0	S G Knight
40200-0	Bold Aura, S Pattemore, 7-11-7	Mr Reeves 7
0/	False Witness, B Venn, 6-11-7	Mr B Venn
0000p/0	Headwind, G Clay, 11-7	C Jones
0/100-p0	Lively Lucy, M Williams, 5-11-7	A Sharpe 7
421100	Lynwood Lady, F Mugridge, 4-11-7	R Muggeridge 7
20022-0	New Note, L Warin 6-11-7	S Keightley 4
00/000	Peel Barton, L Keard 5-11-7	P Hobbs
1000-p0	Porcupine Basin, J Harris, 6-11-7	[illegible]

3.30 NECKTIE HURDLE (Div II: novices: £414: 2m 3f)

1	0f4020	Allende, J Roberts, 7-11-7	S May
2	p-	Black Rose, G Pike, 7-11-7	J Davies 7
4	pp/0p	Braid, Mrs B Waring, 6-11-7	[illegible]
5	0	Brooks Hill Lad, J Fox, 6-11-7	S Moyer
6	3304	Crowning Moment, I Wardle, 6-11-7	M Williams
7	0000-2	Dargai, T Forster, 5-11-7	K Mooney
8	000000/	Dark Streaker, R Barrow, 7-11-7	Miss Julia Barrow 7
11		Ellendune, B Venn, 9-11-7	Mr B Venn
13	00	Little Blake, R Frost, 6-11-7	Mr J Frost 7
14	0f0-000	Metola, R Pocock, 5-11-7	Mr Peter Hobbs 7
15	2/22300-	My Snip, J Old, 7-11-7	C Jones
17	40p0p0-	Whitley Fiesta, G Cheshire, 6-11-7	R Hoare
18	000-00	Winterland, J Thorne, 5-11-7	J Williams
21		Classic Talent, J Baker, 4-11-0	P Warner
23		Cumberland Basin, J Edwards, 4-11-0	P Hobbs
25	0000p-	Gold Racer, I Dudgeon, 4-11-0	G Davies
24	00-00	Nunswalk, J Bradley, 4-11-0	[illegible]
27	00-000f	Pickled Tink, Mrs C Richards, 4-11-0	Mrs L Sheedy

2-1 Dargai, 5-1 Crowning Moment, 9-2 Allende, 6-1 Winterland, 10-1 Cumberland Basin, 14-1 others.

Taunton selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.0 The County Stone. 1.30 Shogmoor. 2.0 Doucement. 2.30 Mister Cobi. 3.0 Selection Trust. 3.30 Dargai.

Towcester selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.0 Manawa. 1.30 Veramente. 2.0 Wings Ground. 2.30 Mt Tasman. 3.0 Kirkstone Pass. 3.30 Monza.

☐ Leopardstown racecourse is seeking a new sponsor for the Champion Hurdle run on February 13. The racecourse manager, Frank Smyth, said that Erin Foods have reluctantly withdrawn

☐ For the first time there will be no penalties for the Schweppes Gold Trophy Handicap Hurdle, run at Newbury next February. Prizemoney for the race has been increased by £5,000 to £25,000.

Kempton Park programme

12.45 VAUXHALL HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £892: 2½m)

4	000/p4-0	Brogue, A Moore, 5-11-0	G Moore 4
5	0000-04	Demaree, P Harris, 5-11-0	G McCourt
6	00-	Down To Darkie, M Haynes, 6-11-0	R Hughes
9	0	Magic Night, F Winter, 5-11-0	Mr O Sherwood
10	02/20-00	Massena (B), D Sasse, 5-11-0	A Brown
11	000-2	Musso, F Winter, 5-11-0	J Francome
12	00000-	Oliver Hardy, Mrs B Waring, 6-11-0	A Webb
13	0	Pelaro, A Jarvis, 5-11-0	J Burke
16	122	Another Generation, J Gifford, 4-10-10	R Rowe

6-4 Musso, 5-1 Another Generation, 6-1 Pelaro, Demaree, 8-1 Magic Night, 12-1 Massena, 16-1 others.

1.15 RICHMOND CHASE (Novices: £1,519: 2m)

2	00-0020	Fire Drill, P Cundell, 6-11	S Smith Eccles
3	00/400-	Henfold Lad (B), A Wates, 6-11-2	R Rowe
4	000rf-0	Sea Otter, R Dening, 7-11-2	R Rowell
5	0100-04	Still Hope, R Turnell, 5-11-2	Steve Knight
6	0000-	Sulimnos, C House, 6-11-2	—
7	33-4230	Van Hagen (B), S Woodman, 6-11-2	W Smith
8	0-13023	Ragafan, R Smyth, 4-10-4	R Hughes
9	401000-	Saldatore, D Morley, 4-10-4	J Francome
10	010-000	St Alezan, Mrs M Rimell, 4-10-4	S Morshead

9-4 Still Hope, 7-2 Fire Drill, 9-2 Van Hagen, 6-1 Saldatore, 8-1 St Alezan, 10-1 Henfold Lad, Ragafan, 16-1 others.

1.45 TEDDINGTON CHASE (Handicap: £1,970: 3m)

1	002-222	Sweeping Along (C), J Gifford, 8-11-10	R Rowe
2	p011-01	Spartan Major (B, B), Mrs W Sykes, 7-10-11	S Morshead
3	32/100p-	Valiant Charger (CD), F Winter, 10-10-8	J Francome
4	10-3001	Tenecoon, F Smith, 12-10-5	S Smith Eccles
5	3/0134f-	Lord Gulliver (D), Mrs J Pitman, 8-10-3	Steve Knight

2-1 Sweeping Along, 3-1 Valiant Charger, 7-2 Spartan Major, 5-1 Tenecoon, 6-1 Lord Gulliver

2.15 HOUNSLOW HURDLE (Handicap: £1,245: 2m)

2	22324-0	Wadi All, H Price, 4-11-7	C Gwilliam
3	2214-02	Acapulco Gold (D), A Pitt, 5-11-7	—
4	1211-00	Aleos (D), J Old, 4-11-3	Mr C Whetlam
5	103/0-0f	Royal Commotion (D), Mrs W Sykes, 8-10-11	S Morshead
6	02-0	Man In The Middle (B), D Sasse, 5-10-10	J Francome
7	01200-0	Trudy's Boy, R Akehurst, 5-10-0	J F O'Neill 7
9	0001/p0	Meadow Bridge (D), J O'Donoghue, 7-10-0	W Smithell 7
10	122000/	Brighton Marina, B Wise, 5-10-0	R Rowell

9-4 Wadi All, 3-1 Acapulco Gold, 9-2 Aleos, 6-1 Man In The Middle, Royal Commotion, 8-1 Trudy's Boy, 14-1 others.

2.45 STAINES CHASE (Handicap: £2,033: 2½m)

3	4-2221f	Lucky Call (D), D Nicholson, 7-11-6	S Smith Eccles
4	1414-14	Spin Again (C), D Morley, 6-11-4	B Davies
5	210f-32	Beechey Bank, R Turnell, 7-11-0	A Turnell
7	21112-2	Glenhawk (D), H Price, 5-10-8	C Gwilliam 4
8	143-40p	Harry Hotspur (CD), Mrs D Oughton, 11-10-6	R Rowe
9	4411/2-2	Gay Invader, F Winter, 7-10-5	J Francome

7-4 Gay Invader, 7-2 Spin Again, 9-2 Beechey Bank, 6-1 Glenhawk, 8-1 Lucky Call, Harry Hotspur.

3.15 VAUXHALL HURDLE (Div II: £890: 2½m)

1	20f0-1	Capping, P Harris, 6-11-7	G McCourt
2	1	Plundering (C), F Winter, 4-11-3	J Francome
3	004	Bold Yeoman, J Gifford, 5-11-0	R Rowe
6	0-Of	Downpayment, M Bolton, 7-11-0	R Rowell
7	440000-	Farmer Fred, M Scudamore, 5-11-0	Steve Knight
8		Hasty Star, R Kirk, 5-11-0	—
9	2/22300-	My Snip, J Old, 7-11-0	C Candy
16		Woodstock Grove, D Morley, 4-10-10	S Smith Eccles

7-4 Plundering, 5-2 My Snip, 4-1 Capping, 9-2 Bold Yeoman, 8-1 Woodstock Grove, 14-1 others.

Kempton Park selections

By Michael Phillips
12.45 Musso. 1.15 Fire Drill. 1.45 Sweeping Along. 2.15 Aleos. 2.45 Gay Invader. 3.15 Plundering.

Towcester programme

1.0 SYRESHAM HURDLE (Selling handicap: £424: 2m 5f 26yd)

1	0-22000	Emperor Napoleon, N Mitchell, 4-12-12	N Coleman
3	1000p-0	Summercove (C), A Moore, 5-11-4	M Perrett
5	0000u	Dancing Grey (B), B Forsey, 4-11-1	C Bourne
6	0300-00	Second Rise, R Hall, 5-11-0	R Strange
7	00-2432	Manawa (C), A Davison, 5-10-12	—
8	p80/0-	Rothercombe Knight (B), H Willis, 6-10-11	K Burke
9	0f0-300	Dromedan Sarah (B), Peter Taylor, 5-10-10	W Bilderfield
10	404023	Little Tyrant (B), B Richmond, 5-10-9	M O'Connor
11	000/000	Curlyland (B), H O'Neill, 6-10-9	M Hammond

8	004-01	Milly Kelly (D), Mrs P Sly, 4-11-1	C Brown
12	00304-	Cardine, C Wells, 6-11-0	Mr S Andrews 7
16		Crafty Look, J Scallan, 6-11-0	J Barlow
18	02400-0	Kardacombe, R Hartop, 5-11-0	M Floyd
22	4	Mt Tasman, D Kent, 5-11-0	P Haynes
28	00/04-	Silent Echo, A Blackmore, 6-11-0	A Coogan
29	0	Arctic Slogan, R Perkins, 4-10-10	S Rutland 7
31	02	Celtic Hero, O O'Neill, 4-10-10	J Suthern
34		Hardnott, R Gandolfo, 4-10-10	P Barton
35		North Lane, P Cundell, 4-10-10	R Stronge 7
36	u0	Northover Manor, J Gifford, 4-10-10	R Champion
38		Scottish Archer, P Pritchard, 4-10-10	G Jones
40	0f30f-	Sirenia, N Gaselee, 4-10-10	R Linley
42	02	Stormy Spring, D Nicholson, 4-10-10	P Scudamore
44	00-00	Tommanova, E Courage, 4-10-10	Mr T Thomson Jones
45	00	Wesington Pride, J Scallan, 4-10-10	G Kennard 7

11-4 Berkeley Lad, 7-2 Mt Tasman, 4-1 My Bonnie Prince, 9-2 Stormy Spring,

Kempton results

Worcester

Hockey

Midlands take revenge without taking the game too seriously

By Sydney Friskin

Oxford Univ 1 — Midlands 2

A strong Midlands team avenged last year's 3—2 defeat by beating Oxford University in their annual match at The Parks yesterday. It was a good enough game played on a heavy pitch and in generally bad weather. Midlands fielded an attractive side and could have won more comfortably if they had taken the game more seriously. They seemed to have relaxed a little after scoring their second goal and it was not until the last seven minutes that Oxford did anything constructive.

One of the more striking features of the Midlands game was the combination between Mallett and Aldridge, both members of the Worcestershire team that won the Midlands championship last Sunday. They were well supported in front by Clift, who played for the England under-21 side in Barcelona and by Welsh, of Harborne, who has been specially coached by Peter Marsh, of Wales and Great Britain.

Oxford, whose defence was strengthened by the return of Iley, their captain, showed little enterprise in attack until Gill and Mansfield started their late revival. They were also well served by Iley and Gordon in defence.

In the first 10 minutes Midlands attacked so strongly that Oxford conceded three short corners. All were fiercely struck by Robbins who, on one occasion, hit a post. From another short corner earned in the fourteenth minute Mansfield rescued Oxford by saving near the line with the Oxford goalkeeper well beaten.

It was not until a minute before half-time that Midlands translated their superiority into a goal. A centre from the right by Clift put the Oxford defence in disarray and after the ball had run loose from a defender's stick Tedstone was on hand to score from close range.

Early in the second half a mishit by Robbins let Lawless through with a good chance for Oxford but on being confronted by the goalkeeper Lawless lost control, taking the ball too deep on the left to be able to do anything with it. Then Midlands took control again and Mallett, nicely put through by Clift, ran on to score all on his own.

Oxford's goal, scored by Gill in the 28th minute of this period, was the result of an attack initiated by Gill in combination with Mansfield. It brought them a short corner which was intelligently exploited and Gill ended the move by scoring from an acute angle. But towards the end Midlands nearly increased their lead, Clift just missing an open goal.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: R Nisbett (Charterhouse and New College); *J Gordon (Kingston GS and Lincoln), *C J Iley (Kingston GS and New College, captain), J North (Belfast Institute and St Edmund Hall), S Quiddington (Nottingham and Wadham), D J Mansfield (Bishop's Stortford and Worcester), N Stevenson (Taunton and St Benet's Hall), *S Gill (St Edward's, Oxford and New College), *C Lawless (St Edward's, Oxford and Christ Church), *H Blackett (St Edward's, Oxford and Christ Church), G Warren (Merchant Taylors', Northwood and Balliol). (sub. M Robinson, Framlingham and Lincoln).

MIDLANDS: S Taylor (Stourport); M Robbins (Stone), D Figueredo (Stone), H Moore (Loughborough College), M French (Newcastle University), J Aldridge (Stourport), N Mallett (Bournville, captain), G Tedstone (St Mary's College, Cheltenham), R Welsh (Harbourne), R Clift (Nottingham), M Smith (St Mary's College, Cheltenham).

Umpires: R Flood (Midlands) and S Mernoff (Southern Counties).

* a Blue.

Oxford's choice

Oxford include two old blues, Hardy and Ellis, in their side to meet Cambridge in the University squash rackets match at the RAC, Pall Mall, on November 27.

TEAM: C R Jones (Bablake School, Coventry and St Edmund Hall), C J Hardy (Oundle and St Edmund Hall) (captain), R G P Ellis (Haileybury and St Edmund Hall), A G Rice (Oundle and Pembroke), I G S Wilcock (Oundle and Lincoln).

Show-jumping

US continue to lead way in Royal Show

Toronto, Nov 18.—The United States' domination of the Royal Horse Show continued here last night, when Melanie Smith, riding Calypso, won the featured jumping competition with a clear round in the jump-off in 28.16 sec. This was a combined class for international team members and open "private" jumpers and with 14 huge fences was the most difficult event of the show so far. Of the 25 horses, only seven managed clear rounds to reach the jump-off.

Bernie Traurig, of the United States, a private entry, was a close second aboard Eaden Vale, a horse schooled and ridden for years by Torchy Millar, of Canada. Traurig also had a clear jump-off in 28.27 sec, beating Mark Laskin, of Canada, on Damuraz in 29.37 sec.

The British riders John Whittaker, on Ryans Son, and Caroline Bradley, on Tricentrol Manuel, were fourth and fifth respectively, both also with clears in the jump-off. The United States moved further ahead in the team standings with 91 points and are virtually assured of the team title. Canada and Britain are second with 46 and Italy next with 25.—Reuter.

Why SRA's new study group must protect players from their own ignorance

Great squash injuries debate—the eyes have it

By Richard Eaton

There is a well-known squash story about the player who follows the coaching instructions a little too narrowly by serving high and deep to the backhand corner and then occupying the central "T" position with an expectant crouch. The ball comes round a little farther than anticipated off sidewall and backwall, and his opponent straightens out the crouch with an uninhibited forehand.

Infinitely more painful than serious though the resulting injury may be—squash injuries usually are—serious eye injuries are still much more frequent in squash than any other bat and ball game. Squash accounted for about 50 per cent in a small survey in the *British Medical Journal* recently.

The explanation is pretty gruesome. A squash ball fits the eye socket well, compresses on impact and can burst the eyeball when it strikes it at 80 miles an hour. In addition squash courts these days tend to be stampeded by hordes of unskilful players with little knowledge of the rules governing dangerous situations.

Such enthusiasts are more of a menace to each other than they can realize. The survey estimated that only 1.7 serious eye injuries occur per 100,000 playing sessions, but that excludes a host of near misses and minor injuries.

The *BMJ* survey also made the Squash Rackets Association appear complacent by saying that the Association were not convinced there is any need for eye protection. If so the SRA is not so complacent now. "You would not dream of taking 30p from someone in a swimming pool and not have a lifeguard, and yet you take £2 off someone and shut them up in a squash court", the SRA secretary, Bob Morris, says.

What can be done? The only player to wear an eyeguard in top competition is Roland Watson, the leading South African. He reckons it reduced his visibility by only five per cent or so, but since playing with it in last year's World Masters at Wembley he has discarded it. He nevertheless believes it fills a need for social squash players, but the SRA is unlikely to recommend any one protector at present.

Information about which protectors are available could, however, be publicized more widely by the governing body. Instruction on safety could be given to all who join a club. That still leaves hundreds of leisure and commercial centres lacking information and instruction. Are bigger and better safety posters enough?

The SRA's new eye study group should make its first tentative answers early in December. One of the intentions is to define the governing body's area of responsibility. It needs to be broad. As the well-known story suggests players do need protecting from their own ignorance.



One of the types of eyeguard now available

Law Report November 19 1981 **Court of Appeal**

Only gold and silver are treasure trove

Attorney General of the Duchy of Lancaster v G. E. Overton (Farms) Ltd.

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Oliver.

[Judgment delivered November 18]

Only objects of gold and silver were capable of being treasure trove. The question for the jury at a coroner's inquest was whether in the light of the evidence the object in question could properly be described as a gold or silver object and for that purpose the object had to contain a substantial proportion of gold or silver.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by the plaintiff, the Attorney General of the Duchy of Lancaster, from the judgment of Mr Justice Dillon on June 26, 1980. (*The Times* June 27, 1980; [1981] Ch 333) holding that a hoard of third century AD Roman coins dug up in a field owned and occupied by the defendants, G. E. Overton (Farms) Ltd, at Coleby in Lincolnshire, were not treasure trove and belonged to the defendants.

In March 1975 approximately 7,811 third century Roman coins were found buried in an earthenware urn below ploughshare level in Quarry Field, Coleby, Lincolnshire, which lay within the liberties of the Duchy of Lancaster. On August 27, 1975, a coroner's jury found that the coins were treasure trove.

The British Museum examined 923 of the coins and 869 of them were identified according to the Central or Gallic Empire emperors who had issued the coins between 260AD and 280AD when the silver fineness of the coins ranged between 18 per cent and 0.2 per cent. Fifteen of the coins showed percentages of silver which ranged from 5.85 per cent to 0.2 per cent. At least one of the coins found not included in the sample was an antoninianus of the Emperor Philip I who reigned from 244 to 249.

Mr Richard Scott, QC and Mr Hubert Picarda for the plaintiff; Mr Igor Judge, QC and Mr Collingwood Thompson for the defendants.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that treasure trove had been part of the law of England for a thousand years. The earliest mention of it was in the law of Edward the Confessor.

For the first time the court had to describe what objects could be treasure trove. Were they confined to gold and silver or were coins with very little gold or silver treasure trove? Did treasure trove extend to money?

In March 1973 a stranger went to the farm at Coleby and said he was interested in archaeology. The farmer said he could have access to the field but nothing could be removed. The stranger came from Boston and went on the field with a metal detector.

He made a find and discovered pieces of pottery and thousands of coins. All the coins were about the size of a new halfpenny. They were dirty, greenish and looked like brass. A local shop bought some of them. People got to know. The finder was prosecuted and convicted of theft and given a suspended sentence.

An expert at the British Museum knew the dates when the coins were minted. They were called antoniniani. No doubt they had been used as currency in England. The owner had put them in a safe place hoping to come back for them. He never did. They remained hidden for 1,600 years until they were found in 1975; 41 of them were forgeries.

Experts said that at the time they were minted the coinage was being debased because of the inflation problem. Tiny bits of silver were inserted so that they could be passed off as silver coins. The expert evidence was that there was a deliberate placing of silver in alloy so that it was a silver denomination.

The jury found the whole lot to be treasure trove. The defendant farmer did not accept that finding. Proceedings were taken to determine if they were treasure trove. The whole issue could properly be reopened to see if these coins were treasure trove or not.

The court was most indebted to the researches and help given by counsel and lawyers on both sides. The law had never come up for judicial decision.

Bracton, one of the greatest of law writers about 1250 to 1258 referred to treasure trove as being "where money or coin, gold, silver, plate, or bullion, is found hidden in the earth. . .". He wrote in Latin and the court did not have the original. Sir William Stanford in 1548 followed Bracton and referred to *pecuniae*.

Sir Edward Coke's *Institutes* were accepted for three or four hundred years to be the law of England. Coke had a special chapter on treasure trove.

He said: "Treasure trove is when any gold or silver, in coin, plate, or bullion hath been of ancient time hidden. . .whereof no person can prove any property, it doth belong to the king. . ." and ". . .nothing is said to be treasure trove but gold and silver." In Coke's time all money was gold or silver.

Coke was accepted by the best commentators of the next century, but Sir William Blackstone put it differently in his *Commentaries*. Blackstone said that treasure trove was "where any money, or coin, gold, silver, plate, or bullion, is found hidden in the earth . . ." Mr Scott claimed the find on the authority of Blackstone as treasure trove.

Chitty's Prerogatives of the Crown in 1820 referred to treasure trove as "where any gold or silver in coin, plate, or bullion is found concealed . . ."

R v Thomas and Willett ((1863) 9 Cox CC 376) and *R v Toole* ((1867) 11 Cox CC 75) proceeded on the basis that the object or coins found had to be gold or silver and followed Coke.

Many learned discourses had been drawn to the court's attention including articles and papers by Mr T. H. Bayliss, QC, Dr William Martin LlD, Sir George Hill, a director of the British Museum who said that there was a case for including all *pecuniae*, and Mr Charles Sparrow, QC, in 1973.

In order to be treasure trove, the objects must be of gold or silver. In the *Case of Mines* ((1567) 1 Plowd 313) the judges must have treated the prerogative of mines and the prerogative of treasure trove as quite separate.

How much gold or silver must there be in the objects? They must be united with alloy in order to be used. In *Palser v Grinling* ([1948] AC 291, 317) Lord Simon said that one of the primary meanings of "substantial" was equivalent to "considerable, solid or big".

Was there sufficient gold or silver in them for the coins to be properly described as gold or silver? There must be a very considerable quantity but it was to be left to the jury and no percentage was to be cited.

In the past 15 years the British Museum had been taking a new line that found objects or coin need not be gold or silver if they were intended to be gold or silver.

One could understand the museum's object; but as a result of this case his Lordship would go back to the old authorities that say treasure trove had to be gold or silver. The law was as stated in Coke.

LORD JUSTICE DUNN, agreeing, said that only objects of gold and silver were capable of being treasure trove. The intention at the time of minting was immaterial.

It was a question for the jury whether the coins when found could properly be described as a gold or silver object. The jury would have had the advantage of expert evidence and on all the evidence the jury would have to decide whether the coin was substantially a gold or silver object.

It was undesirable to lay down percentages. The coin must contain a substantial proportion of gold or silver before it could be described as a gold or silver object.

Lord Justice Oliver agreed.

Solicitors: Frere, Cholmeley; Epton & Co, Lincoln.

Measure of mortgagee's damages against surveyor

London & South of England Building Society Ltd v Stone

Before Mr Justice Russell

[Judgment delivered November 13.]

In an action by a building society against a chartered surveyor for the negligent survey of property and for misrepresentation of its value as sufficient security for a loan of £11,880, Mr Justice Russell in the Queen's Bench Division gave judgment for the society and held that the proper measure of damages was the difference between the stated value of the security and its true value, less a discount representing the society's failure to mitigate its loss. His Lordship rejected the society's claim that it was entitled to the cost of restoring the property to the condition described by the surveyor in his report.

On recieving a mortgage application from Mr and Mrs Robinson, prospective purchasers of Lane End, Kingsdown Grove, Kingsdown, Corsham, Wiltshire, the London & South of England Building Society Ltd arranged for Mr Barrie Stone, a chartered surveyor, to value the property and prepare a report. The property was valued at £14,850.

On the strength of the valuation the society advanced £11,880 to the Robinsons under a mortgage deed. Under the deed the mortgagors covenanted to repay the mortgage instalments over a 25 year period whether or not they remained in the property. They further covenanted to keep the property in good and tenantable repair to the society's satisfaction.

The surveyor had negligently failed to detect cracks and other evidence of settlement due to subsidence and the property deteriorated. The society undertook remedial work at a cost of £29,000, waiving its rights against the mortgagors under the mortgage deed.

Mr Patrick Twigg for the building society; Mr John Slater for the surveyor

MR JUSTICE RUSSELL said that in *Philips v Ward* ([1956] 1 WLR 471, 475), in a similar claim by a purchaser, Lord Justice Morris said that the appropriate damages were such as could fairly and reasonably be considered as resulting naturally from the failure of the defendant to report as he should have done, and awarded as damages the difference between the stated value and the actual value.

His Lordship did not believe that a mortgagee should be in a better position. The cost of repairs as the appropriate measure of damages did not satisfy the test adumbrated by Lord Justice Morris. Nor was it a reasonable mitigation of loss.

In the present case the society was left with no security in the property. Should any discount be made from the £11,880 which represented the diffe between the stated and value of the security. ...f The society had the bee- the mortgagors' person be nants and although it not morally admirable, it aive commercial good sensgage its rights under the been deed. Nor would itoursue commercial good ser extent the mortgagors to r' of those rights. ...as the In the circuuced to £11,880 would bciety was £8,880. In additio investigat entitled to the c e would be ing the matter, for £9,133, judgment in itsand costs. together with ie. Messer &

Solicitors: Gilbert. Co; Barlow, L...

The title Malik case (The Times November 18) should have read R v Immigration Appeal Tribunal, ex parte Malik.

La creme de la creme also on page 24

Educational, Careers and Re-training

Pressures on the linguists

The demand for linguists reacts sharply to market pressures and the need for specific languages and language combinations is even less stable. A few combinations, such as English with Russian and French, stay fairly popular but while linguists with good French and Italian were in demand at the EEC a few years ago, now those with more exotic combinations such as Greek, German and English, stand a better chance of employment.

Both the EEC and the United Nations Organization recruit linguists by open competition. Candidates must have a degree, though not necessarily in languages. The EEC demands mastery of three of its official languages in addition to the linguist's mother tongue, while the United Nations needs a minimum of two official languages plus mother tongue or language of habitual use, which must also be one of its five official languages.

Pay and conditions with these organizations are good, and because many employees enjoy life tenure, staff turnover is low. In its early days the EEC was recruiting heavily, but it now has vacancies for linguists only rarely and can afford to be very choosy indeed.

The EEC examinations for translators working into English held every two to three years, for example, attract around 500 candidates and even the 20 who are selected on average are not guaranteed jobs. They may stay on a waiting list for years vainly hoping for a summons.

As well as their language skills, translators are expected to have some specialist knowledge in subjects such as finance, computing or science. Translating legal documents to make both legal and linguistic sense is a skill in demand but qualified lawyers with good languages can usually earn more as lawyers than as translators.

Interpreting is the most highly-paid and competitive of the linguistic professions and the biggest employers are the international organizations, including United Nations and EEC agencies. There is little demand for interpreters in industry, particularly in the United Kingdom, where language skills are traditionally undervalued.

Training and careers for interpreters lie largely in conference work at present. Community interpreters, such as those working in hospitals and law courts, are largely untrained and work on a freelance ad hoc basis.

Each year there are about 10 applicants for every place on one of the United Kingdom's few post-graduate interpreting or translating courses. The University of Bath receives some 130 applicants for seven to 10 places on its one-year course. The Polytechnic of Central London runs separate post-graduate courses in interpreting and translating, while combined courses are run at the Universities of Bath, Bradford and Kent. Candidates do not need a language degree. Assessors look for a quick mind and great powers of concentration, particularly in would-be interpreters, as well as for linguistic skills.

In recent years some colleges and universities, particularly the polytechnics and the science-based technology-based universities, have offered degrees which combine modern languages with scientific or commercial subjects.

The University of East Anglia, for example, offers a BA in European Studies and Social Sciences which includes languages. The University of Leeds has a BA honours course in French and Management Studies, while the University of Salford offers a BA honours in Languages and Sociology.

A new course at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology leads to a BSc honours degree in Applied Language Studies. It aims to teach how to use linguistics to solve problems in communication and it combines linguistics with mathematics, computing and translating.

Polytechnics also offer diploma courses combining languages with business studies and secretarial skills. Many courses last for two years and are run under the auspices of the Business Education Council. Birmingham and Oxford Polytechnics have three-year courses and Birmingham is trying to get degree status for its course.

For those just wanting a crash course in a language before working abroad, there are an estimated 500 private schools, including the large Berlitz group. Companies often pay for their employees to do a course before posting them overseas and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office has its own language centre in London to provide training for its staff.

Fees for private courses range from about £1 an hour at some of the smaller schools up to £6 an hour for tuition in a minority language at one of the big institutions.

There are also secretarial schools in the private sector running courses with differing amounts of language content. The Lycée Français in London is a non-profit-making organization subsidized by the French Government which has been running bilingual secretarial courses for over 50 years.

For further information write to:

The Institute of Linguists, 24a Highbury Grove London N5 2EA

Sandra Hempel

La creme de la creme also on page 23

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Recruitment Opportunities

Chairman

WELSH WATER AUTHORITY

The Secretary of State for Wales wishes to appoint a part-time chairman to succeed Mr. Haydn Rees, CBE, who is retiring in May 1982. The Authority covers nearly the whole of Wales plus parts of adjoining counties; annual expenditure is around £150m and over 5,000 people are employed.

• OVERALL POLICY AND STRATEGY are laid down by the members of the Authority headed by the chairman, one of whose principal tasks is to ensure that the essential services provided to the community are cost-effective and seen to be so. Under the direction of the Authority, day-to-day management is in the hands of a full-time Chief Executive and his team.

• DEMONSTRABLE MANAGEMENT SKILLS and the proven ability to perform a representational role involving the public, industry, agriculture and government are essential requirements. These attributes will probably have been acquired in a senior role within a large organisation, public or private. Familiarity with the area will be a considerable advantage.

• THE SALARY OF £20,500 reflects the part-time nature of the appointment, which will be for 3 to 5 years.

Those men or women who wish to be considered are invited to write in complete confidence to D.A.O. Davies as adviser to the Welsh Office.

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The Commission for Racial Equality has vacancies for two Directors, providing the opportunity to play a dedicated role in one of the most challenging areas of work of national importance. Each appointee will be responsible to the Chief Executive for the development and control of the work of his or her Division and will help him in the preparation of policy recommendations to the Commission and the implementation of approved policy.

Director, Community Affairs & Liaison Division

The work of this Division, which has a staff of 64, includes promotion of equal opportunity in such fields as Employment, Education, Housing, Health and Social Services; local authorities, employers, trade unions and many other organisations. This work is co-ordinated with that of ethnic minority organisations, community relations councils and other outside bodies active in promoting equal opportunity and good race relations. It includes responsibility for dealing with requests for financial support from such organisations.

Applicants will possess substantial senior managerial experience, be accustomed to assist in the formulation of policy and able to motivate and manage the teams of multi-racial staff in the Division. The successful candidate must also be able to represent the Commission at a senior level with a wide range of organisations and in outside personal contacts. He or she will require strong commitment to the cause of equal opportunity. Some experience and knowledge of the Division's areas of activity, as well as an involvement in race relations work, would be helpful.

Director, General Services Division

This Division, which includes the Personnel, Management Services, Finance, Information and Research Sections of the Commission, has a staff of 84. The Director's task is to co-ordinate and control the work of these support services for the efficient operation of the Commission. He or she will act as the Commission's chief representative in dealing with the recognised Trade Unions, and will be responsible for financial control and personnel procedures analogous to those of the Civil Service.

While the prime requirement is professional expertise in management, the work of the Commission is such that strong commitment to the cause of equal opportunity, ability to manage a multi-racial work-force, and skill in contributing to policy-making will also be necessary attributes of the successful candidate.

The C R E is an equal opportunity employer and every applicant will receive equal treatment regardless of their race, colour, nationality or ethnic or national origins, sex or marital status; he or she will not be disadvantaged by disability, or conditions or requirements which cannot be shown to be justifiable.

The starting salary is at the minimum of the scale, ie £17,685 p.a. which will rise by four annual increments to £20,895 p.a. A London Weighting Allowance of £1,087 will also be payable.



Further details and application forms are available from Aileen Haskell, Senior Personnel Officer, Commission for Racial Equality, Elliot House, 10/12 Allington Street, London SW1. Applications should be forwarded immediately.

THE COMMISSION FOR RACIAL EQUALITY

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CJA CITY Computer Services Manager—Banking

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This appointment calls for a minimum of 6 years' financial systems and data processing experience preferably gained at least partly in an internationally-orientated merchant or wholesale banking environment. At least 2 years in a management role is desirable, together with a sound grasp of the administrative and processing procedures associated with international banking and securities dealing transactions. Applicants, male or female, aged 27-35, who should be trained in COBOL and preferably have had experience with NCR equipment, will ideally be familiar also with current telecommunications techniques and developments in office systems automation. Leading a small team, the successful candidate will be responsible to an executive director for the effective control and enhancement of existing DP operations, together with the planned introduction of major new systems to link up with a range of other high technology equipment. Initial salary negotiable £14,000-£18,000, contributory pension, life and medical insurance cover, subsidised mortgage, assistance with removal expenses, where necessary. Applications in strict confidence, under reference CSMB 4072/TT, to the Managing Director:

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON ASSOCIATES
(Management Recruitment Consultants) Limited,
35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH Telephone: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576. Telex: 887374

The Royal Society of Medicine

The Royal Society of Medicine intends to seek an

Executive Director

in the coming months to succeed the present holder of that office on his retirement on 30 September 1982. Those interested in the appointment may obtain further particulars by writing to the President of the Society at 1 Wimpole Street, London W1M 8AE, and may submit applications by 1 January, 1982.

BRANCH DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

REQUIRED BY CHARITY

Good organiser to create more local branches in United Kingdom. Required by Parkinsons Disease Society. Could suit young, energetic person prepared to travel. Interest in older or disabled people and current driving licence essential. Apply for job description and application form by 25th November to Executive Director, Parkinsons Disease Society, 81 Queens Road, Wimbledon, London SW19.

DESIGN ENGINEERS, mechanical and electrical building services, urgently required by small expanding London firm. Salaries negotiable from £10,000 + p.a. Full details to Box No 0948 G, The Times.

TRANSLATORS. European languages, finance, legal, computing. CVA.—01-289 3307.

Chairman

CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY

• THE AUTHORITY is both a public service enterprise and a regulatory body with widespread responsibilities in civil aviation matters, both domestic and international. These include safety, air traffic control, and economic regulation through licensing services and approving air fares. Income is around £150m and staff numbers exceed 7,500.

• A SUCCESSOR is sought to Sir Nigel Foulkes, whose term of office expires in February 1982. Responsibilities embrace the co-ordination and direction of the Authority's services, its management as an efficient business enterprise, and participation in hearings of licensing applications. The appointment is made by the Secretary of State for Trade; it will involve commitment for about three days a week.

• THE REQUIREMENT is for a record of outstanding achievement in the private or public sectors with emphasis on the leadership of a major enterprise with strong technical connotations.

• PREFERRED AGE fifties. Remuneration for discussion dependent on the extent of commitment agreed.

Those men or women who would like to be considered are invited to write in complete confidence to R.T. Addis as adviser to the Department of Trade.

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Educational, Careers and Retraining

UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY

Applications from suitably qualified candidates are invited for the

CHAIR OF PSYCHIATRY

which will fall vacant on 30 September 1982 through the retiral of Professor Sir Ivor Batchelor.

Further Particulars are available from The Secretary, The University, Dundee, DD1 4HN with whom applications in the form prescribed in the Particulars should be lodged by 6 January 1982. Please quote Ref: EST/31/81C.

Tasmanian College of Advanced Education School of Social Work

LECTURER
SENIOR LECTURER IN SOCIAL WORK
(TENURABLE OR THREE-YEAR CONTRACT)

Applications are invited for the above-mentioned position within the School of Social Work.

The successful applicant will be expected to participate in the planning and development of a young school currently undergoing changes in its teaching programme. Ability to teach in the area of social work practice, especially interpersonal theories, casework and group work, as well as assisting in the development of a field education programme, will also be expected.

Desirable qualifications are significant professional experience with a record of publications: preference would be given to an applicant holding postgraduate qualifications in social work.

Appointment will be made at one of the following levels (according to qualifications and experience):

	per annum $A
Lecturer III	17.083-19.370
Lecturer II	18.821-22.665
Lecturer I	23.195-26.037
Snr Lecturer II	26.593-28.474
Snr Lecturer I	29.101-30.995

Application forms and information available from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF. Closing date: 11 January, 1982.

University of Nottingham
DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a research assistant to work with a team of academics on the effect of intake manifold design on petrol engine performance. The work will be carried out in collaboration with Ford Motor Company Ltd. The post is for one year in the first instance and may be renewable for a second year. Applicants should have a relevant Ph.D. or a good honours degree in Mechanical Engineering or Physics. The salary will be on the 1A or II scale up to a maximum of £8,425 per annum according to experience. Applications as soon as possible to Professor J. Owen, The University, Nottingham, NG7 2RD. For further details phone 0602 56010, extn. 2627.

PRINCIPAL, international college, offers fully-qualified private tuition in English or ESL (to all levels) and maths. French (to 'O' level). Could reside London or similar preferred. Telephone Cobham (Surrey) 5263.

[...]BOURNE TUTORS. Individual tuition in O & A level subjects and common entrance. Telephone [...]7 3838 after 2.15.

[...] GODRIC'S COLLEGE. Secretarial Business Studies and Liberal Arts Course. Languages. Resident and day students. 01-[...]5 [...]831. 2, Arkwright Road, London NW3 6AD.

[...]LS COURT SCHOOL.—English for foreigners. Italian. Bookkeeping and Accounts up to Trial Balance. Day/evening courses. New term 4th January 1982. Please telephone 01-370 4755.

St John's College, Oxford

WOODHOUSE JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN CLASSICAL STUDIES
JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN CHEMISTRY OR BIOCHEMISTRY

The College proposes, if there should be suitable candidates, to elect to two Junior Research Fellowships from 1 October 1982, one in Chemistry or Biochemistry and one in Classical Studies. Candidates should not normally have exceeded 28 years at the time of their election and should have already completed their first degree. The Fellowships are open to men and women and will be tenable for three years.

The Junior Research Fellowship in Classical Studies will be on the Foundation of the late Mr H. C. Woodhouse, the intention of which is to promote and encourage classical studies within or in connection with the College, and in particular "the study of the language, literature, art, archaeology, history and philosophy of ancient Greece and Rome, and their influence on later civilisation".

A Junior Research Fellow will receive a stipend of £4,716 a year, is entitled to lunch and dine at High Table without charge and will, if unmarried, be given free rooms or, if married, a housing allowance.

Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the Senior Tutor. Completed application forms should be sent to the Senior Tutor as early as possible and not later than Saturday, 30 January 1982.

University of Reading
Deputy Finance Officer

Applications are invited from qualified Accountants for the above post. The successful candidate will be considered for the post of Finance Officer when the present holder of that post retires.

Salary in the Grade III Administrative scale, currently £12,305 to £15,410 p.a. together with USS/USDPS benefits.

Further particulars and application forms (2 copies) are available from the Personnel Officer, University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 2AH (Ref. P.3A). Closing date December 14, 1981.

The King's School, Canterbury
PHYSICS

Well-qualified graduate required to teach Nuffield Physics to both O and A level, from September 1982. Two new laboratories are being added to the present five modern laboratories owing to the expansion of the department. Salary by negotiation. Apply to the Headmaster, giving names of two referees.

FOR DETAILS of advertising in The Times' new Thursday Courses and Careers Page (with editorial) covering Business with Management Courses; GCE Level: Educational Courses and Studentships; Public and Educational appointments; University appointments; Awards and Scholarships and Fellowships, please telephone on 01-278 9161

ARABIC, tuition, spoken, script, individual group, day-time/evenings. Phone 01-444 5885.

PERFECT YOUR ENGLISH. Small friendly conversation groups by experienced well-qualified tutor. £2 per hr; individual tuition £6 per hr. 01-385 3578.

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▶ The task of ACTION AID is to help bridge the North-South gap by linking Third World needs to the Old and New Worlds' resources. Development of individual and community lives through specific international partnerships is the aim.

▶ LINKS have already been forged with people in India, Kenya, Burundi and the Gambia through Action Aid's sponsorship schemes at present available in the U.K., France and Spain. 1982 should see extensions into Nepal, Uganda and Senegal with participation from additional European partners.

▶ Income in 1981 will be around £5M, reflecting a consistently high rate of growth each year.

▶ The present Director plans next year to leave the chief executive's post in order to work overseas in the Third World himself. Our advertisement concerns finding his successor.

▶ The Faculties Partnership has been engaged by the Board of Management to seek someone with the commitment, personal qualities and executive experience needed to direct and manage this young London-based international charitable enterprise. Aspects of particular importance are proven skill in marketing, informed concern for systems of communication and, above all, experience of leading a body of people engaged in international work albeit not necessarily of a charitable nature.

▶ TERMS to reflect adequately the scale of responsibility in the job will initially be for private discussion with the Consultant. He will be handling all enquiries, suggestions and applications personally and in complete confidence.

Letters should be addressed to:-
M. J. Graham-Jones,
The Faculties Partnership Limited,
177 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London SW1V 1ER.

Executive Search Consultancy
Research Associate
Frankfurt 42,000 DM

Korn/Ferry International is a leading firm of Executive Search Consultants, involved in placing senior executives within a wide range of client companies and in researching general areas of concern to management.

We are seeking a Research Associate, male or female, to assist consultants in finding suitable individuals for positions and in the company's [...] general consultancy work.

Aged 22-30, a graduate, preferably with work experience especially in an engineering or financial sphere. Fluent German essential. Salary negotiable. Excellent prospects within a world-wide firm.

Please reply with full cv to Miss Helen [...]don-Potts, Korn/Ferry International Ltd, 2/4 King Street, St James's, London SW1Y 6QL.

KORN/FERRY INTERNATIONAL

Supervisor, Production Costing

Our Finance Division is looking for a new person to join a small team responsible for the smooth running of our production costing system. We will be looking for someone with experience in film/TV production administration, and who is young and keen to make a career within our Finance Division. Costing experience will, of course, be preferred.

Interested applicants should write with full CV to Helen Amy, Staff Offices, London Weekend Television, South Bank Television Centre, Kent House, Upper Ground, London SE1 9LT.

LWT London Weekend Television

EDUCATIONAL

University of Oxford
JUNIOR LECTURESHIP IN PHILOSOPHY

Applications are invited for a

Junior Lectureship in Philosophy

The appointment is for the three years from 1 January 1982 (or as soon as possible thereafter) until 31 December 1984 and is not renewable. Salary will be on the scale £6,070 to £8,690.

Applications (six copies), including the names of two referees should be sent to the Secretary to the Board of the Faculty of Literae Humaniores, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JD, from whom further details may be obtained, not later than 27 November 1981.

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
Department of Mathematics

The Department of Mathematics of The Ohio State University hopes to fill the position of full professor created by the impending retirement of Professor Hans Zassenhaus, effective Autumn Quarter, 1982. Applications are invited from outstanding research mathematicians. Nominations for suitable candidates are also welcome. Other things being equal, applicants in algebra and number theory will be given priority. The position is expected to stay open until filled.

Interested persons should write to Professor Dijen K. Ray-Chaudhuri, Department of Mathematics, The Ohio State University, 231 W. 18th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43210.

The Ohio State University is an affirmative action and an equal opportunity employer.

University of Liverpool
GILMOUR CHAIR OF SPANISH

Applications are invited for the Gilmour Chair of Spanish within the Faculty of Arts. The salary will be not less than £16,480 per annum and initially will depend on the qualifications and experience of the successful candidate. Applications (12 copies), together with the names of three referees, should be received not later than 4th January, 1982, by the Registrar, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool, L69 3BX, from whom further particulars may be obtained. (Candidates overseas who wish to do so, may send one copy by airmail.) Quote ref RV/904/T.

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Salary scale £10,319-£12,3[...]

Applications are invited for the ab[...]ost from persons between the ages of 30 [...]. Further details may be obtained from The [...]el Officer, General Medical Council, 44 Hall[...]et, London W1N 6AE.

EDUCATIONAL

University of Oxford
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The College proposes to elec[t] a man or woman to a Browne Research Fellowship in Bota[ny] or Zoology tenable for th[ree] years from 1 October 198[...]

Further particulars may [be] obtained from the Provost, Queen's College, Oxford [...] 4AW.

HADLEIGH COLLEGE, [...] Kent. Exclusive, full [...] girls only. English [...] school, from 10 y[...] year, open throughout. Thanet 23665.

[Re]cruitment [O]pportunities are featured every Thursday. For details ring 01-278 9161

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£17,000 p.a. Suffolk

The leading firm of specialist publishers in antiques and fine art reference needs, as an essential part of the management team, a thoroughly professional thirty to fifty year old prepared to sell as well as assist in the design and execution of marketing strategy. Travel in the UK is involved with visits to Europe and the East Coast of America two or three times a year. The work includes motivating, supervising and informing three excellent book salesmen, personally selling advertising in the leading annual directory for the subject and working with the other directors to promote the top quality products which, once known, are universally respected. Unusual for a business of this size, it is owned and run by the directors.

The rewards are living in Suffolk, a car, private hospital insurance for the whole family, non-contributory pension, six weeks' holiday, c. £17,000 p.a. (commission element around 10%) and the stimulation of working as part of a small management team in which intelligence is as essential as the simple practical effectiveness which makes an address to this advertisement superfluous.



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Europe's premier BMW Showroom is looking for successful people with the sort of confidence and motivation that has made them a winner. Previous sales experience is not required since we have our own training schemes but you will need to demonstrate your career achievements.

Successful candidates can expect to earn over £13,000 p.a., with 5 weeks holiday, life insurance and PPP membership. A company car is provided. The positions are based at our showrooms in Park Lane and the hours are 8.45 a.m.-6 p.m., Monday-Friday with 4 hours shift on alternate Saturdays.

Applicants should ideally be over 25, live in the London area and possess a clean driving licence. If you can show a successful career path to date, telephone Miss Harrington on 433 1285 for an application form.

This position is open to both male and female applicants.

Michael Joseph Marketing Director

Michael Joseph, one of the leading British book publishers, is seeking a new marketing director. The successful candidate will have the ability and energy to maximise the selling and promotional opportunities for a wide range of popular books under four imprints—Michael Joseph, Pelham, Pavilion and Ebury Press. Experience of the book trade is not a prerequisite, but creative flair and proven marketing skills are essential. The salary and other benefits will reflect the importance of the appointment.

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Alan Brooke,
Managing Director
Michael Joseph Ltd
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London WC1B 3DU.



HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATOR
Central London
Salary circa £17,000 p.a. + car and other benefits

Modern, medium sized hospital, owned by substantial and expanding private group in the hospital field, seeks applicants for this post. The appointment entails the day to day running of the hospital with the minimum of supervision and assistance with the forward planning of other hospitals within the same group. Applicants should be aged 30-45 and preferably will have substantial management experience either of the private sector or the NHS. Applicants without previous medical expereince may be considered provided they have a suitable commercial background in some allied field of business. Detailed knowledge of finance and personnel management and planning is essential. Applications should be submitted with CV to Miss Williamson, 34 Devonshire St, London W1N 1RF.

Economic Journalist required

to work on international twice-weekly and monthly trade journals covering steel and non-ferrous metals markets. Graduate with background in journalism and/or economic-related field preferred. Languages an asset. Write fully in own handwriting with typed curriculum vitae to: The Editorial Director, Metal Bulletin PLC, 45/46 Lower Marsh, London SE1 7RG.

CITY TELECOMMUNICATIONS CO. Seeks senior sec. See la creme.

HIGHLY NUMERATE Grad. Sec. wanted for the impossible.—See la creme.

TRANSLATORS, freelance, from and into English. Eng/Ital legal, urgent. Write stating exp., to: Albany Translators, 31 Cherry Hill, St. Albans, Herts AL2 3AT.

NOTICE

NEVERTHELESS the foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal, The Lord knoweth them that are his.—2 Timothy 2: 19.

BIRTHS

CARNWATH.—On November 9th, to Julia (nee Pinkney) and Tom—a daughter (Gabriel Judith), a sister to Isobel, Zenobia, Helena and Madeleine.

FERGUSON.—On November 16th, at Wittington Hospital, to Penelope (nee Toubkin) and James—a daughter (Rebecca Mary).

FERGUSON.—On 17th November, in New York, to Charlotte (nee Richardson) and Louis—a sister for Chris, Greg and Heather.

GOMERY.—On November 11th, at Farnborough Hospital, Kent, to Pauline (nee Rowell) and Don—a daughter (Rebecca Elizabeth).

HUDSON.—On November 17th, 1981, at St Bartholomew's Hospital, City of London, to Ruth (nee Mander) and Richard—a son (Sebastian Thomas).

JAMIESON.—On November 15th, at Nottingham City Hospital, to Sally (nee Heath) and Alan—a daughter (Kirsty Helen Margaret).

JUDD.—On November 16th, to Emma and Christopher—a daughter.

MURLEY.—On November 15th, at the British Hospital, Paris, to Catriona (nee McLean) and Christopher—a son (Rupert Alexander Michael).

RYDE.—On November 16th, at The Welbeck Clinic, to Andrea (nee Schlicht) and Edward—a daughter.

SIMPSON.—On November 17th, to Suzannah (nee Hensman) and Ian—a son, a brother for Victoria.

TURNER.—On November 15th at Epsom Hospital, to Barbara (nee Thaire) and Martin—a daughter (Katharine).

TYLER.—On November 17th, in Hongkong, to Jane (nee Blackley) and Antony—a son (Andrew Douglas).

WARNE.—On November 6th, to Judith and David—a second son (Nicholas David).

YOUNG.—On November 17th, 1981 at West London Hospital, to Sarah and David—a son.

DEATHS

BELLAMY.—On November 17, 1981 Alec A of 31 The Steyne, Bognor Regis, Sussex, dearly loved husband of Frances and loving father of Marion, Judith and Ann. Private cremation at Chichester on Monday, November 23. Family flowers only.

CAMERON, DUNCAN CRAIG.—Peacefully at his home, Letton Court, Hereford, on 17th November, after a long illness. Private funeral at Letton Parish Church. Family flowers only. Donations may be sent to Dawe Brothers, 116 Westfaling Street, Hereford, in aid of Cancer Research and St. John the Baptist Church Letton Restoration appeal.

DAHRENDORF.—On November 17th 1981, peacefully in hospital, Vera Beatrice (nee Banister), of 83 Woodstock Close, Oxford, aged 57 years. A Requiem Mass will be said at St Aloysius Church, Woodstock Road, Oxford on Monday, November 23rd at 11 a.m., followed by interment at Wolvercote cemetery. Donations if desired may be sent to Sir Michael Sobell House, Churchill Hospital, Headington, Oxford.

ECKERSLEY.—On 17th November, in hospital, aged 54 years, Graham Robert Charles Eckersley, of the Gables, Folwith Road, Harrogate, dearly loved husband of Dolores and dear father of Mark, Julian, Simon and Louise. Service at St Wilfrid's Church, ...

IN MEMORIAM

... my husband. Deep abiding love. '31-'69. November 19th.

BOYLE, Professor JOHN ANDREW, who died suddenly November 19th, 1978, devoted husband and father. International scholar. Remembered with love: Remembered with gratitude.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

NORWEGIAN CHRISTMAS BAZAAR, Sat., 21st November, 10.30-7 p.m., The Norwegian Church, 1 Albion St., Rotherhithe, S.E.16. Underground: Rotherhithe. Br: Buses 47, 70, 188.

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The dividend in respect of the above shares for the half-year ending 31st December, 1981, is payable on 31st December, 1981 to members on the Register at 3rd December, 1981.

By Order of the Board,
G. P. Cooper
Company Secretary
Registered Office
Bridge Hall Mills
Bury, Lancashire

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

ESSEX COUNTY BILLS

£15m Bills issued on 17th November, 1981 due 16th February, 1982 at an average rate of 13.7031 per cent. Applications totalled £76m. There are now £45m Essex County Bills outstanding.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Registers of the 5 per cent First and 7 per cent Cumulative Preference Stocks of the Company WILL BE CLOSED on 17 December, 1981 for the preparation of the dividend warrants.

B E Dickinson
Secretary
13 November 1981

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

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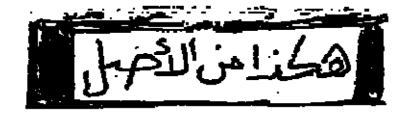
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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

9.05 For Schools, Colleges. Subjects include Europe from the Air (at 9.05), Out of the Past — Georgian England (at 9.46), Science Workshop — stability (10.10), Search — Transport in Wales (11.30) and The Past at Work — railway mania (11.55); 12.20 Interval; 12.30 News After Noon: with Richard Whitmore, Moira Stuart; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: includes an interview with David Puttnam, who produced the film Chariots of Fire; and with another *finalist in the 1981 Nursing Awards*; 1.45 Pigeon Street; for the very young; 2.00 You and Me: for the kiddies; 2.15 For Schools, Colleges: Music Time — a Christmas journey and British Social history; Closedown at 3.00; Regional news at 3.53.

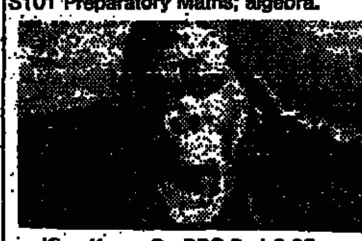
3.55 Play School. Same as BBC 2, 11.00 am.
4.20 Undercover Elephant. Cartoon. 4.25 Jackanory. Hayley Mills reads part four of *Ruth Boswell's story Emmy. 4.40 Scooby and* Scrappy Doo. Cartoon.
5.00 John Craven's Newsround. 5.05 Blue Peter. Update on the 1981 Blue Peter Appeal. 5.35 The Amazing Adventures of Morph. With Tony Hart.
5.40 News. With Kenneth Kendall. 6.00 Regional news magazines, with Nationwide at 6.25.
6.55 Tomorrow's World: Exclusive news on how cancer specialists hope to speed up the discovery of new drugs.
7.20 Top of the Pops. With Steve Wright.
7.55 Blankety Blank. Tonight's panel consists of *Roy Hudd, Shirley Anne Field, Fred Housego,* Patricia Brake, Billy Dainty and Mike Reid. The MC is Terry Wogan.
8.30 Sink or Swim. Comedy series about two brothers and a girlfriend. Tonight's story has an anti-nuclear, anti-blood sports element.

9.00 News. With John Simpson. And weather forecast.
9.25 Tenko. Episode 5 of this drama serial about women captured by invading Japanese in Malaya. A split between the British women and the Dutch has widened. And, in addition to all their other troubles, the prisoners are now hit by malaria. Ann Bell, Renee Asherson and Burt Kwouk (as the camp commander) head the cast.
10.20 Behind the Scenes with Sir Colin Davies. The conductor goes down to Cardiff to rehearse the city's Polyphonic Choir in choruses from the choral work the Principality loves most — Handel's Messiah.
10.45 Question Time. William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, is one of Robin Day's guests. The others are Paul Boateng, chairman of the *GLC's police committee; Anne Jones, head of* Cranford Community School, and Ronald Dworkin, professor of jurisprudence, Oxford University. 11.45 News and weather.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales: 10.00 am-10.30 I Ysgolion: HWNT AC YMA. 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales. 2.15-2.35 I Ysgolion: Ffenestri. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.55-7.20 Heddiw. 11.45 News and weather. Scotland: 11.30 am-11.55 For Schools: Scottish Literature. 12.55-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 8.30-9.00 Current Account. 11.45 News and weather. Northern Ireland: 11.30 am-11.55 For Schools: Ulster in Focus. 12.57-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 10.20-10.45 Sportsweek. 11.45-11.47 News Headlines. 11.47-12.02 am Festival Notebook. 12.02 News and weather. England: 6.00 pm-6.25 Regional news magazines. 11.50 Close.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School: Walter Kreye's and Adam Wurtz's story The Kindly Giant. Closedown at 11.25; 12.00 Open University: The First Years of Life; 12.25 Childhood, 5-10, family matters; 12.50 S101 Preparatory Maths; algebra.



King Kong: On BBC 2 at 6.05 pm.

3.55 Women of Our Time: Omm Seti. Film about the late Dorothy Eady, a veteran British lady who thought she was once a priestess in ancient Egypt (r).
4.45 The Camera and the Song: Grimms are the singers.
5.10 Christopher Hogwood plays Handel.
5.15 Personal Pleasures with Sir Hugh Casson: the make-believe village of Portmeirion.
5.40 The Five Faces of Doctor Who: Carnival of Monsters, final part, with Jon Pertwee (r).
6.05 Film: King Kong (1931)*: Famous re-telling of the Beauty and the Beast story.
7.40 News; 7.45 Cartoons.
8.00 Living on the Land: Peter Fluck, Country Parson. Film about a Lincolnshire rector who covers much ground.
8.30 Russell Harty: His guests are the Nolans, and their family.

9.00 Happy Endings: Comedy with music (all songs written and sung by Peter Skellern) about a missing church choir. The characters include Wally the Villainous Verger, and Prudence, the Publican's Nymphomaniac Daughter.
9.30 Forty Minutes: Gorilla G Gorilla: Extraordinary film about two gorillas in Gerald Durrell's London Zoo, and about the mysterious pregnancy of one of them. Includes rare film of the birth of a baby gorilla.
10.10 Cameo: The wildlife and beauty of Dartmoor.
10.20 World's End: Serial about life in the Chelsea/Fulham areas of London. Angela (Helen Bush) holds on to her strong religious beliefs, but Danny (Michael Angelis) thinks he can talk her out of them.
10.45 Newsnight: Bulletins and comment.
11.30 Rick Wakeman at the Hammersmith Odeon: The concert was recorded at this popular venue earlier this year. Ends at 12.15.



ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: Subjects include Press Coverage of the 1979 General Election (at 9.30); River Dee in Scotland (10.26); Chemistry A level (10.48); Basic Maths (11.05) and Middle English — Writers' Workshop (11.39). 12.00 *Little Blue*: story of a baby elephant. 12.10 Get up and Go! with Beryl Reid and Mooncat. 12.30 The Sullivans: Australian family serial. 1.00 News. 1.20 Thames area news. 1.30 Taff Acre: Serial about a South Wales Town. Max Johnson advises *his jobless son Wayne to join the* Army. 2.00 After Noon Plus: the conservation of otters and other threatened animals. Also, the Amateur Royal Photographer of the Year. 2.45 Hazell: Why a Camberwell Beauty is not always a harmless species of butterfly. 3.45 Three Little Words: Quiz game, with Ray Alan Barbie.

4.15 Walt Disney cartoon: Pluto and the Armadillo (r); 4.20 Palmerstown: A young girl is attacked.
5.15 Take the Stage: a test of improvisation skills. Ian Hogg, Eleanor Bron and Robert Longden versus The Granadiers. The MC: Trevor Peacock.
5.45 News; 6.00 Thames area news.
6.25 Sounds Like London: The quiz show for Londoners. Benny Green is the host and the Harry Stoneham Group provide the music.
6.55 The Streets of San Francisco: A politician dies in a speargun mishap. *Everyone thinks it* was an accident. But not detective Mike Stone (Karl Malden). He knows about the Senate *investigation into the misuse of public funds.*
7.50 Film: Mr Billion (1977) Comedy thriller. A garage mechanic (Terence Hill) stands to *inherit* a million-dollar empire if he can reach San Francisco in 20 days. But there are those who are determined he won't get there. With Valerie Perrine and Jackie Gleason.

9.00 Film: Mr Billion (continued).
9.30 TV Eye: How the Mafia is cashing in on the Italian earthquake a year ago which killed more than 3,000 people — and why 198 have since died in gun battles. They are the gangsters who have been killed in the *struggle* for the £4,000 million of contracts for earthquake reconstruction work in the earthquake disaster area.
10.00 News from ITN. And Thames area news headlines.
10.30 Minder: Comedy drama. Someone is determined that Candy Cabs, a mini-cab firm, won't survive. Drivers have been beaten up, a cab has been set on fire and sugar has been poured into a petrol tank. It is the job of Terry, the "minder" (Dennis Waterman), to find out who is responsible.
11.30 Enterprise: Year of the Rear. John Swinfield's report on the rags-to-riches story of Gloria Vanderbilt, who has made a fortune selling jeans. Hers is said to be the world's fastest growing textile business. But Miss Vanderbilt has been dogged by unhappiness all her life.
12.00 What the Papers Say: The presenter tonight is Richard Ingrams.
12.15 Close: Captain Brian Calvert, Concorde captain with a reading about travel.

Ann Bell: she appears in the serial Tenko (BBC 1, 9.25 pm)

● BBC 2 devotes some considerable time tonight to considering the ape. His public life is detailed in KING KONG (6.05) in which the Beast is divested of his Beauty in the interest of showbusiness. His private life is detailed in GORILLA G GORILLA (9.30pm) in which he is divested of his semen in the interest of his endangered species. Of King Kong, there is nothing new to be said; it was unique when made 50 years ago, and it still is unique. Of Gorilla G Gorilla, there's everything new to be said: the first time we have seen an ape's reproductory organs measured with something aptly resembling a monkey wrench; the first time we have seen him losing his sperm by means of electro-ejaculation. And certainly the first time we have seen a mother ape giving birth, then feeding off her own placenta.

CHOICE

● BEHIND THE SCENES WITH SIR COLIN DAVIS (BBC 1, 10.20) presents the conductor in an unusual light — unusual, that is, to anyone like myself who is used to seeing him working with professionals. Tonight, he works with amateurs, the Cardiff Polyphonic Choir, in a performance of Messiah, a work which, in the *Principality, takes second place only* to Land of Our Fathers. The result, as you will see, is an occasion when the word amateur reverts to its real meaning.

● TV EYE (ITV, 9.30) fleshes out the theme only touched upon in Tuesday's Newsnight on BBC 2 — the bloody extent of the Mafia's involvement in the Italian earthquake reconstruction project. Taken together, the BBC 2 film and Thames Television's make up a shocking indictment of the parasites who thrive on the still-fresh grief of a striken community.

● MOBY DICK (Radio 3, 7.30 pm) is far and away the best attempt to translate Melville's classic to a medium the author could never have envisaged I heard Henry Reed's version in 1947 in mono and was bowled over by it. The stereo/quad production, first heard in 1979 and still bearing Reed's signature, is the one we hear repeated tonight. It has some of the most impressive sound-effects ever heard on radio and, in Colin Blakely's Ahab, one of the finest performances. I listened to it while driving along the M1 and was so caught up in the excitement of the final pursuit that I nearly drove into a lorry.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Checkpoint. A weekly investigation into accusations of fraud and injustice.
9.30 The Living World.
10.00 News.
10.02 Enterprise. Fifth of ten programmes on people who are *successful against the odds.* Today we see how Mike Pester has built his own company in the herb and spice trade.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story. "Letting Go" by Frances McNeil.
11.00 News.
11.05 Analysis.
11.50 Enquire Within.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Top of the Form.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: "The Intersection" by Stephen Fagan.
4.00 Home Base. A look at the people and places that didn't quite make the national headlines.
4.15 Bookshelf.
4.45 Story Time: "Wild Strawberries" by Angela Thirkell (8).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News and Financial Report.
6.30 Any Answers? Listeners' views on subjects *raised in last week's* Any Questions?
6.55 It's a Bargain. How to get value for money.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Time for Verse. John Julius Norwich presents poems.†
7.30 Milwaukee Symphony Orchestra. Concert: Mozart.†
8.05 I Know It's Here Somewhere. Daniel Jones, professional composer, describes his search for music in the land of silence.
8.25 Concert (Part 2). Schubert orch. Joachim.†
9.10 Profile. A personal portrait of Margaret Simey, Chairman of the Merseyside Police Committee and champion of multi-racial Toxteth.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime. "The Magic Glass" by Anne Smith (final part).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.

VHF: 6.25 am Weather. 9.05 For Schools. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 11.00 For Schools. 2.00 pm For Schools. 5.50 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Ravel, Prokofiev; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued): Albinoni, Telemann, Carl Stamitz; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: C. P. E. Bach; records.†
9.50 *Cherubini String Quartet:* Recital: Haydn, Schubert, Cherubini.†
10.55 British Songs: Recital: Stanford, Elisabeth Lutyens, Herbert Hughes.†
11.35 Sturm und Drang: The 18th-century German literary movement reflected in music (Second of three programmes) Concert: Beck, Myslivecek, Mozart, Vanhal.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Bristol Lunchtime Concert: Piano recital direct from St George's, Brandon Hill: Schubert, Chopin.†
2.00 Aleko Opera in one act by Rachmaninov (Sung in Russian; records).†
3.05 Paul O'Dette Lute recital: Dowland, Kapsberger, Marco dall'Aquila, Joan Ambrosio Dalza.†
3.35 Clarinet and Piano: Recital: Norbert Burgmuller, Tovey.†
4.20 Johannes Ockeghem Recital: The second of four programmes containing all his surviving secular music.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure with Stephen Dodgson †
7.00 Taverner Mass: The Western Wynde; record.†
7.30 Moby Dick (s/q) Henry Reed's radio version of the novel by Herman Melville. Starring Colin Blakely as Captain Ahab.
8.30 Interval: Debussy on record.
9.40 Mozart: Flute Quartet No 4 in A (K.298).†
9.55 Words (series) Talk by John Wain (5).
10.00 Music in our Time Luigi Nono (the second of three programmes); records.†
11.00 News.
11.05 Florentine Ballads anon. and Masil; record.†



Colin Blakely: in Moby Dick (Radio 3, 7.30 pm)



Roy Hudd: he appears in The News Huddlines (Radio 2, 10.00 pm)

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Susannah Simons.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 Ed Stewart † 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News and Sport.† 6.00 Much More Music † 8.00 Country Club.† 9.00 Alan Dell.† 10.00 The News Huddlines.† 10.30 Star Sound Extra.† 11.00 Brian Matthew † from midnight. 1.00 Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 Paul Gambaccini. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12 midnight Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1 12.00-5.00 With Radio 2

WORLD SERVICE

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463) at the following times GMT.— 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 7.30 Music for Strings. 7.45 Network UK 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections 8.15 International Soccer Special 8.30 John Peel 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead 10.15 Lord of the Flies 10.30 Just a Minute 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain 11.15 Six Irish Writers 11.30 Assignment 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 Top Twenty 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 1.30 Network UK 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours 2.30 Discovery 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Assignment 4.45 The World Today 5.00 World News 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 9.15 Ulster Newsletter 9.20 In the Meantime 9.30 Business Matters 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Book Choice 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News 12.09 News about Britain 12.15 Radio *Newsreel 12.30 Time Remembered 1.00* Lord of the Flies 1.15 Outlook 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Golden Treasury 2.30 Music Now 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Business Matters 4.00 Newsdesk 5.45 The World Today

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz. MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m. VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m. VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

GRANADA

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 4.20 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 4.50-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.40 This is Your Right. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.15-7.45 Take the Stage. 10.30 Celebration: Best of contemporary art by young students. 11.00 Talking Bikes. 11.30 What the Papers say. 11.50 Tenspeed and Brown Shoe. 12.45am Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 4.50 Muppet Show: Elke Sommer. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Bodyline. 6.45 Weir's Way with Tom Weir. 7.15-7.45 Take the High Road. 10.30 And Another Thing ... Cliff Hanley and Kimberley Clark. 11.00 Communicators: Luis Palau. 11.30 Seachd Laithean. 11.45 Late Call. 11.50 International Darts. 12.20am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 4.50 Sport Billy. 5.15-5.45 Take the Stage. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.40 Police News. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.15-7.45 Electric Theatre Show. 10.30 Barney Miller. 11.00 Talking Bikes. 11.30 Seachd Laithean. 11.45 SWAT. 12.40 News. 12.45 Closedown.

ATV

As Thames except: 12.30pm-1.00 New Kind of Family. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.15-5.45 Film: Journey Back to Oz (Liza Minnelli, Mickey Rooney) Nostalgia everywhere in this cartoon sequel to The Wizard of Oz. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.15-7.45 Take the Stage. 10.30 Here and Now, presented by Zia Mohyeddin. 11.00 Talking Bikes. 11.30 News. 11.35 Project UFO. 12.35am Closedown.

ULSTER

As Thames except 1.20am-1.30 Lunchtime. 4.13 News. 4.15 Cartoon. 4.20 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 4.50 Flying Kiwi. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.50 Police Six. 7.00 Cartoon. 7.15-7.45 Take the Stage. 10.30 Counterpoint: Current affairs in Ulster. 11.00 Talking Bikes. 11.30 Bedtime, Closedown.

SOUTHERN

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News 4.20 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist 4.50 Flying Kiwi 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Day by Day 6.30 University Challenge 7.00 Take the Stage 7.30-9.30 Film: Bequest to the Nation (Glenda Jackson, Peter Finch) Nelson plans to see his beloved Lady Hamilton 10.30 Going Out 11.00 Talking Bikes 11.30 WKRP in Cincinnati 12.00 Weather followed by Disturbing Report.

BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Vicky the Viking. 4.50-5.45 240 Robert. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Hear, Here. 6.50 Crossroads. 7.15-7.45 Take the Stage. 10.30 Marie Gordon Price with guest Vince Hill 11.00 Talking Bikes 11.30 News 11.33 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 4.50-5.45 Tarzan. 6.00 Calendar. 6.50 Crossroads. 7.15-7.45 Take the Stage. 10.30 International Bowls from York. 11.00 Talking Bikes. 11.30 Going Out. 12.00 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As Thames except: 12.00-12.30pm Closedown 1.20 News 6.00 Channel Report 6.30 What's on Where 6.35 Crossroads 7.00 Benson 7.30-7.45 Cartoon 10.28 News 10.32 Simply Sewing 11.00 Talking Bikes 11.30 *Going Out 12.00 Closedown*

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 11.22am-11.37 Am Gymru. 12.00-12.10pm Cel Cocos. 1.30-2.00 Definition. 4.20 Adventures of Black Beauty. 4.45 Ser. 5.10-5.20 Mouse Divided. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.22 Report Wales. 6.45-7.15 Sports Arena. 10.30 Rickshaw Boys. 11.30 Going Out. 12.00 Survival. 12.30am Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.20am Good Word 9.25-9.30 News 1.20pm-1.30 News, Lookaround 4.20 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist 4.50-5.45 Tarzan 6.00 News 6.02 Crossroads 6.25 Northern Life, with Tom Coyne 7.15-7.45 Take the Stage 10.30 News 10.32 Job Slot Extra 10.35 Barney Miller 11.00 Come In ... 11.30 Talking Bikes 12.00 Hello God 12.05 Closedown

HTV

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 4.15 Cartoon. 4.20 Project UFO. 5.10 Jobline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Report West. 6.45 Definition. 7.15-7.45 Take the Stage. 10.28 News 10.30 Fit for Living. 11.05 Going Out. 11.35 Vegas. 12.35am Closedown.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News 4.15 Dick Tracey 4.20 Vicky the Viking 4.45-5.15 Further adventures of Oliver Twist 6.00 About Anglia 6.35 Arena 6.50 Crossroads 7.15-7.45 Benson 10.30 Folio 11.00 Talking Bikes 11.30 Hagen 12.25 Your Choice

WESTWARD

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News 6.00 Westward Diary 6.35 Crossroads 7.00 Benson 7.30-7.45 Cartoon 10.32 News 10.35 Westward Report 11.00 Talking Bikes 11.30 Going Out 12.00 Faith for Life 12.06 Closedown

Classified Guide

Reagan's offer to Moscow on missiles

Continued from page 1

attack and the chances of war arising out of uncertainty and miscalculation.

Nato's policy of peace was based on restraint and balance, the President said. And then, in an attempt to quell European fears that the United States might initiate a nuclear war in Europe, the President declared: "No Nato weapons, conventional or nuclear, will ever be used in Europe except in response to attack."

The President did not say whether the forthcoming talks on intermediate range missiles would cover short-range nuclear weapons such as forward-based nuclear bombers which Mr Brezhnev included in his appraisal of the balance of forces in Western Europe.

The senior Administration official said that although forward-based bombers would not be dealt with in the initial stages of the Geneva talks they would probably be covered at a later date in the negotiations.

The talks would not involve British and French nuclear forces, he said. They would be confined to American systems only.

The plan has attracted widespread bipartisan support in Congress. Senator Howard Baker, the Republican majority leader, called it an historic address. Mr Robert Bird, the Senate minority leader, said President Reagan had "effectively taken the offensive out of the Soviets' hands".

☐ Moscow: The Soviet Union today dismissed President Reagan's proposals as a propaganda ploy designed to stalemate talks in Geneva (Michael Binyon writes).

A bitterly critical Tass report from Washington said it was intended to present the American policy of escalating the arms race and ensuring military superiority as a peace initiative.

The speech was intended for propaganda purposes, the agency added, and its proposals were unrealistic. Tass noted that Mr Reagan had deliberately kept silent about American forward based systems, which the Russians have insisted should be included in any negotiations.

His proposal also did not say a word about the British and French ballistic nuclear missiles which were trained at the East. The agency accused the President of citing absolutely fantastic figures to show Soviet superiority in medium-range nuclear systems to six to one. This was contrary to the oncontrovertible facts which proved there was parity between Nato and the Soviet Union in Europe.

Text and reaction, page 8
Leading article, page 13

Brian Harris



The instant millionaires take stock of themselves

Overnight millionaires: the directors of money broking Exco International could afford bemused smiles as they watched dealing on the Stock Exchange floor yesterday in the opening minutes of their group's first day as a public company. For 11 executive directors of the 14 management team of Exco, one of London's big four money brokers, become paper millionaires.

Above are five of those directors, with fellow colleagues and stockbrokers from Grieveson Grant. They are, from left to right on the back row, Mr William Campbell Allan, non-executive director, Mr John Moreton, joint managing director of Godsell, who has 1.03 million shares, Mr Richard Lacy, a director of Astley & Pearce, with 1.05 million shares, both millionaires, and Mr James Hamilton of Grieveson Grant.

Front left is Mr John O'Neill, joint managing director of Godsell, with 1.03 million shares, Mr John Gunn, managing director who, from his 1.27 million shares held after the offer, can claim £2.26m on paper at the share's closing price of 178p. On his right is Mr William Matthews, with 1.05 million shares, a director of Astley & Pearce, and Mr Charles Cary Elwes of Grieveson Grant. Not present, but with the largest holdings, is Mr Philip D'Angelo, the United States director, with 1.45 million shares.

Report page 17

Foot tells dons cuts are Tories' most barbaric act

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The Government's attack on universities was "perhaps the most short-sighted, certainly the most barbaric, and in some respects the most irresponsible act of its two-an-a-half years in office", Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, told a mass rally of dons in Central Hall, Westminster, yesterday.

More than 10,000 university teachers, including 25 vice-chancellors and principals, and other union members representing nearly 100,000 academic and non-academic university staff, converged on Westminster to lobby MPs in protest against the university cuts which are expected to reduce the universities' income by about 15 per cent over the next three years.

Mr Foot said the cuts were "strangling at birth the aspirations of thousands of young people and doing real destructive damage to the future welfare of the nation".

The Labour Party was committed to fight the cuts and "the whole obscene policy" that lay behind them. The next Labour Government would give full and enthusiastic support for higher education and would seek to expand provision to meet the needs of the whole community.

It would also ensure proper treatment for overseas students, particularly those from the poorest countries. Although Mr Foot spoke of the damage done to Britain's foreign relations and trade by the introduction of the new high fees, he was careful not to commit the party to abolishing those fees.

Dr David Owen, one of the founders of the Social Democratic Party, who also spoke at the rally, said that he could think of few more damaging things to Britain's reputation round the world over the next 30 to 40 years than the Government's policy on overseas students.

He too refused to commit his party to reversing that policy or the other cuts in higher education. An SDP government's priority must be to reverse the economic decline and provide more jobs, he said, but within the limits of that priority it "must be right to reverse much of the cuts in higher education".

Dr Owen made it clear that he did not believe the universities should escape all cuts.

He also felt it would be necessary to look rigorously at the question of tenure for academic staff. "I don't believe that anyone these days can have an absolute guarantee to employment," he said, to angry shouts from the assembled dons.

However, he said that "no university system can sustain such a rapid and savage cut in expenditure without being gravely damaged both in the quality of its research effort and in its teaching skills".

Mr Robert Rhodes James, MP for Cambridge and the party's liaison officer for higher education, was the only Conservative speaker. He said he and many of his Tory colleagues were on the university teachers' side, particularly over the timing of the cuts.

☐ The Government is being totally dishonest over its £50m grant to local education authorities to help them cope with the increased numbers of young people staying on at schools and colleges at a time of high unemployment, Mr Jack Smart, chairman of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, said yesterday.

While it was putting £50m into the rate-support grant with one hand, it was taking out £1,500m with the other.

☐ Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, gave little comfort in the Commons yesterday to the growing number of Conservative MPs who are unhappy at the effects of the Government cuts in higher education (Hugh Noyes writes).

Mr Neil Kinnock, Labour's spokesman on education, opening the debate, likened Sir Keith's approach to the cuts to the crew of the Titanic giving a standing ovation to the iceberg. Within moments the Secretary of State was justifying that comparison by admitting that the cuts would do some damage and would involve a painful period of adjustment, but he added that much that was better would emerge.

The Opposition motion condemning the cuts in higher education was defeated by 284 votes to 240, a government majority of 44, with about three Conservative abstentions. The government amendment regretfully accepting that all sectors of higher education, after a long period of sustained expansion, should contribute to the restraint in the rate of increase in public spending was then carried by 273 votes to 21, a government majority of 252.

Scramble for places, page 3
Parliamentary report, page 6

Frank Johnson in Crosby

Shirley, the Belgian lieutenant's woman

Those of us who have started watching the Crosby by-election campaign in its second week have known some of the plot from hearsay.

The Tory candidate, for example, is the one who always gets the bad press. Mrs Shirley Williams is the star, and acts up accordingly. The Labour man is the youthful, sincere one with his whole life to look forward to and to whom something terrible, like a lost deposit, is obviously going to happen in the end. All this one knew already. Like so many media stereotypes, distortions and trivializations, all this turned out to be broadly true.

The Tory, Mr Butcher, has reacted to his bad press by abandoning his morning press conferences, in order to spend more time among rush-hour rail commuters. Presumably, he gets on better with people when they are rushing on and off trains. But he made it known that he would be available for our questions in a pub at lunch-time.

Not having been personally exposed to his reported arrogance, it was difficult for one to work up the necessary loathing of him. In any case, you are not supposed to *like* young Tory politicians.

Part of his difficulty is that he has managed to get himself depicted as the under-dog, which is a considerable feat considering that he is defending a 19,000 majority. The issue of whether Mr Butcher is arrogant above and beyond the call of Conservatism must for the time being be left open. A Tory official explained that he is secretly rather agreeable. If so, his secret is safe with us.

In contrast, Labour's Mr Backhouse is so sincere on such matters as, say, Merseyside unemployment that, as with Oscar Wilde's reaction to Dickens's death of Little Nell, it would take a heart of stone not to laugh. At his press conference yesterday, Mr Backhouse swirled on and on about Merseyside unemployment, and one could not resist an inward chuckle at the culprits whom he excluded from blame: unions, minimum wage regulations, the grim reputation of some elements in Merseyside's labour force.

In all fairness, it cannot be said that Mrs Williams or the Tory much emphasize such dark subjects either. Understandably. The labour force has votes in the constituency.

At her press conference, Mrs Williams was her fluent, knowledgeable self. But suddenly, as in a Victorian novel or a pastiche of one by Mr John Fowles, an incident in this woman's past returned to her respectable present.

This is not a reference to the boring old Grunwick picket line, but to a quotation brandished at her yesterday by Mr Alfred Sherman, who contributes both to the *Daily Telegraph* leader column and, from time to time, to the Prime Minister's speeches. Sherman, the right wing ideologue is as relentless as Sherman the tank, though without superficial frills.

Apparently, on the BBC's *Election Call* programme in the campaign of 1979, she was asked about 43 Labour MPs named by the Social Democratic Alliance—whose members now serve with her in the Social Democratic Party—who had either spoken on platforms with Communists or contributed to Communist publications. The 43 are the sort of people whom the SDP today says have made necessary the formation of the SDP. According to Mr Sherman's BBC transcript, Mrs Williams had told the caller: "Well, I know quite a few of the 43 and I'm bound to say, if they're extremists then I am one, too."

(If one might add one's mite of mischief, one of the 43 was Mr Hoyle, Mr Roy Jenkins's opponent at Warrington.)

"I don't recall the quote, Mr Sherman," Mrs Williams brazenly replied. She paused. Then she started talking quickly. She *had* fought on the Labour executive against extremists. She had fought for publication of the party's internal report on the Trotskyist Militant Tendency, she added. In such a fight one sometimes had to say certain things one did not always believe, she added—rather revealingly.

Another pause. Soon we hearers of the tale had an impression of a difficult time in this unfortunate woman's life. She was quite alone during the period in question. Mr Roy Jenkins had left her for Brussels. She was known as the Belgian lieutenant's woman. Who were we to condemn her? Speaking with girlish haste, she eventually blurted out: "Since joining the SDP, I have not had to say a single thing I don't believe in," which was jolly nice to know.

To be fair to all concerned in this unhappy history, it should be emphasized that when it all happened long ago in 1979, she was fighting an election at the time. On the other hand, that is what she is doing now.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Tomorrow's events

The Queen visits Birmingham, arrives New Station, 10.

The Duke of Edinburgh, president of World Wildlife Fund, attends fund's executive committee meeting, 74 St James's Street, 9.

The Princess of Wales opens new premises for handling Royal Mail, Northampton, 3.

Talks, lectures

"Berufsverbote—the West German Witchhunt", speaker Dr. Klaus Dammann, room 8B, King's College, Strand, 7.

Coptic art, 1.30; Goya—the innovator, 1.15, British Museum.

Themes of love and death in pre-Raphaelite painting, Tate Gallery, 1.

London Mathematical Society annual general meeting, followed by "Applications of Abstract bifurcation theory" by Professor T. Brooke-Benjamin, 3; "Independence in arithmetic" by Dr J. B. Paris, 5. Geological Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly.

London and Middlesex Archaeological Society lecture: "County archaeological societies and local history in the nineteenth century" by Phillipa Levine, Museum of London, London Wall, 6.45.

"Archaeology of the Orkne," by Mike Rugman, City Temple, City of London Archeological Society, 7.

Exhibitions

Exhibition and sale of prison art and crafts in aid of the Year of the Disabled, the United Reformed Church, Week Street, Maidstone, 11.

Annual exhibition of work by students of the Royal Academy Schools, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, 10-5.30.

A selection of paintings by the Duke of Edinburgh, Sotheby's, 34-35 New Bond Street, 9.30-4.30.

Maureen Sweeney: People and places, paintings and drawings, Annexe Gallery, 45 Wimbledon High Street, 10-5.

Dolmetsch collection of musical instruments: Early European instruments and instruments made by Arnold Dolmetsch, Horniman Museum, London Road, Forest Hill, 10.30-6.

Music

Catherine Coleman, soprano, and Carter Larsen, piano, St Martin-Within-Ludgate, 1.15.

Organ recital by Gillian Weir, Southwark Cathedral, 5.45.

Trinity College of Music Symphony Orchestera, conductor, Bernard Keeffe, St John's Smith Square, 7.

George Athanasiades, organ recital, St Paul's Cathedral, 12.30.

Camerata 16th-20th century music for a chamber choir, St Michael's Church, Mere, Wiltshire, 7.30.

Concert by the vocal and instrumental ensemble class directed by Celia Bizony, Guildhall School of Music and Drama, Barbican, 1.10.

Walk

Sponsored walk to raise funds for the Year of the Disabled by students of Richmond College, leave Kensington campus, 1 St Albans Grove, 11.

Ski show

The Daily Mail international ski show, Earls Court, 12 noon to 10 p.m. Admission £2 for adults, £1 for children. Display of acrobatic and ballet freestyle skiing, slalom races; free ski lessons and a "Theatre on Skis." Today: Race on indoor ski slopes, House of Lords v House of Commons, 7.30.

Sporting fixtures

Racing: NH meetings at Kempton Park (12.45), Towcester (1.0) and Taunton (1.0).

Rugby League: First division, Widnes v Wakefield Trinity (7.30).

Real tennis: Open singles championship, at Queen's Club, Kensington.

Christmas licence

The Government will issue a licence tomorrow permitting charities to collect and deliver Christmas and New Year greeting cards. The concession, which will be allowed for about three weeks, is a result of the passage of the British Telecommunications Bill.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,684

ACROSS

1 Chess-player has supporter who's a non-stop worker (8).
9 The sign of Gunga Din? (8).
10 Deliver without charge (4).
11 A record number (7-5).
13 Ill temper visible round the heart of Naples (6).
14 Comment from girl holding peeled potato (8).
15 Claim of the crowd outside (7).
16 Pole admits Communist tedium (7).
20 In Leeds, I worked in a branch (4-4).
22 Digger (retired) in Isleworth (6).
23 Making it more likely for poised spring to unwind (12).
25 Horse that disheartened the noble Brutus for example (4).
26 Run over? Note the vehicle (8).
27 Ravel, penniless star (8).

DOWN

2 Frolics, not entirely innocent, in the garden (8).
3 Furniture correspondent (12).
4 Five with a single burst? Rubbish! (8).
5 Deny, for instance, following profit (7).
6 Writer who raised no important point (6).
7 Call round (4).
8 Where temperature is constant, mother is worried (8).
12 Where Pheidippides made his mark, ultimately (2,3,4,3).
15 Dance and make merry — this admits you (8).
17 Completely wrong? Not wrong at all! (8).
18 Pass repair (8).
19 One enthusiastic voice in "One more river" (7).
21 Still about a quarter to put in (6).
24 City house's sound return (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,683

The Times list of best-selling books

Health and beauty

Complete Scarsdale Medical Diet	Tarnower & Baker	Bantam	£1.25
Vogue Natural Health and Beauty	Bronwen Meredith	Penguin	£4.95
Daly Beauty	Barbara Daly	McDonald	£1.75
Vogue Guide to Makeup	Felicity Clark	Penguin	£1.95
Book of Child Care	Dr Hugh Jolly	Sphere	£4.95

Poetry

Illustrated Old Possum	T. S. Eliot	Faber	£1.50
Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats	T. S. Eliot	Faber	£1.60
[illegible] This Poem	edited Kaye Webb	Puffin	£1.25
[illegible] Book of Useful Verse	edited Simon Brett	Faber	£2.95
[illegible] Book of First World [illegible] Poetry		Penguin	£1.75

The [illegible] list is based on trade sales through Hammick's to 400 bookshops and [illegible] retail sales through eight Hammick's bookshops and 20 others.

The pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Austr[illegible]	1.71	1.64
Austr[illegible]	31.50	29.40
Belgi[illegible]	81.50	77.50
Canada [illegible]	2.32	2.23
Denmark [illegible]	14.22	13.52
Finland [illegible]	8.65	8.20
France [illegible]	11.20	10.60
Germany [illegible]	4.44	4.20
Greece Dr	126.00	118.00
Hongkong [illegible]	[illegible].17	10.57
Ireland Pt	1.25	1.20
Italy Lire	[illegible]375.00	2275.00
Japan Yen	[illegible]	425.00
Netherlands [illegible]	4.82	4.58
Norway Kr	[illegible]	10.96
Portugal Esc	[illegible]	119.50
South Africa R[illegible]	[illegible]	1.64
Spain Pta	[illegible]	179.00
Sweden Kr	[illegible]	10.35
Switzerland Fr	[illegible]	3.37
USA $	[illegible]	1.89
Yugoslavia Dnr	[illegible]	83.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied [illegible] Barclays Bank International [illegible].

London: The FT [illegible] to 503.5.

New York: Dow [illegible] trial average down 6.0[illegible]

The papers

Commenting on President Reagan's peace proposals, the Daily Mirror says his challenge to Russia is a response to the hundreds of thousands of demonstrators who have taken to the streets of Europe to demand the end of the nuclear arms race. "He said he understood their worries and believed their questions deserved answers. Those answers will be judged by the sincerity with which disarmament negotiations proceed. Just as the Russians will be judged by the sincerity of their response to Mr Reagan's initiative."

The London Standard commends the no-strike agreement won by Toshiba at its factory in Plymouth as practical, intelligent kind of industrial relations that "ought to find widespread imitation". It notes that Toshiba's executives eat in the same canteen, park in the same car park and have exactly the same amount of representation as the shopfloor workforce on the advisory board which settles most company problems.

The Daily Mail comments approvingly on the realism of the electricians' national organizer, Mr Roy Sanderson, in recognizing that strikes for his members have in recent years proved a waste of time. The Plymouth agreement could be "a vast improvement on the traditional mutually-damaging gladiatorial approach to industrial relations".

Auctions today

Bonhams, Montpelier [illegible] selected European oil [illegible] 11; English and Continental [illegible]ture, 2.30. Christie's, King [illegible] vintage port, sherry, madeira [illegible] brandy, 11; important [illegible] furniture, Eastern rugs and [illegible]pets, 11 and 2.30. Christie's, S[illegible] Kensington: Oriental works of [illegible] 10.30; European ceramics, [illegible] toys, trains and games, 2. Phillips [illegible] Blenheim Street: musical instru[illegible]ments, 11; books, atlases and maps, 1.30. Sotheby's, Bond Street: fine English silver, 11; English drawings, 2.30; British prints, 11 and 2.30; jewels, 10.30. Spinks, King Street: gold, silver and copper coins of the world, 10.

Viewing

Christie's, King Street: important English pictures, until 4; Continental pottery and Italian maiolica; fine English and Continental miniatures; fine enamels and gold boxes. Phillips: books, atlases and maps, until 12; silver and plate. Sotheby's, Bond Street: furniture. Sotheby's, Belgravia: automobilia, shipmodels, scientific instruments, etc.; cameras, optical toys and related material.

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Tree week

[illegible] part of National Tree Week [illegible]ember 21-29) the Tree Council [illegible] staging exhibits on the con[illegible] of five London mainline [illegible]—Paddington, Marylebone, [illegible], King's Cross and Liver[illegible] Street. The theme is the [illegible] new family tree scheme, [illegible] enables individuals to mark [illegible] occasion—marriage, birth, [illegible] or death—by planting [illegible] one of the three family [illegible] each.

Parliament today

Commons [illegible] (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on Scottish economy and industry. Lords (3): Beverage [illegible] Bill, second reading [illegible] processing [illegible], outward processing and clothing.

Today's anniversaries

Charles I [illegible] born at Dunfermline Palace, 1600. Franz Schubert died, 1828. Abraham Lincoln [illegible] Gettysburg address delivered, his [illegible] 1863.

Weather

General situation: A weak ridge will move away as frontal troughs approach from W.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE, E, NW, Central N England, East Anglia, Midlands (E): Fog, slow to clear in places, hazy sunshine, rain after dark; wind W backing SW light; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

Central S England, Midlands (W), N Wales: Patchy fog at first, becoming cloudy, rain before evening; wind SW light becoming moderate; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

Channel Islands: Mostly cloudy, occasionally rain; wind SW moderate or fresh; max temp 12C (54F).

SW England, S Wales: Patchy fog at first, soon becoming cloudy with rain; wind SW moderate or fresh; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Sunny intervals, occasional showers, wintry in places; wind SW fresh to strong; max temp 5 to 8C (41 to 46F).

NE England, Border, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen: Sunny periods, scattered showers; wind SW moderate or fresh; max temp 5 to 8C (41 to 46F).

NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Wintery showers, sunny intervals, more general rain later; wind SW fresh or strong; max temp 5 to 6C (41 to 43F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Sunny intervals and showers, some longer outbreaks of rain, rather cold and windy.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind NW, backing SW, light or moderate; sea slight. St George's Channel: Wind SW, light, increasing to fresh; sea slight, becoming moderate. Irish Sea: Wind SW, light, becoming fresh or strong; sea slight, becoming moderate or rough.

Sun rises: 7.25 am
Moon sets: 1.52 pm
Sun sets: 4.06 pm
Moon rises: 12.23 am tomorrow

New moon: November 26.

Lighting up time

London 4.36 pm to 6.57 am
Bristol 4.46 pm to 7.06 am
Edinburgh 4.28 pm to 7.29 am
Manchester 4.36 pm to 7.14 am
Penzance 5.03 pm to 7.23 am

London

Temp: max, 6 am to 6 pm, 13C (55F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 9C (48F). Humidity: 6 pm, 89 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.14in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,006.1 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain.

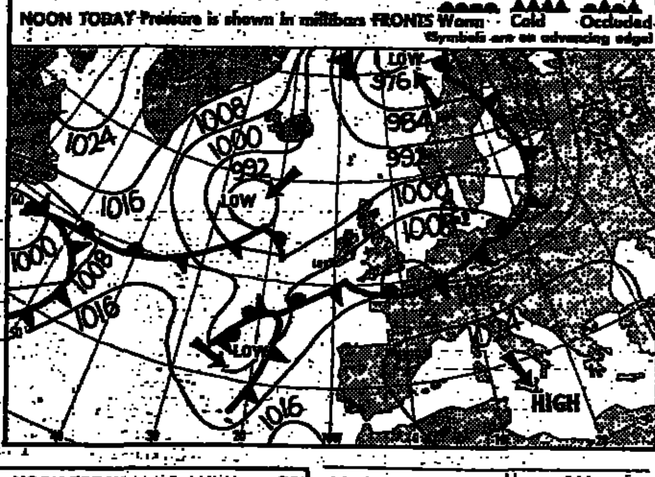
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	6	43	Guernsey	r	12	54
Birmingham	r	11	52	Inverness	f	5	41
Blackpool	c	7	45	Jersey	r	11	52
Bristol	r	12	54	London	r	13	55
Cardiff	r	11	52	Manchester	r	7	45
Edinburgh	f	6	43	Newcastle	c	7	45
Glasgow	r	15	59	Ronaldsway	r	7	45

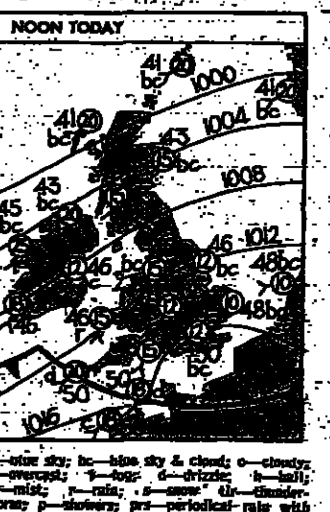
Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: [illegible] 18.34-18.38; WSW; 15SW. SSW, [illegible] (Nov 20) 5.44-5.6; NNE; [illegible] ENE. Cosmos 1858: 16.58-17.7; [illegible]; E. 18.38-18.46; NW; 65W; [illegible] Explorer (Nov 20) 5.38-5.47; [illegible] NNE. Seasat: 17.14-17.20; [illegible]; N. 18.55-19.0; SSW; 80SSW; [illegible] 20.35-20.37; W; 15W; WNW; [illegible] 17.35-17.38; SSW; 25SE; SE.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, University of Aston, Birmingham.





b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	7.07	6.1	7.45	6.3
Avonmouth	12.30	10.5	1.01	10.5
Cardiff	12.14	9.8	12.45	9.8
Falmouth	10.53	4.5	11.45	4.2
Harwich	5.05	3.5	5.48	3.7
Holyhead	4.10	4.7	4.38	4.9
Ilfracombe	11.47	7.5		
Leith	8.30	4.9	9.07	4.7
Lowestoft	2.33	2.3	4.03	2.2
Newquay	10.55	5.7	11.42	5.4
Oban			12.47	3.2
Penzance	10.42	4.7	11.35	4.4
Portland	12.04	1.5	12.10	1.7
Portsmouth	5.12	4.1	5.33	3.9
Shoreham	4.38	5.4	5.14	5.0
Southampton	4.49	4.0	5.14	3.8
Swansea			12.07	7.6
Tees	9.46	4.5	10.04	4.5
Wltn-on-the-Naze	4.52	3.6	5.40	3.7

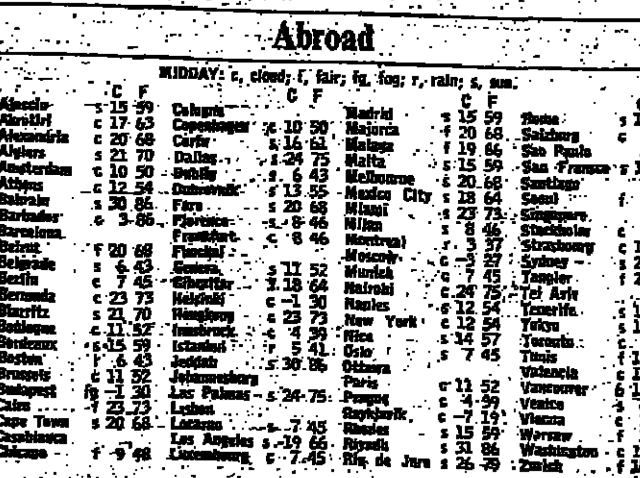
Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Highest and lowest

Highest day max: London, Plymouth, Bristol, 13C (55F). Lowest day max: Kirkwall, 4C (39F). Highest rainfall: Manchester Airport, 1.42in. Highest sunshine: Kinloss, 6.5hr.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	—	.54	7	45	Rain
Bridlington	—	.61	8	46	Rain
Cromer	—	.11	12	54	Rain
Clacton	0.1	.04	11	52	Rain
Margate	—	—	12	54	Cloudy
Folkestone	—	.05	12	54	Rain
Hastings	—	.15	12	54	Rain
Eastbourne	—	.17	13	55	Rain
Worthing	—	.17	12	54	Rain
Littlehampton	—	.18	12	54	Rain
Bognor Regis	—	.17	12	54	Rain
Shanklin	—	.21	12	54	Rain
Bournemouth	—	.31	11	52	Rain
Falmouth	—	.75	12	54	Rain
Penzance	—	.51	13	55	Rain
Jersey	—	.01	13	55	Rain
Isles of Scilly	—	.31	12	54	Rain
Ilfracombe	—	.72	13	55	Rain
Tenby	—	.66	12	54	Rain
Anglesey	2.3	.63	9	48	Drizzle
Colwyn Bay	—	.96	8	46	Rain
Southport	1.0	.93	8	46	Rain
Blackpool	0.5	.71	9	58	Rain
Morecambe	2.0	.71	8	46	Rain
Douglas	3.6	.21	7	45	Sun ints
Poole	0.1	.40	13	55	Rain
Swanage	—	.31	12	54	Rain
Weymouth	—	.17	12	54	Rain
Exmouth	—	.17	13	55	Rain
Teignmouth	—	.29	13	55	Rain
Torquay	—	.44	13	58	Rain
Eskdalemuir	2.9	—	7	45	Sun ints
Prestwick	3.3	.37	8	46	Thunder
Abbotsinch	2.8	.31	8	46	Hail
Tiree	3.9	.12	7	45	Hail
Stornoway	2.1	.16	5	41	Showers



Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	15	59	Cologne				Madrid	s	15	59	Rome	s	13	55
Akrotiri	c	17	63	Copenhagen	c	10	50	Majorca	f	20	68	Salzburg	c	4	39
Alexandria	c	20	68	Corfu	s	16	61	Malaga	f	19	66	Sao Paulo			
Algiers	s	21	70	Dallas	s	24	75	Malta	s	15	59	San Fransco	r	13	55
Amsterdam	c	10	50	Dublin	s	6	43	Melbourne	s	20	68	Santiago			
Athens	c	12	54	Dubrovnik	s	13	55	Mexico City	s	18	64	Seoul	f	7	45
Bahrain	s	30	86	Faro	s	20	68	Miami	s	23	73	Singapore			
Barbados	c	3	86	Florence	s	8	46	Milan	s	8	46	Stockholm	c	5	41
Barcelona				Frankfurt	c	8	46	Montreal	r	3	37	Strasbourg	c	13	55
Beirut	f	20	68	Funchal				Moscow	c	−3	27	Sydney	s	21	70
Belgrade	s	6	43	Geneva	s	11	52	Munich	c	7	45	Tangier	f	21	70
Berlin	c	7	45	Gibraltar	f	18	64	Nairobi	c	24	75	Tel Aviv			
Bermuda	c	23	73	Helsinki	c	−1	30	Naples	c	12	54	Tenerife	s	19	66
Biarritz	s	21	70	Hongkong	c	23	73	New York	c	12	54	Tokyo	s	12	54
Bologna	c	11	52	Innsbruck	c	4	39	Nice	s	14	57	Toronto	c	7	45
Bordeaux	s	15	59	Istanbul	r	5	41	Oslo	s	7	45	Tunis	f	18	64
Boston	f	6	43	Jeddah	s	30	86	Ottawa				Valencia	c	17	63
Brussels	c	11	52	Johannesburg				Paris	c	11	52	Vancouver	c	10	50
Budapest	fg	−1	30	Las Palmas	s	24	75	Prague	c	4	39	Venice	c	6	43
Cairo	f	23	73	Lisbon				Reykjavik	c	−7	19	Vienna	c	1	34
Cape Town	s	20	68	Locarno	s	7	45	Rhodes	s	15	59	Warsaw	f	1	34
Casablanca				Los Angeles	s	19	66	Riyadh	s	31	86	Washington	c	15	59
Chicago	f	9	48	Luxembourg	c	7	45	Rio de Jan	s	26	79	Zurich	f	10	50